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SHERIDAN IN NEW-ORLEANS

HOW HE IS TREATED BY THE PEOPLE.

THEIR HATRED AND ABUSE OF HIM—HIS INDIFFERENCE TO THEIR INSULTS—WHY DOES THE WHITE LEAGUE STILL EXIST?—WHAT SHERIDAN HOPES TO DO.

From our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1875.

A peculiarity of the people of New-Orleans, which cannot fail to attract the attention of observing strangers, is the very great, I might indeed say the extraordinary, delight which they seem to take in abusing and vilifying some one public man. All their hatred of a party appears to concentrate itself upon a leader of that party, and upon the head of the unfortunate individual so selected they continue to pour out the vials of their wrath until time and changing events bring some new victim more prominently into notice. Last Summer the unfortunate Kellogg was made the scapegoat, and had to bear the burden of many sins committed by his corrupt followers. After the events of the 14th of September last United States Marshal Packard was very justly the recipient of the popular indignation. Following him came Mr. Duncan F. Kenner, well known as a leader in the compromise movement, and perhaps not so well known in connection with the levee job. Since then Kellogg, Packard, Collector Casey and his head man, Herwig, have in turn been held up to public scorn, and at the opening of the new year the people were despairingly looking about for some fresh subject upon which to vent their spleen, when fortunately for them Gen. Sheridan came to New-Orleans. His visit had been announced some weeks before by a telegram from Washington which appeared in the Southern newspapers, and in which the President was represented as saying, "If they don't keep quiet down there I'll send Sheridan among them, and then somebody will be hurt." With this introduction the General came into Louisiana; a day or two afterward United States troops appeared in the halls of the State Legislature, Sheridan sent his celebrated banditti dispatch to Washington, and to-day the entire white population of New-Orleans join in defaming him. They have forgotten Packard and Casey; "the thieving Radicals" are no longer mentioned, and Kellogg, instead of being the head and front of infamy that he was some months ago, is now spoken of as "a great liar and coward, but a man who would probably do right if left to himself."

HOW GEN. SHERIDAN IS ABUSED.

The people of New-Orleans never do anything by halves. They are brave and generous, warm-hearted to a fault, and very hospitable to guests who come properly recommended. For these characteristics they have long been noted. They should be none the less celebrated for the intensity with which they dislike those who are opposed to them, or by whom they fancy they have been injured. To hate Gen. Sheridan appears just now to be a religion with them; to defame him is evidently considered the duty of every good citizen. Everywhere—in street cars, bar-rooms, hotels, and even in churches—I have heard men and women abusing him. This abuse is sometimes very unjust, and all the charges brought against the General are made without consideration or thought. For instance, he is blamed for the action of the troops on the 4th inst., notwithstanding the fact that he had not assumed command when the soldiers appeared in the State-house, and cannot, therefore, be held responsible. This, however, is only a minor consideration. The troops were first called for by Democratic members, and their subsequent action might have been forgiven. It is the dispatch calling the people banditti which has caused Sheridan to be so intensely disliked. They feel that they have been insulted before the entire country, and it is one of their proud boasts that "a Louisianian never forgets an insult." This morning, during a conversation upon this subject, one of the best known citizens of New-Orleans said to me, "We could have forgiven everything else, we have already borne much and forgiven much, but this unnecessary insult we cannot and will not forget." This feeling seems to pervade all classes of the community. The popular hatred of Sheridan finds expression in many ways. He has several times been hung in effigy, and half the shop windows in New-Orleans are decorated with some ludicrous caricature of him. In some places figures of venerable and respectable-looking old gentlemen are labeled, "This is one of the banditti." Many of the toy stores display ridiculous French dolls with immense heads and very short legs bearing the inscription "I am not afraid." This, of course, has reference to Sheridan's dispatch stating that he had been threatened with assassination, but that he was not afraid. "I am not afraid" is now in everbody's mouth. The newsboys go through the street yelling out the usual "terrible murder in Arkansas," or "horrible cutting affair," always ending with "but I am not afraid." Several songs have already been composed, and entitled, "I am not afraid," and in the theatres pert actresses are gaining popularity and loud applause by exclaiming in and out of season "I am not afraid."

The General bears all this abuse and ridicule with commendable good nature and the utmost indifference. The other evening when he appeared in the hall of his hotel a number of unmannerly boors saluted him with hisses and suppressed exclamations of "I am not afraid;" he passed quietly through the crowd, paying no attention to the impertinence. Every day as he takes his place at the dinner table he is stared out of countenance by a number of rude people who respect neither his honorable position nor the feelings of the ladies by whom he is accompanied. Nothing seems to disconcert or annoy him, however. He has sense enough to laugh at the petty insults referred to, and it is but justice to say that the mass of the people, although hating him with a bitter hatred, do not approve of the way he is treated by a few of their number. One incident in this connection I must not forget to mention. A few evenings since, the General, accompanied by his Chief of Staff, visited the opera, and was assigned to a place in one of the stage boxes. Adjoining this was another box, in which a young and an old lady were seated. The two apartments were separated by a partition which did not extend quite to the front, a cushioned rail connecting them. The General took his place nearest this partition, and naturally laid his arm on the rail which I have mentioned. As he did so, every opera-glass in the house was leveled at him, and the old lady who was seated in the box next him excitedly motioned to her young charge to move back from the place she occupied. The girl, who sat next the partition, and consequently very near Sheridan, at once drew her chair back from the rail into the corner of her box. It was very evident that the General was unconscious of the movement made by his neighbors. He did not, indeed, notice their presence, yet it was at once whispered all over the theatre that the young lady was obliged to vacate her place because Sheridan had rudely placed his arm upon her hand, which, as the story goes, was resting on the rail. Now what is called Sheridan's ungentlemanly behavior is the chief topic of conversation in half the fashionable saloons of New-Orleans, and whenever he appears in public he is greeted by the black frowns of indignant women. This does not appear to trouble him much, however.

SHERIDAN AND THE WHITE LEAGUE.

As I have already stated, the people of New-Orleans are most bitter in their denunciation of Gen. Sheridan because of his banditti dispatch. His explanation of that dispatch is, that in it he referred, not to all the white people of Louisiana, but only to those who were members of a secret armed political organization, known as the White League. At the same time he expresses a determination to use every power which the law gives him to break up the organization named. If he can succeed in doing this, he will have earned the thanks of the law-abiding people of Louisiana and of the country at large. The White League was formed, as is stated, because a black league existed. How much truth there is in this declaration need not now be discussed. It is enough to state that if a Black League ever did exist it does not exist now. The reason for the organization of the White League being thus removed, why is that body not disbanded? No fair-minded man who makes it his business to inquire into the matter can doubt that the white people, the men who own the property and pay the taxes in Louisiana, have been oppressed and plundered by a clique of rascals who come into power by the votes of ignorant and simple-minded negroes. It cannot be doubted that corrupt and debauched politicians now hold positions of honor and profit in this State; but how is all this to be remedied by the existence of a brigade of armed men? The Captains of the League state that under no circumstance could they be induced to enter into a conflict with the United States troops. They profess to be loyal to the National Government, and I have good reason to believe that they are so. Why, then, do they continue to bear arms against the will and, as has been claimed, against the laws of that Government? Were the United States troops removed from New-Orleans to-morrow the Kellogg Government would fall of itself without any action on the part of the league. There can, therefore, be no reasonable excuse for the existence of that body. It has been stated by those interested that the league was composed of the best young men in Louisiana. There can be no doubt that there are many respectable young gentlemen among it members. At the same time, it is none the less true that a large number of worthless characters have gained admission to its ranks. It cannot be disputed that a great many business men who openly approve of the existence of the league are secretly opposed to it. They have good reason for this. Willing or unwilling they are obliged to subscribe large sums of money for its support. If they refuse to do so they are looked upon and treated as traitors to their State. When all these things are considered, it cannot be doubted that the White League should cease to exist. Every non-partisan here who is interested in the welfare of Louisiana, who sympathizes with the tax-payers, and who desires to see a good and honest government secured to the State, would pardon what is called Gen. Sheridan's rashness and indiscretion if he succeeded in peacefully disbanding the White League. H. C.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1875.

A NEW TERRITORY UNDER THE NAME OF PEMBINA TO BE FORMED.

The Senate Committee on Territories have under consideration the project of forming a new Territory out of the northern half of Dakota, and will report favorably. Three names have been suggested for the new Territory, (which will contain 71,200 square miles,) Ojibway, Algonquin, and Pembina. The committee will report in favor of the last. The capital of the new Territory will be Bismarck, a little town at the present western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. One of the reasons for the erection of a new Territory is that the members of the Legislature of Dakota and others having business at Yankton, the Territorial capital, residing in Northern Dakota, are obliged to travel 1,300 or 1,400 miles to reach their destination. The average annual cost to the Federal Government of a Territory is about twenty-seven thousand dollars.

THE RESOLUTION PROPOSING THE EXCLUSION OF DELEGATE CANNON.

An erroneous statement has recently been published concerning the action of the House Committee on Elections in the case of the Mormon Delegate. Instead of a resolution of expulsion, the committee to-day, through Representative Smith, of New-York, Chairman, reported the following resolution, giving the grounds for their recommendation that he be excluded from a seat in the House:

Resolved, That George Q. Cannon, Delegate from Utah being found, upon due consideration of the evidence submitted, and not controverted by said Cannon, to be an actual polygamist, and to have married his fourth wife, and to have three other wives then living, in the month of August, 1865, in open and notorious violation of the law of July 1, 1862, forbidding such marriage, and declaring the same to be a crime punishable both by fine and imprisonment, and it appearing that he still maintains his polygamous practices in defiance of law, is deemed unworthy to occupy a seat in the House of Representatives as such Delegate, and that he be excluded therefrom."

The resolution can be called up at any time as a privileged question.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ARTICLES RELATING TO NAVIGATION.

The Minister of France has informed the Secretary of State that an international exhibition of manufactured articles used in sea and river navigation and the fisheries, the products of the sea, alimentary or otherwise, will be held in Paris in 1875. The sixth section of the French Department includes also the principal articles of export from France used in navigation. Additional information can be obtained from the French Legation.

THE PASSAGE OF THE "LITTLE TARIFF BILL."

The House to-day agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the so-called "Little Tariff bill." The Senate had done so previously; therefore the bill, which was published in full in Wednesday papers, only requires the President's signature to become a law, which there is no doubt it will receive.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS ABANDONED.

Several days ago a call was started for a Democratic caucus to take place to-night, but on consideration the object has been abandoned, at least for the present.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

In the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands it has been decided to omit coffee, jute, and hemp from the free list heretofore proposed, but to retain cordage in the list of articles that may be admitted from Hawaii free of duty.

ACQUITTAL OF A CLERGYMAN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 21.—A committee of seven, consisting of members of the Christian Church in Baltimore, Richmond, Va., Pittsburg, and Allegheny City, Penn., to investigate the charges against Rev. Alfred N. Gilbert, of the Paca Street Christian Church, of this city, preferred by Rev. Daniel Sommer, of the Dolphin Street Church, concluded their session to-day. The investigation resulted in the unanimous acquittal of Mr. Gilbert.

WASHINGTON.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ITS DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE—THE CASE OF PINCHBACK—HIS CREDENTIALS TO BE PRESENTED TO-DAY—THE CHOCTAW CLAIMS AND THEIR BEARING ON THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL—DELEGATE CANNON, OF UTAH—A DENIAL OF THE RUMORS THAT A STRONG NAVAL FORCE WAS CONCENTRATING AT KEY WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the Senate to-day the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution changing the present method of electing the President and Vice President of the United States was taken up. The proposed amendment provides that the electoral vote of each State shall be equal to its representation in Congress, including the two Senators. A majority of the voters of each Congressional district shall choose one elector, and the party polling a majority of the aggregate vote of the State shall be entitled to the two electors from the State as a whole. Mr. Morton made an able argument in support of the resolution. He analyzed the present system of electing the President; showed it to be fraught with danger; that violence and insurrection had not resulted from it was due to the fact that the Presidential elections had always been carried by the successful party with majorities in the Electoral College, which rendered any question as to the vote of any one State unimportant as affecting the result. The present system is a vote by States, far removed from the people, and is anti-democratic. He would prefer to elect by the community vote, but that may not be entirely practicable. To elect by Congressional districts is the nearest approach we can get to the people, and the safer and more equitable plan. Under the present system fraud perpetrated in the large cities affected the aggregate vote of the State, and it is possible for the vote of one State to decide who shall be President. By the system now proposed fraud practiced in one Congressional district could not taint any other district. The present system requires the existence of a party organization. During the Buchanan-Fremont campaign in 1856 there were thousands of electors in the Southern States who would have voted for Fremont, but who were prevented by the non-existence of the partisan prerequisite of the present system. There was no organization to select Presidential electors to be voted for, and in consequence many people were disfranchised. He referred to the counting of the vote in presence of both Houses of Congress when Buchanan was declared elected. A technical objection was raised to counting the vote of one of the States. Suppose the objection had been to New-York, with its large number of electors, and the rejection of the vote of that State would have altered the result, might not such a transaction produce a bloody revolution? Under a joint rule, which Mr. Morton held to be unconstitutional, when objection is raised to receiving the vote of a State the Senate must retire to its chamber, and each House determine the objection raised without debate, and both Houses must agree before the vote of the State objected to can be counted. The effect of that, if followed out to its possibility, would be to enable either party to throw the election into the House of Representatives, and thus defeat the will of the people. Take a case where the House is Democratic and the Senate Republican. First the House objects to counting a State, and the Senate insists on having it counted. The vote of that State is lost under the rule. Next the Senate objects to a Democratic State and the House insists. Such a programme could be carried out until all the States would be thrown out, and the House of Representatives would then name a President and Vice President. Mr. Morton argued that the present manner of electing the President was the weakest part of our national system, and proper regard for the future stability of the Government demands a change. At the counting of the last electoral vote objections were made to receiving the votes of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Fortunately the votes of those three States, whether counted or rejected, would not have affected the result, but who can tell what revolutionary scenes might have followed had the naming of the President depended on the votes of those three States. The subject is attracting wide attention, and there is such manifest danger in allowing the present system to stand unchanged that there is a prospect of the adoption of Mr. Morton's resolution.

THE NOTORIOUS CHOCTAW CLAIMS—HOW THEY AFFECT THE PASSAGE OF THE INDIAN BILL.

The notorious Choctaw claim for an amount eight times as large as the sum called for in the President's Message on the coast defenses, occupied the attention of the House for two or three hours. The vote of yesterday refusing the engrossment and third reading of the bill would have cost the loss of all the labor which has been expended on the subject, and the bill must have been introduced and gone over again from the beginning. The vote of last night was, therefore, reconsidered this morning and the bill brought again before the House. There was a long struggle over its disposition, which finally culminated in recommitting it to the Committee of the Whole House without introduction. When the Committee of the Whole again takes up the measure a motion will be made to strike out the Choctaw claim. The attempt will meantime be made to have the friends of the claim agree that the Indian Appropriation bill shall pass without this item being included, in consideration of which there will be allowed a certain day for discussion and action on this specific appropriation on its merits. The appropriation cannot be made unless the most perfect safeguards are erected against the defrauding of the Indians by claim agents and lobbyists who have been working for this appropriation. The payment is to be made in bonds and not to be placed in the hands of any agents. It is the opinion of some of the best men in the House that the claim is valid and ought to be paid; but, on the other hand, it is opposed by equally strong and honest men who find in it very little merit. There are against it all those who oppose everything, whether just or not, which requires a large draft upon the Treasury. The vacillating course of the House on this claim is explained by the fact that quite a large body of Democrats are in favor of its payment, but are opposed to the general Indian policy of the Administration. They think they can best protest against the Indian policy by voting against the Indian bill. The Republicans, who believe the Choctaw claim ought to be paid, vote with some fifty Democrats, who are also in favor of the claim. When the question before the House relates exclusively to its merits, when the vote is upon putting into or striking out from the bill this claim, its friends have some thirty or forty majority, but when the motion comes up to pass the Indian Appropriation bill with this claim in it, the nays have a majority of ten to fifteen or twenty. Thus it happens that the friends of the claim put it in the bill, and then the enemies of the claim join with the enemies of the Indian policy and defeat the whole measure. It is therefore evident that before the bill can pass there must be some compromise which will ultimately omit the Choctaw claim.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DELEGATE CANNON.

The report of the Committee on Elections against Delegate Cannon, of Utah, was submitted to the House to-day. A minority report was also submitted by Mr. Harrison. Mr. Harrison takes the ground that whatever may be the constitutional differences between Delegates and members of the House, there should be no distiection made in the law, and that a Delegate ought not to be expelled for any cause which would not be a sufficient ground for the expulsion of a member. The Constitution fixes the qualification of members. The majority report favors the unseating of Cannon and the passage of a law prohibiting in future the holding of a seat by any practical polygamist.

THE PRESIDENT ON ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

The President visited the Capitol to-day and had a conference with several members and Senators concerning the condition of affairs in Arkansas. Among those with whom he conversed were Messrs. Poland, Ward, and Scudder, of the Arkansas Investigating Committee. It was understood that he urged upon these gentlemen the necessity for some action with regard to the Arkansan imbroglio, which should prevent the recurrence in that State of the scenes which had been witnessed in Louisiana. He also expresses a desire that whatever action might be taken should receive the united support of Republicans.

THE CREDENTIALS OF MR. PINCHBACK TO BE PRESENTED IN THE SENATE TO-DAY.

Senator West will to-morrow, during the morning hour, present to the Senate the credentials of Mr. Pinchback, as a Senator elect from Louisiana. These credentials will certify to the election of Pinchback last week by the Kellogg Legislature. The objection to Pinchback's first election was that the Legislature by which he was chosen was not legally elected. It is claimed that such objection cannot properly apply to the present Legislature. The Democrats are expected to array themselves against Pinchback's right to a seat, which will reopen the general discussion of Louisiana affairs. The caucus of Republican Senators called for to-morrow morning, will act upon this question. It seems to have been informally agreed among Republican Senators that Pinchback shall be admitted, but there has been no formal party action on the question.

SPECIFIC DENIAL OF THE STATEMENTS REGARDING A CONCENTRATION OF THE NAVAL FORCE AT KEY WEST.

The numerous rumors recently started from this city setting forth that large quantities of naval supplies were being concentrated at Key West, and that a number of war vessels had been ordered to rendezvous at that station, are without foundation. No supplies of that character have been sent to Key West for the past twelve months. During the excitement consequent upon the Virginius trouble, large quantities of supplies were concentrated at Key West. Since then those supplies have been regularly drawn from for the use of the South American Squadron, the vessels in the Gulf, the Mississippi, and the station at Pensacola, and no addition has been made to them. No concentration of vessels is contemplated at Key West, and recently vessels have been ordered from that vicinity to Rio Janeiro. No movements of vessels have been ordered recently by the Navy Department with special reference to affairs in the West Indies. The statements concerning the concentration of vessels and supplies at Key West were made with unusual persistence, and were attributed to naval officers high in authority, and to other persons who are supposed to have intimate knowledge of the purposes of the Administration. Probably the whole story was the invention of a clique of Cuban bondholders who have a delusive hope that some sensation may be invented which will give their bonds a temporary value. There is, besides a Cuban lobby of some magnitude which is to be found in Washington or New-York during the greater part of the year, and this lobby is endeavoring to create sympathy with Cuba throughout the country, and to arouse hostility between Spain and the United States, with the expectation that difficulties between the two countries would result in the recognition of Cuban belligerency.

A REVOLUTIONARY CLAIM AND ITS MORAL.

The necessity of having many of the claims which are passed upon and allowed by Congress adjudicated by the Court of Claims is illustrated by a case now pending in that court. One John Davis, of Pennsylvania, presented to Congress a claim, based upon services rendered during the Revolutionary War by his family. This claim has been allowed at different times by both Houses, but has always failed to obtain concurrent action at any one session. At one time the sum of fifty-eight dollars was awarded the claimant by one branch of Congress. At the last session permission was granted to take the case to the Court of Claims. Mr. Joseph K. McCammot, of the Attorney General's office, was given charge of the case on the part of the Government. He has made an examination of the records of the office of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, and also of the records of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and has discovered undoubted evidence that this very claim has been paid in full many years ago. When this evidence is presented to the court, the claim of Davis will of course be dismissed.

DINNER TO SENATOR ELECT DAWES.

The members of the Committee on Ways and Means gave Mr. Dawes, its Chairman, a dinner to-night in congratulation of his election to the Senate from Massachusetts. Besides the members of the committee, there were present Speaker Blaine, Vice President Wilson, Secretary Bristow, Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and the Senators from Massachusetts in this Congress, Messrs. Boutwell and Washburn.

THE NEW SENATOR ELECT FROM MICHIGAN.

Isaac P. Christiancy, who is elected to succeed Senator Chandler, is spoken of here in terms of praise by all the Michigan people. He is a pronounced Republican, and has been since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan in 1857 by the Republican Party, and was re-elected in 1863 and again in 1869. He is about sixty years old, is a fine scholar, a man of irreproachable character, and has an eminently judicial mind, trained by long and severe practice at the bar and upon the bench.

A PROPOSED CAUCUS OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

The Southern members of the House, irrespective of party, will meet in caucus on Saturday night to consider a plan of action in regard to the Mississippi and other levees, the tax on cotton, and other matters of legislation relating to the Southern States.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

DEBATE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY—POSITION OF THE REPUBLICANS AND THE LEGITIMISTS IN THE CONTROVERSY.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—In the Assembly to-day the debate on the Constitutional bills was opened.

M. De Ventavon's bill was first taken up. It confirms President MacMahon's powers, establishes Ministerial responsibility, creates a second Chamber, invests the President with the power to dissolve the Assembly, and provides that on the lapse of the Presidential power a Congress of two Chambers shall decide upon the future government of France.

M. De Ventavon urged that as the *provisorium* alone was possible, it was necessary that it should be immediately organized.

The members of the Left objected to the exclusion of republican principles from the measure when the republic was the existing form of government.

M. De Caryon-Latour, Legitimist, opposed all the Constitutional bills. He attacked the Republic and Empire, urged the restoration of the Monarchy, and declared his party would vote in favor of granting Marshal MacMahon only the means necessary to preserve order. He attempted to read the letter of Prince Bismarck, published during the Arnim trial, in which the Prince stated that a monarchy would strengthen public credit and enable France to form alliances.

This created great excitement in the Chamber. The reading was interrupted and the speaker's voice drowned by shouts from all parties. The sitting closed without a vote.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE COUNTESS OF PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Countess of Paris has been delivered of a son. The mother and infant are doing well.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERALS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—A MEETING TO BE HELD TO MAKE A CHOICE.

LONDON, Jan. 22—5:30 A. M.—The *Daily News* says a letter, signed by a large number of Liberal Members of Parliament, was sent to Mr. Adams, the Liberal whip, last night requesting him to call a meeting, at which a leader may be chosen for the party in the House of Commons. The meeting will probably be held on the 4th prox. No doubt exists as to the cordial recognition of Lord Granville as the head of the party. The *News* adds, there is little doubt that the meeting will elect the Marquis of Hartington to the leadership in the House of Commons.

PRINCE LEOPOLD GROWING WORSE—CONDITION OF CANON KINGSLEY.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The physicians in attendance upon Prince Leopold, in their bulletin issued to-day, announce that the patient is worse.

A bulletin from Canon Kingsley's physicians also reports that his condition is less favorable.

RESIGNATION OF JUSTICE KEATING.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Hon. Sir Henry Singer Keating, Puisne Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, has resigned. He will probably be succeeded by Solicitor General John Holker.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION—FIVE KILLED AND FIFTY PERSONS INJURED.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A frightful boiler explosion occurred in a factory at Todmorden, Yorkshire, to-day. Five persons were instantly killed and fifty injured.

SPAIN.

CARLIST OFFICERS FLOCKING TO THE STANDARD OF ALFONSO.

BAYONNE, Jan. 21.—Forty-seven Carlist officers have notified the Spanish Consul in this city that they have given in their adhesion to King Alfonso.

SERRANO'S RETURN TO THE CAPITAL—THE YOUNG KING'S CIVIL LIST.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—Marshal Serrano will return to this city about the 22d inst.

It is reported that the Carlists are now enrolling youths of seventeen years in their service.

King Alfonso's civil list will be fixed at twenty-eight million reals.

A CARLIST GENERAL SUING FOR AMNESTY.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—The Carlist General Palacios has petitioned for amnesty.

RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, AND GERMANY TO RECOGNIZE KING ALFONSO AT ONCE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The London *Times* announces that Russia, Austria, and Germany have agreed to recognize Alfonso as King of Spain at once without waiting for a proclamation from the Cortes.

SWITZERLAND.

OLD CATHOLIC DISTURBANCES—THE TROOPS PRESERVING ORDER.

GENEVA, Jan. 21.—Disturbances have occurred over the baptism of children by the Old Catholics in two villages of this Canton, and the presence of troops is necessary to preserve order.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

THE PACIFIC EFFORTS OF THE POWERS LIKELY TO PROVE UNSUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The London *Globe* says all the Powers are striving to insure a pacific arrangement of the difficulty between Turkey and Montenegro, but the warlike spirit among the Montenegrins threatens to lead to a collision.

PROSPECTS OF A SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY MORE HOPEFUL—NO INVASION OF TURKEY NOW POSSIBLE.

LONDON, Jan. 22—6 A. M.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* says the prospect of an adjustment of the Montenegrin difficulty is more hopeful. It is supposed that Turkey is yielding. Austria, it is stated, will send troops to the Bosnian frontier.

The *Standard's* special telegram from Trieste represents that on account of the deep snow in the passes and on the roads, it will be impossible for the Montenegrins to enter the Turkish territory during the next two months, except at points where the Turks are in overwhelming force.

URUGUAY.

THE GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN BY THE REBELS—VARELA ELECTED PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The London and River Plate Bank has received the following dispatch from Montevideo:

"The Uruguayan Government has fallen, and the rebels are in power. There is general alarm, and business is suspended. The British squadron is in the harbor. Pedro Varela, President of the Senate, has been elected by the rebels Provisional President of the Republic."

CHINA.

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR IN A CRITICAL STATE.

HONG KONG, Jan. 21.—It is reported that the health of the Emperor of China is in a critical state.

THE CHICAGO BANKS.

HOW THE STORY OF THE PROTEST OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL'S PAPER ORIGINATED—A DRAFT ARRIVES IN THIS CITY A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE FUNDS SENT TO MEET IT—NO BANKS IN DIFFICULTIES—THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CHICAGO THOROUGHLY HEALTHY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—A report has prevailed in financial circles in this city to the effect that certain notes drawn by the Fourth National Bank of Chicago on New-York were protested by their agents in that City on Wednesday, and, further, that two Chicago banks have drawn all their deposits from New-York. An investigation into the rumor developed the fact that there is but little ground for the intimation that the Fourth National's paper went to protest. Mr. Goodell, President of the bank, states that the draft in question was to the amount of twenty-five hundred dollars, and had been drawn against remittances then en route to New-York. The draft preceded the funds which were intended to meet it, and the New-York correspondents, while they did not actually protest the paper, refused payment until the Fourth National had been informed of the condition of things. Under ordinary circumstances this would not have happened, but such vague reports had been circulated concerning the suspension of the Cook County National, that the New-York agents of certain other Chicago banks, probably felt justified in exercising an extra amount of caution. The further rumor that two Chicago banks had withdrawn their deposits from New-York has no weight in financial circles. The feeling here is of a healthy character. The suspension of the Cook County National Bank was not felt locally, beyond a few individual cases, where loans had been made upon real estate and through other speculative channels. This was because the local connections of this bank were limited. The effects of the suspension will be felt more severely in Iowa. Large drafts are now making on New-York from Chicago, but it is attributed to the fact that the balance of trade is against this city. This is owing to the restricted movement of grain and produce. In connection with this, the marketing of the Western hog product, which requires an immense amount of ready money, has reduced the supply of currency here, and also compelled the Chicago banks to draw largely on their New-York correspondents. With the exception of one or two small banks, whose aggregate deposits are under one million, all the banks of Chicago enjoy public confidence, and are transacting the largest business ever done here. There are no rumors of disaster prevalent, and Chicago financiers are surprised that such stories could have gained credence in monetary circles in New-York.

PLATFORM OF THE ILLINOIS FARMERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—The State Farmers' Convention in session here to-day adopted a lengthy platform, declaring that the great political evil of the past and present time has been, and is, class legislation in favor of the financial, mercantile, manufacturing, and transportation interests as against the farmer and laborer; renouncing all allegiance to either existing political party; demanding a reduction of official salaries, and a general reform in the civil service; improvement of the national water courses; removal of the tariff on clothing, lumber, salt, iron, and steel; opposing further Government aid to corporations; demanding the repeal of the National Banking law, and the substitution of legal tenders in the place of national currency, the legal tenders to be receivable for import duties, and interchangeable for 3 65-100 registered bonds; demanding a revision of the Patent laws, the enforcement of the Railroad laws of the State, and opposing Congressional legislation which will deprive the States of the control of the railroads—a right which they will never consent to relinquish; condemning the reception of railroad passes by public officers; favoring the adoption of a State revenue system similar to that of Pennsylvania, and finally indorsing the call for a National Convention at Cleveland, on the 11th of March next, to consider the general interests of the industrial classes and the formation of a national party, and this convention to elect delegates to said convention. The convention then elected delegates and adjourned.

AMERICAN NATIONAL LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21.—The session of the hearing in the case of the American National Life and Trust Company to-day was occupied chiefly with testimony concerning the composition of the capital stock. It appeared from the testimony of the Treasurer that the one hundred thousand dollars put down in the company's last annual statement to the State of Connecticut as "capital paid up in cash," consists of seventy-five thousand dollars guarantee capital made up of poor securities, which remain in the custody of the company only until next December, and an installment of twenty-three per cent. of the capital stock of one hundred and ten thousand dollars called in from subscribers to the capital stock at the same moment when a corresponding dividend of twenty-three per cent. on the same stock was declared. Many persons against whose names shares stand on the books state under oath that they did not authorize such transfers to them, and some state that they were unaware that they had any such shares. The prosecution will probably rest to-morrow.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE BILL FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL COURT JUDGMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—A concurrent resolution passed the House of Representatives of the State Legislature to-day protesting against the bill introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, providing that United States Marshals may enforce payments of judgments of United States Courts by levy on and sale of property. The resolution characterizes the bill as a further interference by the Federal authorities in the affairs of the States.

A DESPERATE FUGITIVE—HE KILLS TWO MEN AND IS MORTALLY WOUNDED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—The Commerce (Mo.) *Dispatch* gives an account of a desperate affair in Mississippi County, Mo., last Friday and Saturday. It appears that a young man named Henson was suspected of robbery, and Joseph Carr and a posse of five men went to arrest him. During the pursuit, Henson shot Carr, killing him, and the chase was abandoned. The following day Sheriff Swank, with a posse of men, renewed the pursuit, which resulted in the killing of one of his posse, the wounding of another, and the capture of Henson after being mortally wounded.

THE CHARLESTON RACES.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.—The second day's races at the Washington Course were well attended.

The first race was won by Volcano in two straight heats, beating Katie Lee. Time, 1:52¾, 1:52½.

The second was a hurdle race of two miles, in which six started, and was won by Jim Hinton, Busy Bee second, and Midnight third. Time, 4:04.

The third was a dash of one and one-eighth miles five started, and the race was won by Survivor, Flower Girl second, and Mildew third. Time, 2:04.

PACIFIC MAIL.

IRWIN'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

NOTHING NEW IN THE LIST GIVEN BY HIM—PURPOSED LINE IN WHICH THE INVESTIGATION WILL BE PURSUED—THE DISPOSITION OF MR. SCHUMAKER'S MONEY TO BE INQUIRED INTO—MR. SCHUMAKER'S SUPPOSED INTENTIONS IN FORGETTING EVERYTHING—HIS RUIN CERTAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Irwin came before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day and purged himself from the contempt for which he was committed, by giving a list of names of the persons to whom he had paid money for procuring the passage of the subsidy, and the amounts paid to each of them. He was evidently suffering from pain and illness, and often leaned his head heavily upon his hands. Having answered the questions to which he had hitherto refused to reply, he was excused by the committee until to-morrow. All the names upon his list, with but one or two unimportant exceptions, have been heretofore connected with the subsidy business. This result corroborates what was indicated in the dispatches of last night as probable. The committee will pursue the examination of Mr. Irwin into other channels, with the hope of obtaining clues at least which will enable them to trace the ultimate destination of the money. The large amounts which were evidently paid by him for distribution were $125,000 to Bill King, $100,000 to A. H. Whiting, and $300,000 to Schumaker. Then there were several amounts ranging from $5,000 to $25,000, which brings the aggregate of the expenditures which Mr. Irwin accounts for up to about $700,000. He has not stated how much he received for his own services. Sam. Hatch received $20,000; Ingham, of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, $10,000; Forney, $25,000. Mr. Irwin's statement that he paid $25,000 to Forney corroborates the testimony of McFarland, and clears that gentleman from any participation in the business. It will now be the purpose of the committee to elicit from Mr. Irwin testimony which will show the intended disposition of the $300,000 which Schumaker received, the $100,000 given to Whiting, and the $125,000 for Bill King.

In the case of Mr. Schumaker the foundation for this inquiry is laid in his statement that he disposed of the money according to instructions given him by Mr. Irwin. Irwin states that when he gave Schumaker $275,000, just as he was leaving for California, Schumaker claimed the amount he was to receive was $300,000, and convinced Mr. Irwin of the correctness of that claim. He subsequently sent $25,000 from San Francisco, a fact which is otherwise in evidence. Schumaker says that he has no recollection of receiving this, but if he did receive it he disposed of it according to Irwin's directions. The committee understand that Mr. Irwin is ready to answer all questions, no matter in what developments they may result. Schumaker's examination was a pitiable spectacle. He appeared before the committee talking and acting like a man at the mercy of adverse circumstances which he could not control or explain. If he were acting a part he certainly did it well enough to show that he might have had a career of great brilliancy upon the stage if he had been an actor instead of a lobbyist and a Congressman. The belief is general, so far as can be gathered from current comment, that he is casting himself into the breach. Determined to protect, at any cost, the people whom he paid in the corrupt transactions, he forgets absolutely everything. Transactions which in amount are unusual and exceptional, even to men of great wealth, were dismissed from his mind, so that he could not tell except from the fact that the drafts signed by him were before him that he received three hundred thousand dollars. It may be that his purpose will succeed, and that he will block the further investigation, so far as the amount which he disbursed is concerned. It depends apparently upon Mr. Irwin. If he is able to tell the committee the instructions which he gave to Mr. Schumaker, other witnesses will be thus secured who will probably disclose the truth. Mr. Schumaker would in that case be indictable for perjury if it should be proved that he has purposely concealed the truth, and if no further evidence is produced it is believed that he will be liable to a suit from the Pacific Mail Company to recover the sums which he has not accounted for. The certificates of deposit indorsed by him make him liable for the amounts they represent, unless he can prove their payment by him to other parties on the order of competent authority. No matter how the investigation terminates, Schumaker is crushed and ruined, and if his downfall is caused by such a treacherous memory as he professes to have it is all the more unfortunate for him. His exhibition before the committee is really the most painful feature of the investigation, and if he is telling the truth when he says he cannot remember, it is questionable whether he is of sound mind. But if he sticks to his course it is hard to see what can be done about it.

D. W. Voorhees and Boyd Winchester were both examined relative to the published statements that they had deposited thousand dollar bills with the Sergeant at Arms the day after the passage of the subsidy, and both of them cleared themselves satisfactorily from any imputations of connection with the subsidy corruption. Boyd Winchester admitted that he had made large deposits with the Sergeant at Arms, and recollected one or two five hundred dollar bills. It was money which he had gained at poker, which he remarked was an offense that many would consider as grave as the one originally charged. He wanted it to be stated in the record that he had reformed. He never was lucky enough to win a thousand dollar bill at one time.

WETMORE'S CASE—A LESSON TO HIM AND OTHERS OF HIS STAMP.

The witness Wetmore sent to the House to-day a letter of apology for his statements of yesterday, and the opportunity was promptly seized to discharge him from the custody of the House. When Wetmore was called before the committee, if he had simply said that he knew of no facts which would justify the statements in his despatches, he would not have been brought before the House. He would, indeed, have been placed in a very unenviable position. But he tried to defend his dispatches by bringing in some matters entirely foreign to them of which he knew nothing. And going forward, step by step, from this bad beginning, he found himself ordered to be sent to jail for no particular reason having any connection with the investigation. He will now be able to pursue his Darwinian investigations without interruption from the committee, who have lost the light which he might have

shed upon the Pacific Mail corruption if he had only had a fair chance. He has been taught by a hard lesson what will profit himself and many other correspondents who are in the habit of making irresponsible assertions reflecting upon persons without just cause.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

MR. SYPHER EXPLAINS WHAT THAT "LIST" WAS—IRWIN GIVES THE LIST OF PERSONS TO WHOM HE PAID MONEY—SCHUMAKER'S POOR RECOLLECTION OF CERTAIN FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS—DAN. VOORHEES' AND BOYD WINCHESTER'S DENIALS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Ways and Means Committee met at 10:30 this morning to continue the Pacific Mail subsidy investigation, when Congressman J. Hale Sypher, of Louisiana, appeared, and re-requested permission to testify, in order that he might clear up a point in Commodore Garrison's testimony regarding the "list" which the latter had seen containing the names of a number of Congressmen.

MR. SYPHER'S ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATED "LIST."

Witness swore that no list whatever was furnished by him to Commodore Garrison or any other person. Meeting Garrison accidentally one day he stepped into a committee room to converse with him, and in the course of conversation asked him what strength his Brazilian Subsidy bill had. Garrison spoke confidently of the prospects, and mentioned especially the strong vote he expected for it from the East and New-York. Garrison then inquired about the prospects of the New-Orleans and Mexican Steam-ship bill. Mr. Sypher replied that the Louisiana delegation were united on the measure, and having a pencil in his hand he proceeded to jot down their names, together with the names of perhaps twenty other Southern members who might confidently be expected to support such a Southern measure. Out of this, said Sypher, grew the whole story about the famous list. But that I showed Mr. Garrison or anybody else a list of members that could be controlled, &c., is absolutely false. Witness corroborated the truth of a passage he read from Mr. Garrison's testimony to the effect that he [Sypher] never asked Mr. Garrison for anything, and never intimated that he wanted a dollar for himself or anybody else. As to the report that he had made threats against Mr. Garrison, witness swore that he never made any except purely in jest. His friend, McKay, used to joke with him about Garrison's testimony, and he once responded jocularly, "If Garrison comes down here and swears to any lies about me, I'll blow the top of his head off." His relations with Mr. Garrison were friendly. In conclusion, he swore that he has no knowledge of the use of any money, by the Pacific Mail Company, or any agent thereof, to influence legislation.

MR. IRWIN'S TESTIMONY—LIST OF THE PERSONS EMPLOYED BY HIM.

Richard B. Irwin having taken his seat at the table, Mr. Dawes said that his former examination broke off with this interrogatory, viz.: "Will you give to the committee the names of the persons whom you employed in Washington to procure the subsidy commonly called the Pacific Mail Steam-ship subsidy."

Irwin answered: "I will, and I ask that my examination to-day be as brief as possible, as I have been sick, and am suffering with nausea this morning. Nothing but the committee has brought me here. I understand the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has passed a resolution relieving its agents from any obligation of secrecy, and giving them liberty to disclose all they know."

Mr. Dawes said the resolution would be read if the witness so desired; but this was considered to be unnecessary.

Irwin remarked he would like to say that the general impression prevailed among persons who did not know him, and who probably never would, that he appeared here to answer the question because he had been so long in jail. But he went to jail because he considered it his duty to do so, and came out because, in view of the resolutions of the Board of Directors referred to, he did not consider it his duty to remain in jail longer. He then gave the names of the gentlemen employed by him.

Q.—Were any other persons employed with your knowledge? A.—Yes.

Q.—If you can, give the names. A.—I can now give the names of only two—William S. King and Richard C. Parsons.

Q.—Do you know by whom they were employed? A.—My impression is that they were employed by Mr. Stockwell. I cannot think of any other names. There may be others. I do not desire to conceal anything. I have given the names of those employed to procure the subsidy. There is another gentleman whose name I have not given, simply because I do not want to drag him into the controversy, and because he is not now in this country. This gentleman had nothing to do with the subsidy, except to consult with me. He had nothing to do with the the business before Congress.

Q.—Was he paid out of this money? A.—He was paid out of some of the money.

Q.—Now, if you please, give us the amounts of money paid to procure the subsidy. A.—As these transactions occurred three years ago they have very largely gone out of my mind, but I will give the amount as far as I can from my bank accounts, memoranda, and recollection. The witness then gave the names, together with the amounts, as follows:

Charles Abert	$7,000	S. R. Ingham	$10,000
O. J. Averill	10,000	William Moran, don't recollect	......
J. G. Berrett	10,000	Alexander W. Randall	10,000
E. H. Carmick, does not recollect, but thinks $2,500 or	5,000	John H. Rice	2,500
Amos B Corwin	3,600	William B. Shaw	15,000
L. E. Chittenden	5,000	Charles H. Sherrill	500
B. H. Cheever	5,000	John G. Schumaker	300,000
Hamilton G. Fant	12,000	A. H. Whiting	100,000
John W. Forney	25,000		
Samuel A. Hatch, about	20,000		

Witness said A. W. Randall received $10,000, and had been employed by him three years. John H. Rice only received $2,500, and he was not connected with the King transactions. William S. King received $125,000, and he paid Richard C. Parsons $1,500 on account of Stockwell. Boyd and Hersey, the officers of the House, were not employed by witness, but did work for the company. What was given to them was a gratuity. He entirely overlooked the names of these gentlemen in the previous part of his testimony to-day. Mr. King was not paid all the money at once, but at various times. Mr. Schumaker was paid $275,000 in New-York, and $25,000 after the witness returned from San Francisco. The witness said he should like to stop here, owing to the state of his health. The witness said, on further examination, that he took $100,000 of the $750,000 to California. Between thirty and forty thousand dollars of this was his own funds, which he paid out. The witness was then excused till to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. At the instance of the Chairman he will meantime be supplied with a copy of the testimony in order that his memory may be refreshed on certain points.

MR. SCHUMAKER'S POOR MEMORY—HE CAN REMEMBER NOTHING.

John G. Schumaker again came before the committee, and was asked by the Chairman:

Q.—Do you desire to modify or explain any of the testimony which you have already given? A.—I do; I know the position which my testimony stands; here my signatures to these certificates of deposit have embarrassed me and troubled me very much; I had not then and have not now the slightest recollection of these certificates of deposit, or I would not have sworn that I had no knowledge of these two fifty thousand dollar checks, knowing that these certificates were or might be in existence; it was a perfect blank in my memory; I knew nothing about it; I know how very unfortunate it is for me to have these signatures facing me, but I have forgotten and I cannot recollect anything about these certificates of deposit or about the manner in which they were procured; they were procured, but how I do not know; I have hastily drawn up a statement, which I will read to the committee. First, I indorsed the two fifty thousand dollar checks of the Brooklyn Trust Company, which were paid by Jay Cooke & Co., and I directed them to be sent to the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. That was done. I never saw those checks again, unless they were shown to me in Washington by the person who brought them here. But of that I have no present recollection whatever. Second, the indorsement of my name on the certificates of deposit must have been made at the request of the holders of those checks, but I have no recollection of the fact; I do not recollect who held the checks or who presented the certificates to me for my signature; I presume (although I do not know) that there was some satisfactory explanation made to me at the time to induce me to indorse the certificates, but I did not receive nor expect to receive one dollar of the money; I have no recollection of ever having any business with Jay Cooke & Co., and I am sure that I never had, and that I never received any money from them, or any evidences of money, on my own account. My explanation of the transaction is that the person who held the checks must have come to me with the certificates of deposit for my indorsement, and that, having secured a standing in the bank by the initials H. D. C. on the original checks, he was enabled to continue the business in my name, which suited him perhaps better than any other course. Having no interest in the matter I took no note of any of these circumstances, and cannot now remember anything about them one way or the other. I did not know that I had indorsed the certificates of deposit, or that they had ever been issued until they were produced before the committee. The transaction is of several years' standing, and has passed entirely out of my mind. In regard to the California draft of $25,000, I have not the slightest recollection of that transaction; if it was sent to me by Mr. Irwin it was sent with directions what was to be done with it, and I passed it away in the same manner; I had no recollection or knowledge of anything about it until I saw a reference to it in the *Tribune;* Mr. Irwin, I suppose, sent me the draft, but I have no recollection of it; he did so with directions, I suppose, and I passed it away according to those directions; that I kept a dollar of it, or had the benefit of a dollar of it, I have not the slightest recollection; I know that I did not have any personal interest in it, professionally or otherwise; this is very embarrassing, gentlemen; I know very well the remarks that are made in regard to my signature to those certificates, but I am telling you God's truth, according to my recollection.

THE PERSECUTIONS WHICH THE WITNESS ENDURED.

I was here in Washington at the time. They said to me in the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, "We have rumors on the street that this man or that man in the Senate or House is to get up and move to rescind or abolish that portion of the Post Office Appropriation bill which relates to the subsidy, and we want you to go on and stay there. We have confidence in you, and the moment such a move is made, we want you to telegraph us immediately." I came here and stayed at Wormley's. While here I was met every day on the street by men whom I had never seen before, swinging their arms, cursing, and swearing that they had not been paid; that the agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company had gone to California; and that they had been employed by Mr Stockwell. Some of them even showed me letters from the Directors of the company. They were persons whom I had never seen before nor since. They would come and sit in my room all day long, and follow me up to the Capitol, and harass me morning and night, just because I was the representative, and the only representative, here of the company. I am sorry for the position I am in, owing to my signature to these certificates of deposit; but that is all I can say to you, gentlemen. I am in your hands.

Mr. Schumaker, on being interrogated, said he had no recollection of ever having stated to Mr. Irwin that he wanted three hundred thousand dollars instead of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, or that he received any additional amount from him.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE WITNESS' POOR MEMORY.

Mr. Roberts asked witness many questions, to which he replied:

Irwin came to his office in New-York, and in connection with his business attorney in the case of Luther R. Collis against the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, he was retained in connection with the subsidy. The understanding was that he should keep Irwin posted about the litigation in New-York, and when necessary he should come to Washington. As the Subsidy bill was embarrassed by suits against the company in New-York, Irwin wanted him to inform the committee of the nature of the suits, which it was thought were brought to embarrass the company. His impression was that Irwin gave him the check for two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars as he was about to start for California. He thought Irwin came into his office and threw the check upon the table. He had no recollection why the check was for that particular sum, as he had no previous understanding with Irwin to that effect. He had no recollection of a check from Irwin for twenty-five thousand dollars. If he did receive such a check it was disposed of at his direction.

Mr. Roberts called his attention to the fact of two certificates of deposit here on which checks had been drawn by Mr. Schumaker's order, but he had no recollection of the transaction.

Q.—Can you swear positively you did not receive any money on these certificates? A.—I cannot swear positively; I have no recollection.

Q.—By reason of the magnitude of the transaction the witness ought to be able to say yes or no? A.—I have have had various transactions, but they have no force on my recollection.

Mr. Kelly also propounded questions to the witness with reference to his paying fifty thousand dollars to a man unknown to him in Mr. Elmore's room, subsequently ascertained to be Morgan L. Smith.

Q.—Did you ever know a case in law or equity where a party to whose order a check or certificate was drawn, and he received the money, could relieve himself in any way from responsibility? A.—He could by proving that another presented the check and received the money.

Q.—Can you prove that now? A.—I have already answered.

Q.—Does not the law hold a person responsible? A.—I do not like to commit myself to assume a liability.

Q.—Did you not when you indorsed the check commit yourself for the whole amount? A.—I did not, because what I did was satisfactory to somebody else.

Mr. Dawes next interrogated the witness, and informed him that he had Irwin's bank account for two checks to witness, one for twenty-two thousand dollars and the other for thirty-three thousand dollars; but the witness did not remember having received the money—if so, he disposed of it as directed.

Mr. Dawes reminded the witness that he stayed in Washington until the Subsidy bill became a law, on the 1st of June, and remained some days thereafter. On the 5th of June somebody turned up at Jay Cooke & Co.'s with a check with the witness as indorser.

Q.—Do you recollect of having, on the 6th of June, transacted that business in person? Do you remember anything you were doing at the time? A.—Not particularly.

Q.—Will you not tell me whether you had on your books any specific charge against the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company?

The witness replied that he had not; he did not keep a daybook or ledger, but only a register of law cases; nor did he keep a regular account of fees.

SOMETHING THE WITNESS DOES REMEMBER.

Mr. Beck—You know Boyd Winchester, a member of the last House. A charge has been made against him that he received money from the Schumaker Pacific Mail corruption fund. A.—Winchester never received a dollar from me in any way, shape, or manner; that gentleman was throughout opposed to the Subsidy bill; there is not a word of truth in the report; nor did I talk with Winchester on the subject. Witness never indorsed any check or certificate for any member of Congress.

Mr. Roberts—You said you could not recollect of having indorsed a check at Jay Cooke & Co.'s bank, then how can you say you never indorsed one for any member of Congress? A—I think I would remember if I had indorsed for any member of Congress, but I would not have done so for any member.

THE NAMES OF SCHUMAKER AND PARSONS DO NOT APPEAR ON THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY.

Mr. Clark Bell, counsel of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, read in behalf of the company the following:

"I, Thomas T. Gamble, Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, hereby certify that I have carefully examined the minutes of all the meetings held by the Board of Directors, and all the meetings of the Executive or other committees of said company, from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of May, 1873, and that the names of John G. Schumaker and Richard C. Parsons do not appear on any of the said minutes, in any way; and that there is no record of either of them having been employed by this company as counsel, attorney, or in any capacity whatever.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my signature and affix the corporate seal of the company this 11th day of January, 1875.

(Signed) THOMAS T. GAMBLE, Secretary.

MR. VOORHEES' DENIAL.

D. W. Voorhees, member of the Forty-second Congress, merely wished to say that on Monday he saw in the Cincinnati *Gazette* and other papers the mention of his name in connection with the passage of the Pacific Mail Subsidy bill. He immediately telegraphed to Messrs. Beck and Niblack, requesting to be summoned. He came here, however, of his own volition. There was not a circumstance or shadow of circumstance on which such a charge could be founded. Pending the Subsidy bill he was called home to act for a murder case. No man, directly or indirectly, orally or in writing, ever approached him on the subject of the subsidy. He had not read the bill to this day. He never remembered of ever having a thousand-dollar bill of his own or belonging to anybody else. He said to Kerr and Beck that in the murder case he received a fee of one thousand dollars, for which he worked a month. Five hundred dollars was paid to him when he entered upon the case, and the other five hundred when the trial was over. If anybody knew of money having been paid improperly, let him come forward and tell it.

MR. WINCHESTER'S DENIAL.

Mr. Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky, stated he was a member of the Forty-second Congress; the charge or intimation that he had received subsidy money was utterly wanton and baseless. He appeared before this committee during the past year, when the books of Mr. Dillon, of the Sergeant at Arms' office, were examined, and satisfied the committee it was not true that he had placed a thousand-dollar bill on deposit with him. He had understood the whole matter respecting deposits of members would be expunged from the testimony. He, however admitted that he had a deposit with the Sergeant at Arms at that time. He had been sporting a little—he meant playing cards. The *Congressional Globe* showed that during the four years he was in Congress he voted against all railroad grants and subsidies.

Question by Mr. Beck—Do you recollect a particular one thousand dollar bill?

A.—I remember depositing five hundred dollars. I do not think I was ever so fortunate as to have a one thousand dollar bill at any time.

Q.—It is sometimes charged that at playing cards, members of Congress are allowed to win as another means of securing their support to measures pending before Congress. A.—I voted all the time against subsidies; I was not approached on the subject, and want it to be understood that as to card-playing, I have reformed. [Laughter.]

The committee adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SENATORSHIP NOT YET ENDED—TALK OF A DEMOCRATIC BOLT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—The Democratic joint caucus of the New-Jersey Legislature succeeded in nominating ex-Gov. Theodore F. Randolph Wednesday night for United States Senator. The fight, however, does not seem to have been won yet. When a motion to make the nomination unanimous was made Messrs. Sheeran, McDonnell, Rabe, of Hudson, and Doyle, of Essex, and others sprang to their feet and objected. The motion could not therefore be put.

The nomination is particularly displeasing to the Catholics in the Legislature, but the feeling of dissatisfaction is by no means confined to them. A number of members who have no sympathy with the religious aspects of the question feel that, as it is generally stated in Trenton, the Randolph party bought the ex-Governor's nomination, and evince a disposition not to abide the result of the caucus. Secret conferences were held yesterday among the malcontents, and some steps are evidently being taken to defeat the caucus nominee after all. There is considerable talk about a bolt of the anti-Randolph men and a combination with Republicans to defeat his election. In some places this is thought feasible and proper. In other places it is thought unwise, if feasible, because of the effect it must have upon the future political status of the bolters. The anti-Randolph strength on the second ballot was twenty-one members of the caucus. If these stand by their guns a combination with the Republicans upon some less objectionable candidate does not seem to be impossible.

The following are the votes of the respective members of the caucus:

FIRST BALLOT—*For Randolph*—Messrs. Bird, Blancke, Conover, Dayton, French, Gill, Gordon, C. D. Hendrickson, W. H. Hendrickson, D. Henry, Hopper, Madden, Moffatt, Owen, Paterson, Shann, Shellinger, Smith, Sutphen, Swayze, Swing, Van Cleef, Vanderbilt, Zeluff—24.

For Gilchrist—Abbett, Bogart, Carey, Carrolton, Dodd, Doyle, Fitzgerald, Herring, Kennard, McDonald, McDonnell, McGill, Rabe, Sheeran—14.

For Stockton—Anderson, Blackwell, Cornish, McGee, Woodruff, Wyckoff, Yeomans—7.

For Browning—Edmunds, Lodge, Warrington—3.

For Runyon—T. S. Henry—1.

SECOND BALLOT.—*For Randolph*—Bird, Blackwell, Blancke, Conover, French, Gill, Gordon, C. D. Hendrickson, W. H. Hendrickson, D. Henry, T. S. Henry, Hopper, Madden, McGee, Moffatt, Owen, Paterson, Shann, Shellinger, Smith, Sutphen, Swayze, Swing, Van Cleef, Vanderbilt, Woodruff, Yeomans, Zeluff—28.

For Gilchrist—The fourteen who voted for him on first ballot.

For Stockton—Anderson, Cornish, Dayton, Wyckoff—4.

For Browning—The three who voted for him on first ballot.

There will probably be a struggle between the Senate, which is Republican, and the House, which is Democratic, over the caucus nominees for State officers. The two Houses are required by the Federal law to meet in joint session, if they cannot agree acting separately upon one candidate, for the election of a United States Senator. The Senate will go into joint ballot for this office with the House, but it is claimed that the joint session must be only for this purpose, and that after the election of the Senator the joint session is, by law, concluded. They will not remain to ballot for State officers. The Democrats say, however, that if, after the election of the Senator, President Taylor should declare the joint Houses adjourned, an appeal will be taken from the Chair, and, being sustained, as of course it will be, the body will proceed to elect the other State officers. The present officers will, however, hold over, and a legal fight is imminent.

THE BILL REGULATING THE RETIREMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The following is the "Bill for the relief of Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, and to fix the rank and pay of retired officers of the Army," passed by the Senate to-day:

[The first section is an amendment of the House bill, and the second section is new legislation added by the Senate.]

Be it enacted, &c., That the retirement as Colonel, on Feb. 19, 1873, for disability on account of a wound received in battle, of Brevet-Major Gen. S. W. Crawford, United States Army, be, and the same is hereby, so amended that said Crawford shall be borne on the retired list of the Army as a Brigadier General, he having held the rank of Brigadier General at the time he was wounded; provided, that his retired pay as Brigadier General shall commence from the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. That all officers of the Army who have been heretofore retired by reason of disability arising from wounds received in action shall be considered as retired upon the actual rank held by them, whether in the regular or volunteer service at the time when such wound was received, and shall be borne on the retired list, and shall receive pay hereafter accordingly. This section shall be taken and construed to include those now borne on the retired list, placed upon it on account of wounds received in action; provided that no part of the foregoing act shall apply to those officers who had been in service as commissioned officers twenty-five years at the date of their retirement, nor to those retired officers who had lost an arm or leg, or both eyes, by reason of wounds received in battle.

SALE OF A NEW-ORLEANS NEWSPAPER.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 21.—The *Bulletin* newspaper establishment was sold at auction to-day for $10,000, to close a succession.

ANNUAL MEETING OF VERMONT DAIRYMEN.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 21.—The sixth annual Winter meeting of the Vermont dairymen is now in session here. The attendance is excellent, and the proceedings are marked by a most intelligent discussion. Able essays on farming, &c., were offered by ex-Gov. Hyde, of Connecticut, Col. Hawley, of Syracuse, Prof. Arnold, of Rochester, Prof. Hickson, of Utica, and other prominent theoretical and practical agriculturists from various parts of the Union.

To-day papers on "Grass-growing, a Specialty," "Preparing Food for Cattle," and "Butter-making" were read by A. W. Cheever, of Boston; Dr. Wakefield, of Munson, Mass.; E. W. Stewart, of Buffalo, and Col. Hawley.

The session will continue to-morrow.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE VATICAN.

SPITEFUL CLERGY—GOVERNMENT POLICY AND THE NATION'S SENTIMENT—TONE OF THE PRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1874.

The Italian Deputies have gone home for a month, and there will be no more work, or promise of work, in the legislative body much before the beginning of February. Rome has been duller than usual in December, and the number of foreigners yet arrived is not up to the ordinary standard at this moment in the progress of the season, nor at all sufficient to satisfy the hopes of the inn-keepers, whose accommodations are now much more extended than formerly. But there is little probability that the darling wish of the sulking friends of the old régime will be gratified, or the prophecy of four years ago fulfilled—to wit, that Rome would break down in prosperity by ceasing to be a place of Winter resort. To help bring about such a result the music was hushed in St. Peter's and the Sistine Chapel, the crimson and tinsel hangings put away in the wardrobes, and a great many thousand candles blown out. Instead of eating their sweet-cake at Christmas, and indulging in the merry-making so proper to the season, these naughty children of the Vatican are pouting in the corner, and "making faces" at all who will not flatter or take their part. The "*buzzuri*," or new-comers, have tried coaxing, and offers of sugar-plums and sums of money, (paper,) to be renewed every year, and gentle expostulations and arguments, and still the child is obstinate. Patience is well nigh exhausted, and we hear more frequently than formerly threats of applying the rod. There is no reason that the priests can give but their own willfulness for suspending the ceremonies in the churches in commemoration of the Christmas and Easter seasons, or the birth and death and resurrection of the Saviour of men. The fact has not changed nor lost its value, whatever disappointments circumstances have brought to the ambitious hopes of the chiefs of the establishment. The Holy Father would make a much better figure as a Christian Pastor if he would give up the puerile affectation of being the object of "persecution" and injustice, and take resolutely hold of the work of advancing the solid moral interests of Catholic society.

THE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

Various influences are brought to bear to stimulate Italy, or the governing power in it, to push the controversy with the Vatican to more decisive extremes. One of these influences is exercised from the outside, and the other comes from the active advanced party in the Kingdom, which has for some time been desirous to assume the direction of affairs. We have frequent articles in leading journals stating reasons and motives, or making appeals to the conscience or the passions of the thinking and active portion of the public. I have from time to time given citations from such articles to show the progress of thought and feeling in the country, for we can have no better means of knowing what Italian sentiment is than by listening to its expression from the mouths of leading men, and in well-conducted public journals. The *Diritto*, in criticising the Government for its want of courage in dealing with the Vatican, says:

"We believe that the force of the Papacy is found in the weakness of its adversaries. Not weakness in means or of reason, but of confidence and of will. Like the Colossus with feet of clay, the Papacy is destined to fall by the shock given to it by truth. Not by hypocrisy or diplomatic fictions—arts of which the court of the Vatican is mistress—are our eternal enemies to be defeated; but by loudly proclaiming the truth and exposing nakedly the worldly interests, and the lust for power, which Roman Catholicism seeks to cover up under the pretense of the independence of the Church. To what good tend the long discourses of the Italian Government in defense of its laws for the conversion of the ecclesiastical property? Would it not be more moral and more noble to proclaim aloud the supreme rights of civil society, the sovereign control of Italy over church property in its own territory, the indispensable duty to put a check upon and supervise the material means of the enemies of the State? We can understand the words and the conduct of Mgr. Dupanloup, who believes that it is the interest of the Church to make war upon Italy. But we cannot explain the words or the conduct of Ministers, whose duty it is to defend the country against all attacks, and particularly against those of the bitterest of its enemies, the Papacy. Now, this Catholicism is a truth, and in such case it only remains for us to bow our heads and take ourselves out of Rome; or Catholicism is, as we believe, a formula of perversions in a religious point of view, and of reaction, politically regarded, and it is our duty to uncover to the world its aims and purposes. Arnaldo da Brescia, centuries ago, left record of the fact that Catholicism will tolerate anything rather than that which tends to reduce the worldly wealth, against which it pretends to protest. Must we, after so many years, and so much boasting of progress, show ourselves to be inferior to the courageous reformer in our worship of truth and contempt for conventionalisms and falsehood? The greatest strength still remaining to the Papacy, we say it with sorrow, is that which comes from the insane mania for conciliation cherished in the breasts of those who govern us. They wish the support of the monks and reactionists, and to such a fatal end they sacrifice, so far as they are capable the dignity, the rights, and the future of the country."

The *Gazzetta d'Italia*, in replying to the accusation made by German journals that this country does not push the contest on the ecclesiastical question with sufficient vigor, says:

"Let us see what foundation there is for these charges of weakness in treating the affairs of the Vatican, which Germany has made against us for four years. In a period of twenty years this Government has proclaimed liberty of conscience, and established by law perfect equality for every kind of religious worship; abolished the privileged tribunal of the clergy; broken up the convents; removed the mortmain from the ecclesiastical patrimony; secularized public instruction; established civil marriage; and crowned the work of civilization by overthrowing the temporal power of the Pope and establishing the political seat in this historical capital of Catholicism. Have we changed our course since the 20th of September? * * * Italy can be and is for Germany an important ally against the Vatican; but our cause is a distinct one, and the ends for which we are striving are different, and thus our policy must have a special character, and not be confounded with that of others. Our national genius gives us but little inclination for religious questions. Notwithstanding that Italy has been for so many centuries under the dominion of the priests, her people are only religious in form, but skeptical at heart. The religion of Italy is exterior, and penetrates but to a slight depth. The proof of it is found in the fact that while in the greater part of Europe the powerful movement for reform diffused itself, this people was able to see go on under its eyes the infamies of the wicked reign of Alexander VI., the warlike frenzies of Julius II., the dissolute elegance of the court of Leo X., the nepotism, the simony; the hypocrisy, the sanguinary furies, the universal corruption of the century of the Renaissance—so full of contradictions, so fruitful of genius, so loaded with guilt—almost without giving evidence of perceiving it all, nor taking part in any manner in the movement for religious emancipation. And also in our own time, the exorbitant claims of Pius IX., the dispute about the dogma of the immaculate conception, the polemics of the Vatican Council, the Syllabus, even the proclamation of Papal infallibility, which shocked the enlightened conscience of so many of the learned clergy of Germany, made no other impression upon the minds of the members of the Liberal party of Italy than that of contempt or indifference. We are only occupied with the political side of the ecclesiastical question; the religious side interests us but little.

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If Germany, then, wished to find in us efficacious support, let her leave us to fight with our own arms, and in the way that best suits our nature. She must not demand of us a religious initiative, for which we are not made, and which might raise difficulties and perils which we believe it prudent to avoid. It was the blows struck by our policy, and not German theology, that dismantled the old fortress of the temporal power. Our laws, inspired by the principle of the separation of the State from the Church, and the liberty of each, amply suffice for our protection against the Vatican, which, if it finds itself materially established in our house, is further away from us morally than from any other Catholic country of Europe."

Such is the spirit of articles which frequently appear in journals of the most influence in the country with classes which direct political affairs, and shape the thought and opinion which make up the new education of the nation. For us passionless spectators, the study is an interesting one, wishing as we do only the good of the country and a happy issue out of present trials.

THE TEA TAX.

VIEWS OF LEADING IMPORTERS ON THE QUESTION—THE IMPOST DESIRABLE—THE CRY OF FREE TEA AND COFFEE A HUMBUG.

The wholesale tea merchants and importers of this City are in favor of reimposing the tax on tea and coffee, as proposed by many, if not all, of the Eastern merchants. They believe that the impost should become a law immediately, or, at least, that Congress should do something definite to stop the unwholesome agitation of the market occasioned by the vexed discussion of the question. Several prominent dealers have been visited by a TIMES reporter within the last few days, and all these gentlemen agreed that the proposed tax was a good one, and certain to net the Government a fair revenue. Some one or two of the importers did not quite agree as to whether the benefits would be immediate or not. One merchant said that if the new Tariff law went into effect on the 1st of March he believed the Government would begin at once to realize by it—not perhaps to such an extent as people might imagine, as the expectation that the law might be enacted had induced importers to cable to their buyers in China and Japan to send the cargoes by steam to San Francisco and Panama as rapidly as possible. Still all the crop, which was very large this season, had not yet arrived, and a good many cargoes were yet to come, and many of these could not reach their destination in time to escape the tariff. After Jan. 1 fully half the crop had to be shipped hither. There were several routes to the United States—via Panama, overland from San Francisco, through the Isthmus of Suez, and in sailing vessels around the Cape. All except the last were somewhat expensive, as the freights were high; therefore, it had been the custom of importers to have their last shipments brought home in the sailing vessels. In view of the Tariff law, many of them were now anxious to get as much of their tea home by steam as possible, in order that the cargoes might reach the United States before March 1. Some undoubtedly would succeed, but not so many as to entirely prevent the Government from collecting revenues for at least a fair portion of the crop of 1874 and 1875. Speaking of the removal of the tax some years ago, he said that, contrary to general belief, the removal of the duty had not lessened the wholesale first-cost price. The Chinamen had charged, and still continued to charge, just as much for the tea after the canceling of the tax as during its existence. They believed that the demand for tea by the United States would be greater in anticipation of a fall in the Chinese rates, so they put up the price of the material, and had managed to keep it up ever since. He fully believed that six months after the duty was imposed on tea it would not cost the consumer any more than it does now. Certainly, he felt confident that the Chinese and Japan merchants would be forced to bear a part of the impost by a reduction in their rates. But the tax, said he, will be serviceable, unmistakably, to the Government, and will prove an excellent source of revenue, which cannot easily be impaired.

One of the best known American buyers, who spends the greater part of his time in China and Japan making purchases for American houses, has just returned to this City, and was spoken to by a TIMES reporter in relation to the proposed tariff. He was altogether in favor of it, and corroborated every part of the above statement, adding that not only was tea as dear in China now as it was before the abolition of the tariff, and had been so ever since, but it was also inferior in quality to any that has ever been exported formerly. The "Teaboys" had packed material, within the last two years, altogether worse than any ever garnered before the removal of the tax. When it was removed they had decided to meet the increased demand for tea with the reply, "We have not enough for all; we can sell only to the highest bidder." Up went the price accordingly, and it had not been abated since. The gentleman then remarked that as the United States Government felt that money must be raised somehow, he did not know of any import that could be taxed with greater propriety, and more advantageously to all in the country, than tea. The trade would benefit by the impost, and the consumer would certainly lose nothing by an immoderate increase of the retail price, as such would not take place.

A member of one of the largest tea houses in this City said that in his judgment the tax would be beneficial to the trade, and to the United States Government. As matters now stood, the cry of free tea and coffee had only proved a humbug. People paid almost as much as ever for their tea and coffee, and the importer paid rather more than housed to in the days of the duty. Referring to the possibility of the Government reaping any decidedly large revenue if the tax were imposed from March 1, he said he hardly thought it would, because, although the crop of the season now closing was large, most of it will be likely to have reached this country before March. Still the purchases for the next season's harvest, which will begin to come home by July, must be made all through the Spring, so that the Government will begin to realize thereafter. At any rate, he thought it better that Congress should act with dispatch, as much for the merchants' as for the Treasury's sake.

These and other prominent merchants were decidedly of the opinion that the tax would be a benefit to the country at large and New-York and San Francisco in particular, both of which would become as before the entrepots of the tea trade.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of Emigration, apprehensive that their appeal to Gov. Tilden for an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars from the State fund will not be granted, are now, with the assistance of their counsel, preparing a petition to be presented by a special committee to the Legislature at an early date with the same object in view. It is believed, however, that the Legislature will deny the appropriation, and that the commission will be compelled to run the department on its own responsibility, or hand it over to the State authorities. It is rumored that efforts are being made to get a bill introduced before Congress, which, if passed, will place the institution under the United States Government. It is claimed that the department cannot well be governed by any one State, as a large majority of the emigrants disperse all over the country, and have to be maintained by individual States at a great expense when out of employment. A similar bill was introduced during the session of 1873, but it was defeated at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce, which appointed a committee to inquire into the advisability of its object. The committee reported adversely to the bill, on the ground that immigration would be retarded by the proposed measure, and that, if adopted, officers would in all probability be appointed who would know little of the workings of such an institution. The present Commissioners are opposed to the bill, and declare that they would prefer to see the department abolished altogether than have it placed under the control of the Government.

A NEW COMMISSIONER OF ACCOUNTS.

Mayor Wickham appointed Mr. Joseph J. Westray a Commissioner of Accounts in place of Mr. George Bowlend, removed. The charter empowers the Mayor to dispense with the services of the Commissioners of Accounts at his pleasure—hence no cause was assigned in the case of Mr. Bowlend. The new incumbent was a member of the old tea firm of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, who did business in this City years ago. It is likely that he will be sent to complete the annual report on the City finances commenced by his predecessor, and required by law.

IMPORTANT ARSON TRIAL.

The trial of Col. Potter, who is under three indictments for arson, was commenced yesterday morning in the Union County Courts, New-Jersey, Judge Runyon presiding. The case excites considerable interest, as the defendant is well known throughout the county. The indictment on which he is now being tried charges him with having conspired with other parties to burn down his residence in Linden something over a year ago. The house was partially consumed when a hired man discovered a burning fuse in the grass leading to the barn, and at the other end of it under a hay-mow was found a package of powder. This circumstance led to an inquiry being made in regard to the burning of other property which the Colonel either burned or occupied, and it resulted in the indictments being found. No evidence of any importance was taken before the adjournment.

LONELY DEATH OF AN OLD ACTOR.

SAMUEL CANTY, FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE "MAN MONKEY"—HE DIES IN A BASEMENT, DEPRIVED OF EVERY COMFORT—KIND OFFICES.

Mr. Samuel Canty, who was well known in the dramatic profession and to the elder portion of the play-going community as "Signor Canito, the Man Monkey," died in this City on Monday night last in extreme poverty. He was born in New-York in 1815, of Welsh parents, and received from them a good common school education. He was fond of adventure and travel, and at quite an early age went to sea, and visited among other places the Coast of Africa, where it is supposed he first conceived the idea that led to his professional reputation. Although the exact date of his first appearance on the stage in the character of a monkey is not known, it is supposed that it was about his twentieth year, as he often boasted that he had been forty years in the profession. It is said of him that, while other performers surpassed him in the gymnastic parts, there were none who so truthfully and vividly reproduced all the motions and gestures of the agile and mischievous beast he represented. Mr. Canty was the originator of the celebrated mechanical ring-tail, by which he could suspend himself from a bar or rope, at will. In his character of a monkey he appeared in all the principal cities of this country, and for a long time invariably drew crowded houses, and realized a handsome income. About seven or eight years ago, however, the weight of years began to tell on him, and he found that he was no longer equal to the effort required to successfully act his part. He then virtually retired from the stage, although he subsequently made several attempts to resume his business. His last appearance in his favorite part was in the Capitol Theatre at Albany, nearly two years ago, but his playing was feeble and uncertain, and he was compelled to give it up. Canty served at one time for seven years on board a United States ship-of-war as a seaman, and afterward as a soldier in the Mexican war of 1846. He also served for a time as a soldier in the late war of the rebellion, in a New-York regiment. In addition to his accomplishments as a gymnast and a performer, he was also a dramatic author and writer of songs, some of which are popular to this day. Among his dramatic productions, "Trapped at Last," "Chief of the Ten," "Putnam," "Dark Days of the Revolution," and "The Traitor's Dream," nearly all of which have been brought out in this City, are the best known. "'Tis Nearly One Hundred Years' Old," a song descriptive of the American flag, written by him, was at one time very popular. He was also the author of a story called "The Chip Boy of the Dry Dock," which appeared in one of the New-York weekly papers. Two pieces—"The Black Ape" and the "Monkey Boy"—he wrote expressly for his own performances. In one of these the monkey is shot and dies, and Canty told a friend on one occasion that in order to get the death scene perfect, he had bought a monkey while on the Coast of Africa, and had shot him on board the vessel and watched him while he died.

For the last seven years of his life, Canty did nothing to earn his living beyond writing a few plays, and lived with his wife and daughter in a miserable basement in the rear of the premises No. 413 Hudson street, and depended for his livelihood on the charity of his former associates. Being naturally improvident and careless, and his wife being no better in that respect than himself, he fell into the deepest destitution during his last illness, which lasted about seven weeks. On Tuesday last, at 11 A. M., the well-known actress and elocutionist, Miss Margaretta B. Moore, of No. 191 West Houston street, received a message from his wife, telling her that he was dead. She immediately went to his room, and there found him lying on the bed in the condition in which he had died at 11 o'clock on the previous night. Everything indicated a most frightful condition of poverty and distress. There was no fire in the room, and the widow and daughter had not had a mouthful of food since the day before. The corpse was stretched out on an old bedstead, on a straw mattress, covered with the remnants of what had once been a quilt and blanket. An old stove, one or two broken chairs, and a bundle of old rags lying in the middle of the floor, represented the furniture of the establishment. Everything else had been taken to the pawnbroker's to procure the wherewithal to buy food, and Mrs. Canty told Miss Moore that on the day before she had pawned her last petticoat to buy a loaf of bread. Miss Moore provided for a decent burial and redeemed a portion of the goods in pawn, in order that the two women might have decent clothes to wear; she also purchased provisions and fuel for the starving family. She was then told by Mrs. Canty that her husband owned a lot in Green-Wood that had been left to him by a deceased brother. This information proved to be correct, and the other necessary arrangements for the funeral having been completed, Rev. Dr. Houghton was requested and kindly consented to perform the funeral services, and yesterday noon he read the funeral service over the body, which was then taken to Green-Wood and interred. Dr. Houghton was much affected by the scene of destitution he witnessed, and gave Miss Moore five dollars, which he requested might be applied to the benefit of the dead actor's family. Miss Moore has applied to the profession to assist her in bearing the expenses which she has incurred, and has already received contributions from Wallack's, Booth's, and the Olympic Theatres. The others have also promised to assist. Mr. Canty's daughter is about twenty-two years of age, and up to a short time ago worked in a paper-collar manufactory, but was compelled to desist from the fact that she had no clothes to wear, as they were all in the hands of the pawn-broker.

LECTURE BY REV. HENRY C. POTTER.

Rev. H. C. Potter, under the auspices of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, lectured last evening at Steinway Hall on "A Man's Best Friends." After a few introductory remarks the lecturer stated that in his estimation books were the best friends of both men and women, and justified his ascribing to them so personal a relation as that of friendship by saying that one of the main charms of books is that "we know and are conscious of the fact that behind each and every volume there is the heart and brain of a man or of a woman." He went on to show that because of this we came to love and venerate books as we do, and become attached to authors whom we have never seen and who may be dead for hundreds of years. Referring to newspapers, he remarked that no one felt that confidence in and regard for the great public journals that he bestows upon the great book writers. This he ascribed to the lack of personality in the former and its abundance in the latter. To him it appeared that there is too much of a system and too little of a human being in any one of the former, and that in consequence they do not have that influence which is wielded by the latter. According to his ideas, the late Mr. Greeley owed his influence mainly to the fact that he constantly intruded his personality upon the readers of his paper. Among the advantages which the lecturer claimed for books as friends are that they are constant—that they do not change in their bearing toward us; that we can always have them about, whether we are at home or abroad.

QUARREL BETWEEN MILKMEN.

George Baxter, a milkman, of No. 235 Ninth avenue, was yesterday held to answer by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stabbing Charles Kirker, another milkman, in the left side with a penknife. It appears that both men were driving wagons containing milk cans, and Baxter got in front of Kirker and refused to get out of his way or let him proceed. Kirker jumped off his wagon, with the intention of putting Baxter's wagon on one side. The latter, however, drew a knife, and rushing at Kirker stabbed him in the side. His injuries are very serious.

THE BAPTISTS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Yesterday afternoon a council of Baptist clergymen and laity of New-York and vicinity was held in the Mariner's Temple, Oliver and Henry streets, for the purpose of defining the duties of the Church in connection with the celebration of the approaching Centennial. Hon. George H. Andrews, Tax Commissioner, presided, and Rev. Dr. Armitage, in behalf of a committee previously appointed, presented a report calling upon every Baptist church and Sunday-school to unite in a general effort for an appropriate mode of celebration—such as a week of prayer at some convenient period by the entire denomination, collections for charitable purposes, the preaching of historical sermons and lectures, the organization of Centennial societies, the contributing of funds for the spread of the Gospel, &c. The suggestions were discussed at some length, some delegates doubting the propriety of asking for large sums in support of the movement. Mr. Andrews made an eloquent speech in favor of all the suggestions in the report, which was presented in a complete form. The following gentlemen were added to the committee having in charge its completion: J. B. Colgate, Samuel Colgate, J. B. Trevors, J. D. Reid, J. B. Hawthorne, W. A. Gallitv, and George H. Andrews. The council then adjourned to meet again next week.

THE DEATH WARRANT FOR THE MURDERER ORTWEIN SIGNED.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21.—Gov. Hartranft to-day issued a warrant of execution of Ernst Ortwein on the 23d day of February. Ortwein was convicted in Allegheny County of the murder of the Hammet family, consisting of John Hammet, Agnes, his wife, two children, Emma Ida and Robert Smith. He was sentenced July 3, 1874, to be hanged. A writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court, where the sentence was affirmed on the 4th day of January 1875.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to the question in your editorial of to-day, "How much do you value rapid transit?" I desire to reply—two thousand dollars, provided the route shall be that designated by Messrs. Ackerman and Thurber in the same issue of THE TIMES—*i. e.*, around the bulkhead line of New-York Island, and to be built without City aid and with such safeguards as they suggest. It should be a viaduct road of six tracks, two exclusively for freight, two for through, and two for way travel, to be built by the people, and for the people, and not, as has been suggested by one, at least, of the property-owners' associations of this City, to simply connect with the railroads centring at the Grand Central Depot. We want a more comprehensive plan, one that will improve the terminal facilities of this City, and save the expense of handling grain, coal, and provisions, which means "cheaper food for the masses." It is authoritatively stated that it costs more to-day to get a ton of coal from the yards of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at Hoboken, to the consumer in this City than to transport said ton of coal from the mines of the company to tide-water at Rondout. This circular road would, like the road around the city of Baltimore, which, however, is a surface road beyond the closely-settled part of the city, connect all the railroads centring in Hoboken, Jersey City, and Brooklyn, and by floats and elevators would bridge the Hudson, Harlem, and East Rivers at a minimum expense.

The route proposed would not probably be so seriously opposed by the present horse car companies as would a more central one; would meet the necessities of the residents of the whole City, (the new wards included,) and it would not meet with opposition from many property-owners, who, while desiring rapid transit by an elevated road, have been so deeply interested heretofore in having the road run in front of their neighbor's door in an adjoining street in preference to having their own second-story windows peered into by the passing multitude.

AARON KEMP, per J. H. Kemp,
No. 116 Wall street.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1875.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE PERFORMANCES AT ROBINSON HALL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was astonished to learn from the newspaper report this morning that an injunction had been granted to restrain me from giving my entertainment until certain license fees had been paid. I, in my simplicity, looked upon it as a *canard*, but in the course of the morning I was served with the Judge's order and a number of affidavits, from a hasty reading of which I gathered that I was threatened with imprisonment in the cause of juvenile delinquency. "Some men are born characters, some achieve character, and some have characters thrust upon them." The latter case is mine. Henceforth I will be known as the Juvenile Delinquent. But I desire to say something of the moral delinquency of those persons who planned this attack upon me. I have paid the money, and I do not dispute their legal right to claim and enforce its payment, but I question the moral right of any person, or persons, to make me a defendant in an action without affording me the right of defense. I am amazed at the spectacle of a trial, conviction, and judgment in which the party tried, convicted, and judged was kept in complete ignorance of the proceedings. I declare that I have never been informed of the claim; I have never, in any shape or way, directly or indirectly, been applied to by these persons, who devote their energies to juvenile delinquents, and I knew absolutely nothing of the matter until I read the account of the injunction in the newspapers. I, therefore, desire to state, without reserve and in the most emphatic manner consistent with common courtesy, that the method adopted by the reformers of juvenile delinquency through their attorneys, for the enforcement of payment of a just and legal claim upon me, a foreigner, ignorant of this law, and their rights under this law, is highly immoral, and though I have paid the money, I should, for their sakes, have preferred to have paid it in response to a civil request, according to the usages of civilized society, instead of the "stand and deliver" demand of the highwayman.

FREDERIC MACCABE.

ROBINSON HALL, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1875.

THE YOUNG WOMEN OF THE DAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among all of the letters addressed to you on various subjects, I do not remember having seen any bearing upon the social training of young ladies, who, although still at school, have "nearly finished their education," and who "will come out next Winter," or the Winter after. To reflecting parents the position of these young girls under the present influences of society is deplorable. I am confident, if mothers or fathers were to think at all of the effect of this state of society upon the future of their children, they would tremble that it has their sanction. We see these young girls in the last year of school education, needing all possible care of health, and all the vigor and concentration of thought consistent with such care, diverted by entertainments suitable only for young ladies whose studies at school are ended. These young girls may be just as well informed (or even better) as those who have left school; this is not the point to be considered. While still school girls they emerge into a life of gayety and young ladyhood, which takes away all freshness from that period, when they really enter upon it. It inspires them with a desire for large entertainments and gentlemens' attentions which is utterly inconsistent with a desire to improve the mind. They become much too familiar with gentlemen, and lose that delicacy of feeling so attractive in young ladies. The "dancing classes," now so much in vogue, are in every particular the same as the entertainments of the young ladies "in society." The hours are late, and nothing is wanting to convince one that the school girl is, in fact, a "society girl." The most objectionable feature of all is that these entertainments accept, indeed require, the society of men fully experienced in the ways of the world, and of an older class, while ladies of the same class are excluded, and thus the sense or better judgment which naturally comes with age, is also shut out. The conversation at these reunions and at others of a similar stamp, is such as to excite the pity of those who care for and love the young as they should be loved. Frivolity fills their thoughts; now, can parents be blind to the effects of such a life? From whence are to come any thoughts that girls are to be fitted for other aims than dancing and pleasure-seeking? How are they to learn that they should be fitted for a more rational life?—and that, while they are taking their fill of pleasure, they may still help to keep up the tone of sensible society, so that sensible men may find them entertaining as well as "society men." Will not parents think more about the training of their daughters at the time of life so critical for moral and mental culture? Why should the standard of our young women's attainments be lowered and thus society be left to degenerate? Fond of society myself, and wishing to encourage young people in just as much of pleasure and gayety as they can enjoy without becoming frivolous, I yet grieve to see our young girls so surely drifting into the tide of only pleasure seeking, and leaving their advantages of cultivation and the freshness of their youth unenjoyed.

All of the above has been written without one reference to any higher motive for a more rational life among our young people than that of making them truly sensible members of the society in which they move. There are motives reaching far deeper which could be urged with great power, but the above are sufficient for the object in view at present, although they are but the stepping-stone to what is far better.

C.

PAYING THE CREDITORS OF JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Edwin M. Lewis, Trustee of the Jay Cooke estate, has commenced paying a dividend of five per cent. in cash to the creditors of the estate whose claims were audited and approved up to Dec. 31 last. A large number of creditors have been paid this dividend, which is a practical beginning of the settlement of the estate.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

C. H. Northam, of New-Haven, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. E. G. Marshall, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Luis Polo, of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Inspector General R. B. Marcy, United States Army; Admiral J. R. Tucker, of the Peruvian Navy; and Sheriff Quesneb, of Arthabaska, Canada, are at the New-York Hotel.

Sir John Swinburne, of England; Surgeon Major Grant, of the Ninety-seventh Regiment, British Army; and Hon. Harvey G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MOULTON CONTINUED.

THE "LETTER OF CONTRITION"—MR. SHEARMAN READS IT, AND MR. FULLERTON CLAIMS THAT IT WAS MISREPRESENTED IN THE READING—BESSIE TURNER'S CONNECTION WITH THE CASE.

The court-room yesterday, crowded to repletion, its atmosphere so impure and heated that counsel had to call the attention of the court to the disabilities under which they labored from the want of proper ventilation, presented an aspect somewhat unusual. The conflicts which took place between opposing counsel on the previous day no doubt induced a greater attendance, and when the doors were opened the ticket-holders rushed—in a resistless tide—and absorbed every inch of available space. They were packed in the side passages behind the jury-boxes, and were squeezed in a compact mass against the walls. And they audaciously invaded the sacred settees furnished for the use of the adherents of Plymouth Church. The rough-and-ready element in the gallery took possession of their position with but scant ceremony, and the man who did not endeavor to accommodate his neighbor speedily discovered that the latter was capable of accommodating himself. The counsel were in their places at the usual hour. Gen. Pryor was accompanied by his son. Mrs. Tilton came into court, as usual, in company of Mrs. Field, the Quaker lady, and Mrs. Shearman. They were conducted to their regular seats by the usher of Plymouth Church. This official wore an air of subdued melancholy yesterday, and shook hands with the various church members he waited on without calling them "Dr. Smith," or "Mr. Jones." The vulgar females who used opera-glasses in the gallery on Tuesday were absent, and no sympathizing friends forwarded flowers to the principal parties of the suit for exhibition to the jury. Mr. Beecher came into court with his wife, and took off his heavy cloak and satchel in his wonted manner. He looked a little nervous. Mrs. Beecher presented her usual appearance. Moulton was late and Judge Neilson was impatient. On entering court, Moulton shook hands with the counsel for the plaintiff and leisurely ascended the witness stand.

The fight began at once. The evident intention of Gen. Tracy, from the manner in which he put the questions, was to cast discredit on Moulton's version of the now famous "letter of contrition." He made Moulton positively answer "yes" to the question whether he induced Mr. Beecher to dictate that letter, and objected to any further explanation being given. This was disallowed by the court, and Moulton, with a *finesse* characteristic of his conduct in the case, said that he told Mr. Beecher that if he felt such contrition, he ought to express it in a tangible way, and Mr. Beecher replied "take a pen and ink and I will." This explanation made Gen. Tracy angry, Moulton smiled, the counsel for the plaintiff laughed, and the audience appreciated the situation. Mr. Beecher even seemed to feel an interest in the contest of wit, and exchanged glances with his wife and remarks with Mr. Shearman. Mr. Tracy then attacked Moulton about the intimacy of Tilton with a lady who was named in an interview by Mr. Beecher. Moulton stated, with great emphasis, that Mr. Beecher had expressed his extreme regret at having circulated such a story. On Tuesday, Judge Fullerton, in reading a letter purposely omitted the name of the lady in question. Yesterday it was mentioned for the first time during the trial, owing to the question of Gen. Tracy. Among the general audience the mention of Mrs. Bullard's name created some sensation. From this the line of examination verged on the affair of the servant girl, Bessie Turner. Mr. Moulton stated that he had heard from Mr. Beecher that Bessie Turner had accused Mr. Tilton of acting improperly toward her, but from no one else. The "letter of contrition" was again taken up, and Moulton swore that he had written "in trust with F. D. Moulton" at the head of the paper, and Mr. Beecher the same at the bottom, all the rest being written at Beecher's dictation. In answer to a singular question of Gen. Tracy, Moulton then said that he could not recall any other letter written by Beecher in which he had been called "My dear friend, Moulton." This answer, and especially the question which provoked it, caused much comment in court. Gen. Tracy then began to attack the authenticity of the "letter of contrition." In doing so, he was steadily fought by Judge Fullerton. Gen. Tracy asked Moulton whether he knew how to begin a sentence after a period, whether with a capital or small letter. Moulton laughingly answered that he did, and every one in the court, including Mr. and Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, joined in the merriment. Judge Fullerton rose, poised his eye-glasses in his hand, and in his inimitably sarcastic way, said, "May it please your Honor, if the counsel asks these questions for his own information I do not object." The audience broke out into hearty laughter, Gen. Tracy looked very mad, and Judge Neilson, though he rapped for order in a most vehement manner, could scarcely conceal a dry smile at the quick and sharp repartee. Then the letter was read by Mr. Shearman, who on finishing its recital said that the word "can't" had been amended by the letter "t" being struck out and the words "for myself" inserted after the word "plead," and Mr. Shearman further added that these alterations had been made with different ink. This statement, made in a most significant tone, created intense excitement among the audience and the plaintiff's counsel. Judge Morris in a most excited manner jumped to his feet and said that the statement was false, and despite the objections of the defendant's counsel, claimed that, owing to the pen used by Moulton, the ink had been imperfectly and unevenly laid on the paper at different parts of different words, which fact accounted for the peculiar appearance of the document. During this period of the proceedings the excitement in the court was intense. Mr. Beecher left his seat by the side of his wife and was engaged in close and earnest consultation with Messrs. Evarts and Tracy; Mrs. Beecher evinced the greatest concern, and Mrs. Tilton leaned forward as if eager to catch every word of the discussion.

After some further questions Mr. Evarts called for the Bessie Turner letters, and they were produced. Mr. Evarts proposed to offer them in evidence. Mr. Beach's objection to their reception was sustained, and then Mr. Evarts, imitating Judge Fullerton's trick of Monday, read them that the court would be able to judge of their relevancy. It was generally expected that they would be of a nature prejudicial to the plaintiff. The disappointment was great, therefore, when it was found that they contained a denial of the charges made against Tilton. Mr. Fullerton at once withdrew the objection and the letters went in evidence. The question of the amount of money paid by Moulton for the tuition of Bessie Turner was then taken up, and Gen. Tracy, by inferential interrogatories, tried to influence the jury into the belief that the witness had not paid Mrs. Tilton the sums he claimed to have given her, in addition to the checks forwarded the principal of the seminary, for the reason that Moulton had no receipt or letter of request from Mrs. Tilton for money. Moulton thought a moment, and after twisting his mostache and smiling sarcastically at Tracy, said, "General, there is a letter from Mrs. Tilton on the back of one of these bills. Shall I read it for you?" Gen. Tracy grew very red in the face and said, "No, Sir." The letter was subsequently read, and proved to be a request from Mrs. Tilton to send her fifty dollars for Bessie Turner. After this no scene of any interest occurred until near the close of the day's proceedings, when Mr. Evarts, in his usual style, rose to argue a point after the Judge had ruled. Judge Neilson said that he did not require any instruction from the counsel, and Mr. Evarts bowed and sat down. At the close of the proceedings Mr. Tilton left in company with Frank B. Carpenter, the artist, who came into court during the recess. Mr. Beecher and his wife remained for a few moments to receive, from a numerous circle of friends, congratulations and assurances of esteem.

POINTS OF THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The cross-examination of Mr. Moulton yesterday commenced with a reference to the interview with Mr. Beecher, on Jan. 1, in respect to the "letter of contrition" alleged to have been written by Mr. Moulton at Mr. Beecher's dictation. Witness said that he had suggested the letter to Mr. Beecher on that occasion. Mr. Beecher, he said, was deeply moved. There was reference made at that interview to Tilton's alleged intimacy with a woman, and witness said that from what he knew of the parties he believed the story to be untrue. Mr. Beecher, the witness said, was glad to hear of it, and was sorry that in giving credence to it he had done an injustice to the woman and to Theodore. Bessie Turner was next brought into connection with the case. Witness said that her name was not mentioned by Mr. Beecher at that interview, but on another occasion, when her name was mentioned, the story was that Mr. Tilton had carried her from her bed to his own. He did not, he said, hear from Mr. Beecher that Mr. Bowen had repeated the name of another woman with whom Mr. Tilton was connected. Mr. Moulton was further examined as to what had transpired at the interview, and he said that the three distinct matters were: The effect of the recantation on Mr. Tilton, Mr. Beecher's contrition for the crime he had committed, and his regret for having mentioned the name of Mrs. Bullard. The ensuing questions of counsel had reference to the circumstances attending the alleged dictation by Mr. Beecher of the "letter of contrition." The recollection of witness was that he himself had written at the top of the letter the words, "In trust with F. D. Moulton," and all the remainder of the letter, he said, except the signature, which the defendant had written, had been dictated by Mr. Beecher. He was questioned as to whether he could recall any other letter from Mr. Beecher to him commencing "My dear friend Moulton," and he replied that he could not, and that neither could he recall how any of them commenced. The nature of the trust, he said, was to do with it, as a friend of Mr. Beecher's, what he thought was judicious. That included showing it or reading it to Mr. Tilton. He took it to Mr. Tilton the same night, but had no recollection of Tilton having made a copy of it. He was pressed on this point, and his answers were to the effect that he did not know that Tilton had made a copy of the letter that night; that he couldn't fix the date when Tilton had a copy; that he did not know how Tilton got a copy; and that he [witness] had no recollection of having ever given him an opportunity of making a copy. The rules of punctuation and composition next became the subject of inquiry; and after a sharp retort from Mr. Fullerton, to the effect that if counsel asked the questions for his own information he did not object, the letter was read by Mr. Shearman, with a division of sentences different from that in which it has hitherto been published. A question by counsel as to whether that letter had been written "hastily," brought out the response, "Rapidly—I do not know what you mean by 'hastily.'" After reading the letter, Mr. Shearman made a comment, to the effect that the ink in which an insertion was made was different from the body of the letter. This led to a response by Mr. Morris, who scanned the letter, that the pen had not distributed the ink regularly, and a statement by Mr. Fullerton that the letter had been misrepresented in the reading of Mr. Shearman. Mr. Fullerton wanted to read it; counsel on the other side objected; Judge Neilson said that Mr. Fullerton could bear it in mind until the re-direct examination, and that gentleman observed that he would make it a serious matter for the other side. The evidence before recess closed with the identification of two letters of Bessie Turner to Mrs. Tilton, which the defense offered in evidence. Counsel for the plaintiff objected, but when the letters were read, and when they proved to be exculpations of Mr. Tilton from the charge alleged against him in respect to the writer, the objection was at once withdrawn. It was not clear to lay people why these letters were offered in evidence by the defense. After the recess there was a rather weary reference to the accounts in respect to Bessie Turner's schooling, and the starting of the *Golden Age*, the amount subscribed toward the enterprise by different persons, Mr. Tilton's relations with it, and the witness' knowledge of the way in which it had been affected by the biography of Mrs. Woodhull published therein, were in turn made the subject of inquiry. The court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The jury answered to their names shortly after 11 o'clock, and Francis D. Moulton was recalled to the witness-stand for cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts rose and said: There is one point, if your Honor please, that was reserved for your Honor's consideration and determination, which perhaps may be proper now to call up, if your Honor has considered it, and if not that it may be considered now; that is as to the admission of what is called the West charges upon the evidence as it stood after the witness' correction of his evidence.

Judge Neilson—Let it stand as it is, and take an exception. Is Judge Porter still ill?

Mr. Evarts—He is still ill, your Honor. His physician hopes that he may be out to-morrow, though it is not certain. It is necessary for us to know whether the paper is in or out.

Judge Neilson—Consider it in.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our exception.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF FRANCIS D. MOULTON CONTINUED.

The cross-examination of Francis D. Moulton was then continued, as follows, by Mr. Tracy:

Q.—How long was that interview which you had with Mr. Beecher on Jan. 1? A.—My impression is that it may have lasted an hour or two.

Q.—Cannot you approximate more nearly than that? A.—No, Sir; not more nearly than that.

Q.—At what point of the interview did you begin to write the letter—the paper—that was written on that day? A.—Shortly after the termination of the first expressions of Mr. Beecher; you might call it the beginning; not the first thing, but at the beginning, after he had expressed to me his sorrow for what he had done.

Q.—Was Mr. Beecher moved with deep feeling on that day? A.—He was, Sir.

Q.—Was he walking the floor most of the time during that interview? A.—I do not think he was. My recollection is that he was not.

Q.—Was he sitting or standing? A.—He was sitting by a table.

Q.—What was your position? A.—I was sitting.

Q.—Where? A.—By a table, I think.

Q.—The same table? A.—I should think it was the same table.

Q.—On different sides of the same table? A.—My recollection is that Mr. Beecher was at the end of the table and I was in the front.

Q.—Was it some remark that Mr. Beecher had made, expressing his feeling toward Theodore Tilton, that led you to suggest the writing of that paper—of a paper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then you suggested it, did you? A.—I said to him that he had better put——

MOULTON SUGGESTED THE PREPARATION OF THE PAPER.

Q.—Answer my question. Are you the person who, at that interview, suggested the preparation of a paper?

Judge Neilson—You were proceeding to answer the question; go on.

The Witness—Yes, Sir; I suppose I might be considered the person who suggested it.

Q.—Were you the person? A.—If your Honor will allow me——

Judge Neilson—State what you said; you were going to answer a few minutes ago. State what you said.

The Witness—I said: "Mr. Beecher, if you feel in this way toward Mr. Tilton, it seems to me that if you would express yourself in this way toward him in that way it would make an end of this trouble. It seems to me that it would be the best thing you could do to so state to him;" and then Mr. Beecher said to me, "Take pen and paper, and I will."

Q.—How long had that interview continued, think you, before that began? A.—Not very long, Sir.

Q.—Before you took pen and paper to write? A.—Not very long—not half an hour.

Q.—Half an hour? A.—I should not think it was half an hour.

Q.—On how many different subjects had you conversed before you began to write? A.—Only one or two, I think. If my recollection serves me, I told him about the difficulties of taking back the—I said to Mr. Beecher, "I took back the recantation to Theodore last night," and I said to Mr. Beecher, "He seems to be in the spirit of saving his family, no matter what becomes of himself;" and then Mr. Beecher proceeded to say that he felt great sorrow—

Q.—I did not ask what either party said. I asked upon what subjects you conversed before you began to write? A.—Well, that was it.

Q.—That was one subject? A.—Yes, Sir; about the recantation, and then the other followed it.

Q.—Was there anything said about Mr. Tilton's condition financially and his prospects, or that he was discharged from the employment of Mr. Bowen? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At no part of that interview? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Either before or after the writing of the paper? A.—No, Sir.

THE BOWEN STORIES.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton had received a letter dismissing him from Mr. Bowen's service? A.—I do not remember that or at that stage of the conversation.

Q.—At any stage of the conversation? A.—Very likely I did. I do not recollect now that I did.

Q.—Did you? A.—I do not recollect now that I did.

Q.—Do you recollect that you did not? A.—I have not any recollection on that subject.

Q.—You had learned for the first time the night before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And this was the first interview you had with Mr. Beecher after learning that fact? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you do not recollect having mentioned it? A.—I do not recollect that now; no, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any further talk about the stories that Mr. Bowen had circulated in regard to Mr. Tilton at that interview, before the writing of that paper? A.—No, Sir, I think not; not before the writing of the paper.

Q.—Did you at any time during the interview? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After the writing of the paper? A.—My recollection is that that was after the writing of the paper.

Q.—How long after? A.—Well, I should say shortly after.

Q.—What did Mr. Beecher say at that interview about the stories? A.—He said that he had mentioned, in his interview with Mr. Bowen when Mr Bowen had brought him the letter demanding his retiremant—he said that he had told Mr. Bowen; that Mr. Bowen had mentioned the name of a woman; and Mr. Beecher said that he had heard the same story, and he rather joined Bowen in the story. He said he would take it back.

Q.—Did he mention the name of the woman? A.—He said he had heard the same story and heard the name of the woman.

Q.—Was her name mentioned between you and Mr. Beecher at that interview? A.—Yes, her name was mentioned.

Q.—What was said about the woman? A.—He said that Mr. Bowen had told him of Mr. Tilton's relations with this woman—the stories concerning him and this woman—and that he [Mr. Beecher] had heard the same stories concerning them, and I said to Mr. Beecher that I thought it was very unjust toward the woman and very unjust toward Theodore; that I knew both parties, and I did not think there was anything wrong between them; that from my acquaintance with Theodore Tilton, I had the highest confidence in him, and that from my acquaintance with the woman I had the highest confidence in her, and did not believe any such thing was true.

MOULTON PRONOUNCED THE STORIES UNTRUE.

Q.—You pronounced the stories untrue? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you not say that you knew all about their relations, and that you knew the stories to be untrue? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not say you knew their relations and you knew the stories were untrue? A.—No, Sir; I said from what I knew of their relations I would judge them to be untrue.

Q.—Did you say you should judge them to be untrue? A.—The substance of what I said was the word "judge."

Q.—Did you not say that from what you knew of their relations you knew the stories to be untrue? A.—I said that from what I knew of the parties I believed the stories to be untrue.

Q.—What did Mr. Beecher say in answer to that? A.—He said he was very glad to hear it.

Q.—Did Mr. Bowen state the particulars of what he knew of their relations?

Mr. Beach—Bowen? Bowen was not there.

BEECHER SORRY FOR HAVING REPEATED THE STORY.

Q.—When Mr. Beecher told you that he was glad to hear that it was untrue, did he express any sorrow for having repeated that story to Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir, he said he was sorry.

Q.—That he had repeated it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did he say it, and what did he say on the subject? A.—He said he was very sorry that he had done an injustice to the woman and Theodore.

A.—Did he not express himself warmly on that subject of the injustice that had been done? A.—He expressed himself sincerely. He said he would write a note to Bowen taking it back.

Q.—Did you draft the note there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you write it there? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Will the stenographer read the next preceding question? I do not think there was any answer given to it.

Mr. Beach—The question was whether Bowen had stated the particulars of their relations.

Mr. Evarts—There was no answer given to the question.

Mr. Beach—I think not.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Stenographer, please read the question.

The Stenographer—"Did Mr. Bowen state the particulars of what he knew of their relations?"

Mr. Tracy—We will pass that for the present.

WHAT BEECHER TOLD HIM ABOUT BESSIE TURNER.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, did Mr. Beecher at that interview state anything about Bessie Turner? A.—I don't think he did at that interview.

Q.—Had he at any interview previous stated anything about Bessie Turner? A.—I do not remember that he had said anything about Bessie Turner.

Q.—And her name had not transpired? A.—Not at that time.

Q.—When do you remember her name transpired between Mr. Beecher and yourself first? A.—Some time after the 1st of January.

Q.—Well, that is quite indefinite. Can't you be more definite than that? A.—I should think that it was between Jan. 1 and Jan. 10.

Q.—Did not Mr. Beecher tell you at that interview that the girl Bessie Turner had come to him along in the last days of December and reported to him one or two scenes as having transpired between her and Theodore Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You knew the girl Bessie Turner at that time, did you not? A.—I had seen her at Mr. Tilton's house.

Q.—She was a young girl living in Mr. Tilton's family? A.—I saw her at Mr. Tilton's house.

Q.—Don't you know that she was living in Mr. Tilton's family? A.—I think she was living there.

Q.—How long a time had she been living there? A.—I really don't know.

Q.—When Mr. Beecher spoke to you about Bessie Turner, whether on this day or some subsequent day, did he tell you the particulars of what Bessie Turner had told him? A.—What she had told him personally?

Q.—Yes, Sir; concerning Theodore Tilton. A.—I do not remember whether he told me what she had told him personally; he certainly mentioned Bessie Turner's name, and stated the information came from her, but whether from her directly or not I don't know.

Q.—What was the information, as he stated to you, which came from Bessie Turner concerning her relations with Theodore Tilton? A.—The story was that Theodore had carried her from her bed to his own.

Q.—In the night? A.—I do not remember whether it was in the night; I suppose it was in the night.

Q.—Didn't you understand it to have been in the night? A.—I suppose I did; yes, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you understand that he had attempted to detain her in bed for some little time? A.—I did not understand that, except that he had taken her from her bed.

Q.—And carried her to his own in the night-time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you understand whether he had got in bed with her? A.—I did not understand that, Sir.

Q.—Did you understand that there was only one instance of that? Q.—That is all, Sir.

Q.—Did you understand that she had represented him as on another occasion going to her bed in the night? A.—No.

Q.—You never heard of but one transaction? A.—That is all.

Q.—In regard to Bessie Turner? A.—That is all.

MOULTON DID NOT BELIEVE IT.

Q.—When that was told you, what did you say about it? A.—I said I could not believe that story. It seemed to me entirely improbable.

Q.—What did Mr. Beecher say? A.—He said that was the story; that was all.

Q.—Did he speak of that as one of the stories he had mentioned to Bowen? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What other story did he say that he had mentioned to Bowen? A.—That is the only one that I know of.

Q.—Did he say that he had mentioned this particular case of this lady, and other stories concerning Theodore Tilton, to Bowen? A.—That is all—the only story.

Q.—Do you mean that Beecher had told you that he had mentioned only one story to Bowen about Tilton? A.—That was the only one, except that he mentioned Mrs. Bullard's name to Bowen.

Q.—Did he say generally that he had told Bowen of other stories about Tilton? A.—That is all.

Q.—Now, when he told you about Bessie Turner did you not express yourself to him concerning that story more strongly than you do now? A.—I do not remember whether I did or not, but the substance of what I state to you I stated to him.

Q.—Did he tell you at that time that Bessie Turner had told other people of these stories beside himself? A.—I think not; he may have told me that.

Q.—You learned the fact either from Mr. Beecher or some one else that she had told these stories to some one else?

WHAT HE LEARNED FROM OTHER PEOPLE.

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment; we object to what he learned from other people.

The Court—If he heard it from other people it is not material.

Mr. Evarts—That is not our question. We are trying to find out whether he heard it from Mr. Beecher that the story had been told to other people. The witness is not certain about that, as I understand him. Now we ask him whether, either from Mr. Beecher or from some one else, he had heard that Bessie Turner had told the story to others, as part of the further cross-examination. Now, don't you remember that you heard it from Mr. Beecher?

The Court—Whatever Mr. Beecher said he can repeat, but not beyond that.

Mr. Evarts—That is our point—to get at what he said, and probe him to get at it.

Mr. Tracy—Your Honor rules out the question as it stands?

The Court—So far as it relates to other people

Mr. Tracy—Your Honor will note our exception, please. [To the Witness]—At the time you were having this interview with Mr. Beecher, when he mentioned this story about Bessie, had you heard or did you know at that time that Bessie Turner had told the story to other people besides Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Beach—I object.

The Witness—No, I did not at that time.

Mr. Evarts—Do you wish the answer struck out?

Mr. Beach—Not now.

Mr. Tracy—Now, at this interview on the 12th of January was the Winsted matter again talked of between yourself and Mr. Beecher? A.—I think not; no.

Q.—Was there anything further said at that interview about the stories that Bowen had told concerning Tilton at that interview? A.—I think not.

Q.—Was not the subject of Mr. Tilton's relations to other ladies a matter of conversation between you and Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you never hear from Mr. Beecher at any time that Mr. Bowen had reported to him the name of another lady with whom Mr. Tilton was connected? A.—No, I think not.

Q.—Had you heard at that time that you talked with Mr. Beecher that Mr. Bowen had charged Mr. Tilton with having made an improper proposition to another lady? A.—No, Sir—

Mr. Beach—(To the witness)—Wait one moment. The question was not finished, and therefore does not go on the record.

Mr. Tracy—Did you never hear that—

Mr. Beach—We object.

The Court—It is ruled out.

Q.—Did you never hear from Mrs. Tilton or Mr. Beecher that Mr. Bowen had charged Mr. Tilton, prior to discharging him, that improper relations, or that an improper attempt at improper relations, had been made by Mr. Tilton?

The Court—In respect to whom?

Mr. Tracy—In respect to another woman.

Q.—Did you ever hear, from either Mrs. Tilton or Mr. Beecher, that Mr. Bowen so charged? A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Mr. Beach—Are you sure that you did not?

Witness—I have no recollection about it now, Sir.

Q.—At that interview of Jan. 1, did not Mr. Beecher mention to you that his wife had taken an active interest in behalf of Mrs. Tilton as against her husband? A.—Not at that interview; my recollection is not on that interview.

Q.—What interview do you refer to? A.—Dec. 31; I spoke to him about it myself.

Q.—You think that interview was not referred to again at the interview on Jan. 1? A.—My recollection is that it was not.

THE TOPICS OF THE CONVERSATION.

Q.—What subjects did you and Mr. Beecher converse about on that day? Just name the topics of your conversation as far as you can remember? A.—The effect of the recantation upon Theodore Tilton, Mr. Beecher's expression of contrition for the crime that he had committed against Elizabeth Tilton and Theodore Tilton, and his expression of regret, and the story in which he mentioned Mrs. Bullard's name to Mr. Bowen.

Q.—These are the only three topics that you discussed? A.—Those are the three topics we discussed.

Q.—And the only three? A.—These are the only three; yes, Sir.

Q.—I understand you now to say that it was on Dec. 31 that Mr. Beecher told you that Mrs. Beecher and himself had been taking an active part in behalf of Mrs. Tilton against her husband? A.—My recollection is that way; yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, when you began to write this letter you say Mr. Beecher dictated it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he dictate all of it? A.—Yes, Sir; he dictated all of it.

Q.—Every word that you wrote in that paper was dictated by Mr. Beecher? A.—My recollection is, Sir, that over the top of it, "In trust with F. D. Moulton," was written by myself either before or after the letter was finished.

Q.—Can you tell whether it was before or after? A.—I think it was before.

THE LETTER OF CONTRITION DICTATED BY MR. BEECHER.

Q.—And that part of it was not dictated by Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir; that part of it was not dictated by Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Was everything else in the paper dictated by Mr. Beecher? A.—Every word with the exception of that which he wrote himself.

Q.—Did he dictate it sentence by sentence? A.—He did.

Q.—You wrote it down sentence by sentence as he dictated? A.—I did.

Mr. Tracy—Will you produce that statement. [The statement was produced.]

Q.—Did he dictate the words, "My dear friend, Moulton?" A.—He did.

Q.—Have you received from Mr. Beecher during the four years of correspondence any other communication from him that commences, "My dear friend, Moulton"? A.—I am sure I don't know, Sir.

Q.—You don't know whether you have or not? A.—I do not.

Q.—Can you recall a single one which commences precisely in that way? A.—I can't recall, Sir, the way in which any of them commences.

Q.—He has written you a great many letters, has he not? A.—He has.

Q.—You put the words "In trust with F. D. Moulton" at the head of the paper, and Mr. Beecher at the bottom of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any conversation about that trust—what it was?

Mr. Fullerton—That is a mistake; it is a misstatement of what is said.

Mr. Evarts—What is that?

Mr. Fullerton—Get it from the paper.

Mr. Tracy—It was, in one sense, literal—literally repeating both the conversations, with that exception. It is as near literal as possible with respect to these declarations of trust at the bottom and top of the letter.

THE NATURE OF THE TRUST.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with Mr. Beecher as to the nature of this trust? A.—I think I did, Sir.

Q.—What was the trust in which you took that paper or letter? A.—I was to do with that paper, as a friend of Mr. Beecher, what I thought it was judicious to do with it, and to show it to Theodore Tilton.

Q.—Judicious with reference to what? A.—With reference to the reconciliation of the differences between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher.

Q.—How were you to show it to Mr. Tilton? A.—I was to show it to him, hand it to him, or read it to him.

Q.—Which? A.—I could not say. I could just do with it what I liked. It was an absolute trust with me to do with it as I saw fit.

Q.—To use it for that effect? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What else were you to do with it? A.—What else was I to do with it?

Mr. Tracy—Yes? A.—Anything that I chose in accordance with that purpose.

Q.—Were you to part with it? A.—No, Sir; to keep it.

The Court here interrupted the testimony by saying: Here is a letter marked "important" addressed to a juror; is it allowable to be passed to him?

The letter was handed to the juror, and the examination was resumed.

Witness—I was not to part with it to any body but Theodore Tilton.

Q.—Were you to part with it to Theodore Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; any thing that would tend to a suppression of the facts and would lead to a reconciliation.

Q.—Were you to give it to Mr. Tilton? A.—Give it to him if I saw fit.

Q.—Was that the purport of your conversation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it to give it to Theodore Tilton and read it if you saw fit? A.—There was no restriction.

Q.—That was not stated? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there anything said except what would be implied ordinarily from the phrase "in trust?" A.—I told Mr. Beecher that I thought that these words were better to be put over the top "in trust with F. D. Moulton," in order that the letter might be under my control. That was the point, Sir.

Q.—It was put there for that purpose? A.—Yes, by me.

Q.—Now, was there anything further said than what you have now stated in regard to nature and object of this trust? A.—I don't recollect, Sir, at present that there was.

Q.—When I say what you have now stated I say what you have just repeated? A.—Yes.

Q.—You understand the question? A.—Will you repeat it?

Q.—Was there anything else said as to the nature and object of this trust except that it was put there to show that this letter was to remain in your custody and under your control? A.—Under my control. I don't think it was anything else.

Q.—Anything else said? A.—I don't remember that there was.

WHAT HE DID WITH THE PAPER.

Q.—Now, what did you do with this paper when you got it? A.—I took it to Theodore Tilton after I left the house and read it to him.

Q.—The same night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you give it to him? A.—I don't remember whether I handed it to him or read it to him. My impression is I read it to him.

Q.—Will you say that you did not deliver that paper to Theodore Tilton and leave it with him for a time? A.—I did not leave it with him for any time that night. He did not take it from the house.

Q.—Did not you deliver this paper to Theodore Tilton, and leave it with him for a time? A.—Well, Sir, I don't recollect whether I did or not.

Q.—Do you recollect that you did not? A.—I have not any recollection as to whether I read it to him, or whether he took it from my hands to read.

Q.—If he took it from your hands to read, have you any recollection as to how long he kept it? A.—I have not.

Q.—Can you tell that Theodore Tilton did not have this paper in his possession for at least one hour on the night you obtained it? A.—I can not.

Q.—Can you say he did not have it for two hours? A.—My recollection was he did not have it so long as two hours.

Q.—Not so long as two hours? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did you do with it on receiving it from Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Morris—He has not said he got it back; he has not said he parted with it.

Q.—When do you next recollect as being in possession of this paper?

Mr. Morris—He has not said he has ever been out of the possession of it. The question assumes the fact that he has been out of the possession of it.

Mr. Tracy—Now I ask him whether he next remembers distinctly as being in possession of this paper?

Mr. Morris—He did not, as he has said, part with the possession of it.

Mr. Evarts—The point is, he don't recollect now; we want him to recollect when he knows he had it.

Mr. Morris—We object to the question.

Mr. Evarts—That is a proper question.

The Court—If you handed it to Mr. Tilton did he hand it back to you on that evening? A.—I think he did, Sir.

Cross-examination resumed.

Q.—Don't you know whether he handed it back to you that same evening or not, if he had it? A.—My recollection is that the paper was not out of my possession that night.

Q.—Then you remember distinctly of having it in your possession the next morning; do you? A.—I don't remember having had it the next morning.

Q.—What did you do with it? A.—I put it in my bureau drawer.

Q.—When? A.—That night.

Q.—What time of night? A.—After I got home from Theodore Tilton's house.

Q.—What time? A.—I don't remember.

WHEN HE NEXT SAW THE PAPER.

Q.—When did you next see this paper? A.—I don't remember when I next saw it, Sir.

Q.—When do you next remember of having seen it? A.—Distinctly after the Victoria Woodhull publication.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you have no recollection of having seen this paper from the time that you put it in your bureau drawer in 1870 until after the Woodhull publication? A.—I don't remember distinctly at all up to that time.

Q.—Which publication was that you referred to? A.—The publication of the Woodhull story of 1872.

Mr. Morris—The 2d of November, 1872.

Q.—When you wanted this paper, after that publication, did you find it in your bureau drawer? A.—No, Sir; I found it in a tin box; I must have taken it from the bureau drawer and put it in the tin box.

Q.—Where was the tin box? A.—In my house, Sir.

Q.—Was that paper never in your safe? A.—I don't think that paper was ever in my safe—I don't think it was.

Q.—And where was the tin box kept in your house? A.—Kept in the closet in my front chamber, I think.

Q.—Locked? A.—Yes, Sir

Q.—What sort of a lock? A.—A little padlock.

Q.—One of those cheap padlocks? A.—It was a small lock.

Q.—Do you remember of having that tin box out in the presence of Theodore Tilton from the time you received this letter, in 1870, until after the Woodhull publication? A.—I don't remember distinctly the occasion; I may have had.

Q.—Don't you know you had it frequently in his presence? A.—No; I don't remember that I had it out frequently in his presence, Sir.

Q.—Then at the next time that you remember of having seen this paper, do you also remember that Theodore Tilton had a copy of it? A.—No; I don't remember that he had.

WHEN DID TILTON GET A COPY OF THE LETTER?

Q.—When did you first know that Theodore Tilton had a copy of it? A.—I think at the time of the Bacon letter or else the true story—either one or the other.

Q.—In reference to these two transactions, let me ask, when was the true letter prepared? A.—In the latter part of December, 1872.

Q.—And when the Bacon letter? A.—The Bacon letter was in 1874.

Q.—And now do you mean to say that you cannot tell on which occasion? Do you mean to say that you cannot tell which date it was you first knew that Theodore Tilton had a copy of this paper? A.—I cannot now swear to it—no; I don't remember, Sir, whether it was in the true story or not. I cannot swear to it.

Q.—You never remember to have seen the paper until after the Woodhull publication, and you never remember to have known that Tilton had a copy of it until one of the dates that you speak of? A.—No, not to the best of my recollection.

Q.—How did you find out that he had a copy of it, then? When you learned that he had a copy, how did you learn it? A.—I learned it from him at the publication of the Bacon letter, when he had it from me.

Q.—Do you mean to say that that was the first time that you knew he had a copy? A.—That is the first time, to my recollection.

Q.—Now, Sir, did not he make a copy of this letter in your presence the very night you read it to him; on the night you received it from Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir; I don't think he did.

Q.—Do you recollect whether he did or not? A.—My recollection is he did not.

Q.—And will you swear you did not know that he made a copy of that letter that night before you put it in your bureau drawer? A.—Yes, I shall swear to that.

Q.—Did not Mr. Tilton write that letter down in shorthand, or otherwise, at the time you read it? A.—I don't recollect he did, Sir; my recollection is he did not.

Q.—Your recollection is he did not? A.—Yes, Sir.

DID HE GIVE TILTON AN OPPOTUNITY TO COPY THE LETTER?

Q.—Now, we will go back to the composition of the letter. I will ask you, then, if you did not do it on that night, did you ever give him another opportunity to make a copy of the letter? A.—I may have shown him the letter if he asked me for it.

Q.—Will you say whether you did or not? A.—I can't say whether I did or not; if he had asked me for it I should say very likely I did. I do not remember that I did.

Q.—Then, so far as you know, up to the publication of the Bacon letter Tilton had no other opportunity to make a copy?

Mr. Beach—The witness has said that he was uncertain whether it was at the time of the publication of the Bacon letter, or at the time of the statement.

Mr. Evarts—We understand that, but the later answer of the witness was that the time was the date of the publication of the Bacon letter.

Mr. Beach—I think not.

Mr. Evarts—Will the stenographer read the question?

Mr. Beach—The witness was carried to that answer by a leading question, which assumed a fact not stated by the witness.

Mr. Evarts—We have our views of the testimony, and we do not like to be interrupted in our cross-examination. If there is any question about it, the stenographer's notes can be appealed to.

Mr. Beach—Although the counsel may not like to be interrupted, when I object to a question there seems to be a necessity that he should be interrupted.

Mr. Evarts—You did not object to the question; you merely stated the previous testimony.

Mr. Beach—My objection to the question is that it improperly assumed the fact that the first knowledge of the witness was obtained at the time of the publication of the Bacon letter.

The Court—I did not so understand him. He got to know the fact, as I understand, certainly, when he saw it in the Bacon letter, and the question was when Mr. Tilton got a copy.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor is under a misapprehension in regard to the testimony of the witness upon the subject. The witness explicitly said that he could not say when he first received that information, either at one time or another.

The Court—Yes, Sir, he qualified it in that way.

Mr. Evarts—And afterward corrected it.

Mr. Beach—I insist that he did not.

Mr. Evarts—And I insist that he did.

Mr. Beach—Well, I make the objection that it is an assumption of a fact.

The Court (to the stenographer)—Read that last question.

The Stenographer (reading)—"Then so far as you know, up to the publication of the Bacon letter Tilton had no other opportunity to make a copy."

Mr. Tracy—What is the objection to the question?

The Court (to the witness)—So far as you know or recollect.

The Witness—Mr. Stenographer, please read the question again so that I can understand it.

The Stenographer (reading) "Q.—Then so far as you know, up to the publication of the Bacon letter Tilton had no other opportunity to make a copy?"

The Court—Insert, Mr. Stenographer, "or remember" after the word "know."

Mr. Evarts—We have no objection to that.

The Witness—I do not recollect that I did.

Mr. Tracy (resuming)—Now, do you know how Tilton got the copy he had when you read the Bacon letter? A.—I do not know specifically; no, Sir.

Q.—You say you do not know "specifically." Do you know? A.—No.

Mr. Tracy—That is an answer.

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

HE NEVER GAVE A COPY TO TILTON.

Q.—Did you ever give him a copy; A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever make a copy to your knowledge? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Don't you remember whether he did or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean to say now that you do not remember whether you gave him a copy of this letter?

Mr. Fullerton—That has been asked over and over again.

The Court—The witness said he did not give him a copy. I think he has answered that point. He did not furnish a copy, he says, and he does not remember how he got the copy.

Mr. Tracy—Did you furnish him a copy, Mr. Beach? I submit, if your Honor please, that the witness has stated, on his previous examination, that he might have handed that letter to Mr. Tilton, if Mr. Tilton applied to him for it, but he does not recollect whether he did or not.

The Court—I think the witness has answered very fully that question.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please we asked the witness this question because we regard it important, as subsequent testimony will show, and we do not want to be retarded in the cross-examination by the objections of our learned friends.

The Court—Do you think it is proper to repeat a question again and again.

Mr. Evarts—No, Sir; but we do think it proper and fair to the witness, also, to take all his answer as far as he understands the question. Now, he says he never gave a copy. That is an answer. We do not repeat that question, but we ask him: Did you ever give, in fact, Mr. Tilton an opportunity to take or make a copy of that paper?

The Court—He has answered that question.

Mr. Evarts—Well, let him answer it again.

The Court (to the witness)—Answer the question again.

The Witness—I do not recollect that I ever gave him an opportunity.

The Court—So I understood before.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is the end.

Mr. Tracy, resuming:

Q.—Now, you were educated at the New-York Academy, now called the New-York College? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Since you have been in the firm of Woodruff & Robinson you have carried on a very large correspondence for the firm, have you not? A.—Not very much of it.

Q.—In whose department is that? A.—Mr. Woodruff's and Mr. McLean's.

HE DOES NOT COMPOSE WELL.

Q.—You write well and compose well, do you not?

Mr. Fullerton—I do not think that is important.

Mr. Evarts—We do not tell what our object is.

The Witness (smiling)—I do not think I do.

The Court—He makes the same answer I would have made.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—What is your answer?

The Witness—I do not think I do.

The Court—Well, he has answered.

Mr. Tracy—You carry on a large correspondence, do you not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—A large correspondence, do you not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You write many letters every week, do you not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you not carry on a correspondence with literary people? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you never? A.—Yes, slightly.

HE DOES NOT UNDERSTAND THE RULES OF COMPOSITION VERY WELL.

Q.—You understand the rules of composition and punctuation, do you not?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to this.

The Witness—Not very well.

Mr. Fullerton—This is trifling with the time of the court.

Mr. Tracy—It may be.

Mr. Fullerton—It not only "may be," but is.

Mr. Evarts—That is for the court to decide.

The Court—The witness has answered that question.

Mr. Tracy (resuming)—Do you understand, after a period, how you should begin the next sentence—whether with a capital or a small letter? [Laughter.] A.—I do; yes. [Laughing, in which the spectators all joined.]

The Court—The audience will please be quiet.

Mr. Fullerton—If the counsel are asking these questions for their own information, I won't object. [Laughter.] But it seems to me to be trifling with the witness. [Laughter.]

The Court (to Mr. Evarts as he rose to respond)—Mr. Evarts, I do not think you need reply. A remark from you now, would increase the commotion among the audience. The audience will please keep quiet.

Mr. Evarts—I seem to be the enemy of peace. [Laughter.]

Mr. Tracy—(resuming.)—Now, Mr. Moulton, I understand you to say that Mr. Beecher dictated this letter, sentence by sentence? A.—Yes, Sir.

HE WROTE IT DOWN, SENTENCE BY SENTENCE.

Q.—And you wrote it down, sentence by sentence, as dictated? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Mr. Beecher dictated it deliberately? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you wrote it deliberately? A.—I wrote it as he dictated it.

Q.—Did you write all that he said? A.—Every word.

Q.—And you say that this letter was not written hastily nor as rapidly as you could write it? A.—It was written as rapidly as I could write it?

Q.—Was it written hastily? A.—It was rapidly. I do not know what you mean by "hastily."

Q.—Was it written by you so that you could catch the sentences as Mr. Beecher was speaking them? A.—As he uttered them for me to write down as fast as it was necessary to write.

Q.—And you wrote for a man who was dictating rather than a man who was talking, and whose sentences you were seeking to catch as he talked. A.—It was for a man dictating.

HIS GENERAL HAND-WRITING.

Q.—Is that your general hand-writing? (handing paper to witness.) A.—It is a little more distinct than usual.

Q.—Do you remember whether you wrote that with a steel pen or gold pen, or with a quill? A.—I can't recollect; this looks as though I wrote it with a quill pen.

Q.—As a matter of recollection, do you recollect what sort of pen you wrote with? A.—I don't recollect whether it was a quill pen or a steel pen; my impression is, Sir, that it was a quill pen.

Mr. Evarts—You mean a steel or a gold pen.

Mr. Fullerton—He means a quill.

Witness—My impression is that it was a quill.

Mr. Tracy—I desire to read this letter, with the punctuation.

Mr. Fullerton—I desire to let it be read as it is written.

Mr. Shearman—I will read it exactly as it is written; it never has been read as it is written.

Mr. Fullerton—I beg your pardon—it has.

Mr. Evarts—No, Sir; it has not been read with the punctuation. He did not read the punctuation.

Mr. Fullerton—You don't read the punctuation; you observe it.

THE LETER WITH ITS PUNCTUATION.

The following is the letter as read by Mr. Shearman:

BROOKLYN Jany 1 '71

In trust with F D Moulton

MY DEAR FRIEND MOULTON I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God, he would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been—I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other breasts that would ache—I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead but others must live and suffer. I will die before anyone but myself shall be inculpated. All my thoughts are running toward my friends toward the poor child lying there and praying—with her folded hands; she is guiltless—sinned against bearing the transgression of another Her forgiveness I have, I humbly pray to God that he may put it into the head of her husband to forgive me

I have trusted this to *Moulton* in confidence.

H W BEECHER

Mr. Beach—Well, now, Sir—

Mr. Shearman—Well, now, Sir, I have read that letter as it is. The word "can't" is corrected by striking out the letter "t." After the word "plead" there is subsequently inserted the words "for myself," but the color of the ink is different where the "t" is erased, and where the words "for myself" are inserted.

Mr. Beach—The question arises whether the gentleman has read it according to the punctuation.

Mr. Evarts—That will be for the jury to determine.

Mr. Beach—I suppose it will be, and therefore this reading is improper.

Mr. Fullerton—The gentleman said he would read it, and, when he was through, he said he had not read it as it was.

The Court—I think he read it very well.

Mr. Evarts—He read it with the addition, and as it is amended.

Mr. Tracy—You say he dictated all of that first sentence as a single sentence?

Mr. Fullerton—He did not say that.

The Witness—I say that he dictated every word of it.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher on that occasion make everything down to the first period in that letter as a single sentence?

THE DIFFERENT COLORED INKS.

Mr. Morris—There is one point, if your Honor please, to which I wish to call your attention. The counsel attempted to give a false impression with reference to this letter, and spoke about the different colored ink. Now the whole letter makes it manifest that the pen did not deliver the ink freely, and part of many words, sometimes the middle of the part, will be pale, therefore the beginning is pale and the end is black, showing that the pen did not deliver the ink regularly and uniformly.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, we object to this; it might be competent before the jury, but it is not here. It does not falsify our comments that they make others.

Mr. Beach—It does not falsify, but it answers them.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir. But the answer would be met properly. We call the attention of the witness honestly to the facts as we understand them before he leaves the stand, and we intend to do it.

The Court—Some incorrect impression was caused on your part in reference to the letter which would justify the counsel on the other side using the language used.

Mr. Evarts—It may be induced by it, but not justified.

Mr. Tracy—I desire the stenographer to read the last question.

"Q.—I ask you whether Mr. Beecher on that occasion dictated everything down to the first part marked in that letter as a single sentence?"

Mr. Tracy—That is the question.

Mr. Beach—The witness has said no such thing.

Mr. Tracy—I know that, and I have not asked him the question.

Mr. Beach—You assumed it in your question.

Mr. Tracy—No, I did not. That is the favorite objection, that I assume everything.

The question was repeated at the request of Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Beach—I beg your pardon; I was mistaken.

Mr. Tracy—I am glad to learn that you are willing to acknowledge your mistakes.

Mr. Beach—You will always find that I am willing to acknowledge my mistakes; they are not very frequent.

Mr. Evarts—So is the defense.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir, that is not the habit of the defense.

WHAT MR. BEECHER DICTATED.

Witness—Mr. Tracy, let me understand you. Down to what do you refer?

Mr. Tracy—Did Mr. Beecher dictate down to the words "I have been" as a simple sentence? A.—I cannot answer that yes or no.

Mr. Tracy—That is a question which we must have the ruling of the court upon; the witness says he can't answer yes or no.

Witness—I want to explain that if your Honor will allow me.

Mr. Tracy—No, Sir; if you can't answer yes or no that is all there is about it.

Q.—Will you tell us what the first sentence was that Mr. Beecher dictated in that letter? A.—Every word of it he dictated.

Mr. Tracy—I did not ask you that; I asked

what was the first sentence that he dictated? A.—I wrote the words, Sir, just as they came from his lips, and I can't tell you the first sentence.

The Court—He dictated the sentences in the order in which they appeared in the letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—Tell us the first sentence that he dictated? A.—The words in the first sentence he dictated, every word of it.

Mr. Tracy—I understand that; what I am asking you now is, did he dictate it sentence by sentence, and did you write it sentence by sentence, as he dictated? Can you tell the first sentence that he dictated as a sentence? A.—I can tell my recollection of what he said: "I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before you as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been."

Q.—Down to the words "I have been"? A.—That is my recollection of the first sentence that he dictated.

Mr. Fullerton—And it is proper here that I should call attention to one fact.

Mr. Tracy—I submit it is not.

Mr. Fullerton—I ask permission of the Court to do so.

Mr. Evarts—We object.

Mr. Fullerton—Notwithstanding that objection, I ask permission to call the attention of the court to one thing connected with the reading of this paper.

Mr. Evarts—I object, and do not go on until his Honor rules.

Mr. Fullerton—I shall go on with my observation.

Mr. Evarts—I shall object to his calling attention to any fact while we are cross-examining. Let him call attention to it afterward.

Mr. Fullerton—I think it ought to be stated now.

Mr. Evarts—We read it twice.

Mr. Fullerton—Of course; we don't want it, because you misread it.

The Court—The counsel on both sides are so anxious to get into an argument that I cannot restrain them. It may be a serious matter. You can reserve your criticism of that letter.

Mr. Fullerton—I will reserve it, your Honor, and I will make it a serious matter for them.

Mr. Tracy—All right, Sir; we are a serious people here.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; and you are growing more and more so.

The Court—The only objection now I can see to that matter is that Mr. Fullerton felt himself called upon to place the witness on his guard.

Mr. Fullerton—There was nothing of that kind, Sir.

The Court—And that may not be intended on your part.

Mr. Beach—You cannot know that until you hear the suggestion; it may be entirely proper, but we can't tell. There is no reason why it should not be given. This delays the progress of the case.

Mr. Tracy—I don't think there is any delay on account of my questions.

The Court—I don't mean to compliment you about your speed at all.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, will you tell us the next sentence that Mr. Beecher dictated—I mean what you wrote as such in that letter? A.—I can tell you the next sentence that I wrote as such.

Q.—Can you tell the next sentence that he dictated as such, and that you wrote as such? A.—I can tell every word that he dictated. It was: "I can ask nothing except that he would remember all the other hearts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish I were dead; but others must live and suffer."

Q.—Well, what was the next sentence? A.—"I will die before any one but myself is inculpated." That is what I recollect as the next sentence.

Q.—Well, what is the next? A.—"All my thoughts are turning."

Q.—Turning is it? A.—I think it is running?

Q.—Have you any doubt about that? A.—I don't think I have.

Q.—Go on. A.—"All my thoughts are running toward my friends—toward the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands;"

Q.—Is there a full stop at "hands?" A.—No, Sir, a semi-colon.

Q.—Well? A.—"She is guiltless, sinned against, bearing the transgression of another." That is the next sentence. Mr. Beecher dictated to me, and as he dictated I wrote.

Q.—Is there a period after "guiltless" or not? A.—No, Sir, a comma.

Q.—What is the next? A.—"Her forgiveness I have, I humbly pray to God that He may put it in the heart of her husband to forgive me;" that is the next sentence that I recollect Mr. Beecher dictated.

Q.—How long were you writing that paper? A.—Not very long.

Q.—About how long should you say? A.—Long enough to write it. I don't know. It was dictated right straight along, Sir.

THE WITNESS' MANNER OF WRITING.

Q.—Now, do you write rapidly or otherwise? A.—Oh, fairly so, Sir; not very rapid nor very slow.

Q.—Now, do you not ordinarily write with a good deal of difficulty mechanically, Mr. Moulton? A.—Well, I don't think I do write with a great deal of difficulty.

Q.—When you were there with Mr. Beecher or Mr. Tilton were you in the habit of having them dictate to you and you write, or was it your habit to have them write and submit it to your criticism? A.—I don't know that it was a habit either way.

Q.—Of the numerous letters and correspondence that have passed between you and Mr. Beecher, that has been written by Mr. Beecher to you, can you name a single instance where he ever dictated any other paper than this which you wrote? A.—I don't recollect, Sir, any such instance.

Q.—No such instance? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—During the four years? A.—I cannot recollect any such instance.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, is that in your ordinary handwriting in respect to the size of the letter and the smallness of the matter on the page?

Witness—Is that my ordinary handwriting?

Mr. Tracy—Yes, Sir.

Witness—No, Sir; I don't ordinarily write with a quill pen.

Q.—Is it your ordinary style to spread so little matter over so small a space? A.—Well, I spread a little matter over a good space.

Q.—I did not ask you that. Is it your ordinary style to spread so small a matter over so great a space as you have here? A.—Well, Sir, I don't think that I can answer that question without an explanation. I do not write in a regular manner; I sometimes write one way and sometimes the other.

Q.—You mean to say you can't answer the question whether you ordinarily spread so little matter over so great a space or not? A.—I think I have often done it, Sir.

Mr. Beach—The counsel now is spreading a very little matter over a very great space.

BEECHER'S LETTER TO BOWEN.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, when did you next see Mr. Beecher after you left him on the 1st of January? A.—On the 2d, I think.

Q.—Where? A.—At his house.

Q.—What room in his house? A.—I think I saw him in the parlor, or back parlor; we then went up stairs from that room.

Q.—Into what room? A.—I don't remember what room.

Q.—Do you remember whether your interview was in his study or not? A.—I don't remember distinctly whether it was in his study or not.

Q.—Do you remember who let you into the house on that occasion?

Witness—What occasion?

Mr. Tracy—Jan. 2.

Witness—No. I don't remember.

Q.—What time of day did you go there? A.—I think in the afternoon, somewhere about 5 or 6 o'clock; between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Q.—How long did you remain? A.—Not very long.

Q.—About how long? A.—I don't recollect; perhaps an hour and a half or an hour, or may be two hours; I can't remember, it is so far back.

Q.—Was your interview with him on that occasion alone? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it on that day that he showed you the draft of this letter that he had prepared to send to Mr. Bowen? A.—It was on that day or a day or two afterward; I think it was on that day.

Q.—Did he read it to you on that day?

Mr. Tracy (after a pause)—Did you answer the question?

Witness—Really I don't know, Sir, whether I did or not.

Q.—Did you? A.—Either on that day or a day or two afterward.

Q.—What did you say on his reading that letter to you? A.—I don't recollect precisely what I did say; substantially that it was just.

Q.—And truthful as far as you understood it? A.—Yes, very likely that.

Q.—Did you understand yourself to be the party to whom he spoke "on the assurance of one so and so, I am satisfied that my statement did injustice?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were the party? A.—Yes, I think so.

Q.—And you so understood yourself to be? A.—Yes.

TILTON'S LETTER TO BOWEN.

Q.—Now, I understood you to say on your direct examination, Mr. Moulton, that on Jan. 2 it was that you told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton was writing a letter to Mr. Bowen? A.—I think it was on that day, yes, Sir. Mr. Tilton was writing the letter on Jan. 1, and I think I told Mr. Beecher on that day, or about that day.

Q.—Is it your recollection you told him on that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Jan. 2? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I understand you to say that you had four different interviews with Mr. Beecher on four successive days, viz.: Dec. 30, Dec. 31, Jan. 1, and Jan. 2, at the house of Mr. Beecher? A.—Dec. 30, Dec. 31, Jan. 1, Jan. 2, yes, Sir.

Q.—On four successive days, then, you distinctly recollect the fact of having these interviews with Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That is repeating it right over for the third time.

Q.—It was at that interview of Jan. 2 that you speak now about of Tilton's preparing a letter. What did you say to him? A.—I said Tilton was preparing a letter for Bowen, in which he was going to state substantially what Bowen had said to him [Tilton] concerning Mr. Beecher, and that I should strive to keep out of it all allusion to Mrs. Beecher, Mr. Tilton and his wife, and have the letter simply express what Bowen said to him [Tilton] concerning Mr. Beecher, and that after Tilton had written it I should undertake to get possession of it and hold it; that is it, Sir.

Q.—For what purpose should you hold it? A.—For what purpose, Sir?—for the purpose of negotiating with Mr. Bowen, among others; for the purpose of saving the families of all—save them from any exposure of the fact; I did not approve of that letter.

Mr. Tracy—I did not ask you that question, Sir.

The Witness—Mr. Tilton told it to me, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Strike that out, if your Honor please.

Q.—Did you repeat to Mr. Beecher the substance of the stories that Bowen told Mr. Tilton concerning him, and which Mr. Bowen was to write to you?

Witness—Did I tell him that?

Mr. Tracy—Yes, on that day. A.—I don't think I told him the substance of them.

Q.—Did he not ask you what they were? A.—No, I don't think he did.

Q.—He did not ask at all? A.—No, I don't think he did.

Q.—You simply told him that Mr. Tilton was going to write a letter in which he intended to tell what stories Mr. Bowen had told about Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Beecher did not ask you if you knew what they were? A.—I don't remember that he did—the general charge, the charge of adultery that I have said before.

Q.—Had you talked about these? A.—Not the specific charges of adultery; only the general charges of adultery.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Beecher on that occasion that it was in regard to Bowen's charges of adultery against him? A.—I think I did. Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you were going to get possession of that letter, if you could, and use it in negotiating with Bowen?

Mr. Fullerton—No, he did not state that.

The Court—Ask him if he was. The question assumed that he was.

Mr. Tracy—We shall accomplish our object. What do you say, witness?

Mr. Beach—What is the question?

Mr. Tracy—Let the stenographer read it.

The stenographer read the question, and Mr. Beach said, "That is an assertion not a question."

The Court—Put another question, Sir.

THE PURPOSE OF GETTING POSSESSION OF THE LETTER.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Beecher that you should get possession of that letter if you could, in order to use it in negotiating with Mr. Bowen? A.—I told him that I should get possession of it if I could; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell him the purpose for which you should get possession of it? A.—I did.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—For the purpose of keeping these matters from the public, and to keep the peace.

Q.—Did you tell him it was for the purpose of negotiating with Mr. Bowen? A.—Substantially that, I suppose.

Q.—Now, what did you tell Mr. Beecher was the object of having this letter written? A.—Tilton wanted to publish it.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—To make clear to the public the reasons for the severance of his relations with Mr. Bowen.

Q.—And you told that to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, I believe I did.

Q.—That you should prevent the publication of that letter? A.—I told him that I should try to do it.

Q.—How did you know Mr. Tilton was about to publish it? A.—He stated to me that he thought he should.

Q.—Where did he begin to write it? A.—At my house.

Q.—At your house? A.—I think so.

Q.—Did he finish it that time, on the evening of Jan. 1? A.—Yes—I don't think he finished it.

Q.—How far did he proceed? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Do you know that he did not write the whole of it on that night? A.—The draft was finished at my house on that night.

Q.—The draft was finished? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Jan. 1? A.—I think so.

Q.—And that was after you had brought the paper that you had got from Mr. Beecher to Tilton and showed it to him? A.—He was writing, Sir, when I got there.

Q.—And he finished it that same evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He so expressed himself? A.—I recollect.

Q.—How came you to visit him? A.—By his invitation.

Q.—Was Mr. Beecher at home on the 2d when you called? A.—I think he was; yes.

Q.—Now, in your statement to Gen. Butler? A.—Which one?

IT WOULD BE SAFE TO SELL THE PEWS.

Q.—Well, either. Did you say to him that Mr. Beecher asked you if you thought it would be safe for the sale of the pews of Plymouth Church to go on? A.—I think I did.

Q.—And that was asked at the head of the stairs on Jan. 2? A.—I think so; yes.

Q.—And that you told him? A.—I told him I thought it would be perfectly safe to have the sales of Plymouth pews go on; I felt perfectly safe that Mr. Tilton would do nothing against him or his family.

Q.—You told that to Gen. Butler? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did Mr. Beecher say to you at this time? A.—He said that Elizabeth had sent for him to go to her house, and she told him that their relations were wrong; he told me he believed their relations were wrong, and he said to her, "They shall be terminated;" he also told me he prayed to God with her for help to discontinue their sexual relations.

Q.—Did you tell that to Gen. Butler? A.—I think I told him that.

Q.—You told Gen. Butler that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As a part of this same interview—at what interview did you tell Gen. Butler that? A.—I think it was the interview of Jan. 1.

Q.—At what interview with Gen. Butler did you communicate that fact to him? A.—My recollection is, it was at Bay View.

Q.—Did Gen. Butler advise you to suppress that from your statement?

Mr. Beach—We object to that form of question.

Mr. Evarts—Very well, go on.

THE INTERVIEW WITH REGARD TO PRAYER.

Cross-examination resumed:

Q.—Did I understand you to say that you thought this interview with Mr. Beecher in regard to prayer was on Jan. 1 instead of Jan. 2? A.—I had that impression.

Q.—When do you say it was as a matter of fact? A.—I should think it was Jan. 1, Sir.

Q.—Jan. 1 that he spoke of prayer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And not Jan. 2? A.—That is my impression.

Q.—In that interview did Mr. Beecher tell you that he had prayed to God for help to discontinue his sexual relations with Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he use the word sexual in that connection? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he say that he had used that word in his prayer? A.—Yes, Sir; he said he prayed to God to help to discontinue their sexual relations; that is substantially what he said to me as I understand.

Q.—Did he use the word sexual? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he say that was a part of his prayer, that he wanted to discontinue his sexual connections with her? A.—He said he had prayed to God, Sir, for help to discontinue their sexual relations; that is what he told me, Sir.

Q.—The word "sexual" relation, then, was the word that Mr. Beecher always used to characterize the relations between himself and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I don't recollect, Sir. I heard him use a worse term, Sir.

The Court—I don't think that expression is proper.

Q.—Have you repeated any other phrase or any other word than the word sexual? A.—I don't remember. I don't recollect, Sir, whether I have or not.

Q.—Do you know whether that is a word that Mr. Beecher is in the habit of using to characterize "sexual" relations of those who are out of wedlock?

Mr. Beach—I object to that.

Mr. Tracy—I ask you, then, whether the word sexual, used to characterize the idea, "out of wedlock," is not an unusual word to use?

The Court—We know all that as well as the witness.

Mr. Tracy—I know that, your Honor.

The Court—I just merely remarked we all know the use of that phrase ourselves as well as the witness.

Cross-examination continued.

THE BESSIE TURNER DOCUMENTS.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, did you at any time come into possession of papers written by Bessie Turner? (To the counsel)—Will you, gentlemen, produce the Bessie Turner documents?

Mr. Morris—We don't know that we have them here. As I repeated before, if you give the number we will endeavor to produce them.

Mr. Evarts—We have to ask Mr. Moulton to put those papers in our hands so that we may find them as we want them, or put them in the hands of the court.

The Court—You can call for them from time to time as you want them They are safe enough.

Mr. Evarts—They are safe enough, but we don't find them.

The Court—I suggest that a list be made.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, there is not any such multitude of them; they are all there. They are all stamped and numbered, and you can count them all up; and fifty of them are already given in evidence, and those others which I ask for I am entitled to.

The Court—You are.

Mr. Shearman—They are marked "W" and "X."

Mr. Morris—I am not going to give those papers on such an application, and I am not going to spend time unnecessarily for the special accommodation of the counsel at the other side. They may call for papers in this way, and I will take my time in finding them.

Mr. Evarts—We gave a distinct notice to have the papers put in.

The Court—I suggest to have a list made out.

Mr. Evarts—They are the witness' papers brought in under our subpœna.

Mr. Morris—We have a great number under the subpœna that they have no business with.

The Court—As you want a paper call for it, and it shall be produced.

Mr. Shearman—Papers W and X.

Mr. Morris—I understand that perfectly well.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, if the court please, if the counsel upon the other side will indicate the papers they will probably want, we will seek them among the papers in our possession.

Mr. Evarts—If our friends desire to assist us, they can do so if they will separate the exhibits already in evidence from the papers which have not yet been introduced.

Mr. Morris—I understand that better than counsel, but there is a very large package of papers, and we will have to go all through them.

THE FUTURE OF TILTON.

Mr. Tracy—I will try to occupy the time of the court until 1 o'clock, and I will have to pass over this matter. I will, however, recur to it again. Now, (to the witness,) was there anything said at any time along in the first days of January about the future of Tilton—I mean between yourself and Mr. Beecher? A.—About the future of Tilton?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it talked about, and was it in pursuance of that talk that you tried to have Mr. Tilton reinstated on the *Independent*? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever have any talk with Mr. Bowen upon that subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was it you talked with Bowen on the subject of reinstating Tilton? A.—It was previous to the 15th of January. Shall I tell you what I said?

Q.—When I ask it? A.—I beg your pardon, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—It is not necessary for you to cross-examine us.

The Witness—I beg pardon, Sir; I did not do it discourteously.

Mr. Tracy—Previous to that communication with Mr. Bowen, had Mr. Beecher sent his letter retracting the story that he had told about Tilton?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that. It is not fair to characterize a letter—

The Court—Previous to that he sent a letter.

Mr. Evarts—And the letter has been put in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well.

Mr. Evarts—The objection to characterizing the letter is having the evidence in this shape. It is referred to as a letter.

The Court—Well, refer to it by its number or page.

Mr. Tracy—It is the letter of which you saw the draft on the 2d of January?

Mr. Fullerton—It is the letter of the 2d of January—Beecher to Bowen—and it is the only letter of that kind in evidence.

Mr. Tracy—It is the letter of Jan. 2.

Mr. Beach—Put your question.

Mr. Tracy—Had Mr. Beecher sent that letter to Mr. Bowen before that conversation with Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir, he told me he had; I do not know whether he had or not.

MRS. TILTON'S LETTER DENYING THAT SHE HAD EVER DESIRED A SEPARATION.

Q.—Had you obtained previous to that time, also, a letter from Mrs. Tilton denying that she had ever desired a separation from her husband?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that.

Mr. Tracy—Is not that letter in evidence?

Mr. Fullerton—No.

Mr. Tracy—Then I call for that letter also. (To the witness)—I asked you if you obtained a letter on that subject from Mrs. Tilton?

Mr. Fullerton—And I object to that?

Mr. Tracy—What is the objection?

Mr. Fullerton—You cannot ask for the contents of the letter.

Mr. Tracy—I did not ask for the contents of the letter; I asked if he got a letter on that subject. I am merely asking the question to identify the letter. I am not asking for the contents of the letter.

Mr. Beach—We will hand it to you in a moment.

Mr. Evarts—Will you give us the letter?

Mr. Fullerton—You would not tell us five minutes ago that you wanted that letter.

Mr. Tracy—I did not want it then, because I was requesting the production of two others, and now its production only becomes necessary to fill up the time until recess.

Mr. Tracy—Well, you need not look for it at present.

BESSIE TURNER'S LETTERS TO MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Did you ever see those two letters I now hand you before, Mr. Moulton, (handing witness papers)? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you bring them here under the subpœna? A.—I handed them to Judge Morris.

Q.—When did they first come into your possession? A.—About the time of their date, Sir. What are the dates, Mr. Tracy?

Q.—Jan. 12 and Jan. 10, 1871. And you have had them continuously from that time? A.—To the time I handed them to Judge Morris.

Q.—Were they in your statement? A.—I think they are in my statement.

Judge Neilson (to witness)—You think you have had them ever since? A.—Yes, Sir; I have had them ever since.

Mr. Tracy—Do you know how you received them? A.—I do not remember exactly how I received them; whether by messenger or by mail.

Mr. Morris—There is the other letter you called for.

Q.—What time did you receive them? A.—About that time (meaning at the time of the dates of the letters.)

Q.—Where was Bessie Turner living at that time? A.—I think she was living at Mr. Tilton's house. I would not be certain about that.

Q.—What did you do with the papers on receiving them? A.—I put them away.

Q.—Did you ever talk with Mr. Tilton about them? A.—About the letters?

Q.—About these letters? A.—Not until after I got them.

Q.—Not till after you got them yourself? Now, did Mr. Tilton bring those letters to you? A.—I do not remember whether he did or not.

Q.—Do you remember talking to him about them? A.—Yes, Sir, after I got them.

Q.—Did you show them to him? A.—Yes, Sir, I read them to him, or he read them himself.

Q.—And you have kept them ever since? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you don't know whether you received them from him or in some other way? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—We offer them in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Beach—We object to them.

Q.—Are those the only letters that you received from Bessie Turner or papers signed by Bessie Turner? A.—All that I recollect; yes, Sir.

THE ARRANGEMENTS ABOUT HER GOING AWAY.

Q.—How long after your getting these papers was the arrangement made about Bessie Turner's going away. A.—It was made before I got them.

Q.—Were these papers obtained before she went away in pursuance of the arrangement? A.—In pursuance of the arrangement? I do not remember whether it was in pursuance of that arrangement or not.

Q.—You misunderstand. Had she gone away in pursuance of the arrangement before you received the letters, or did she go away after? A.—I do not remember whether she went away before or after.

Q.—You do not recollect? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she not go away along in January? A.—I do not recollect when she went away. My bill will show when she went away. My bill, that I have, will show when she went away.

Q.—Have you got anything that will show when she left? A.—I think it will show when she entered the seminary.

Q.—But will it show when she left Brooklyn? A.—I do not think I have anything to show.

Q.—Do you remember that it was about the 7th of February? A.—I do not remember.

Mr. Tracy—I offer the letters in evidence.

Judge Neilson—Will you please state to me why you think them admissible? They are written by a third person—a girl—Bessie Turner.

BESSIE SENT AWAY IN CONSEQUENCE OF STORIES TOLD ABOUT TILTON.

Mr. Tracy—We think them admissible for this reason: This witness has already testified that the girl, Bessie Turner, was sent away because she had got some information concerning Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and that Mr. Beecher paid her board for that reason. Now, we propose to show that at the very time, or before she went away, the witness was in possession of the documents which show the reason why she went away, and that the reason was that she had repeated stories concerning Mr. Tilton and herself.

Judge Neilson—In other words, any statements written by Bessie Turner going to the question why she went away is evidence? I do not think it is, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, this is the point: It has been made the subject of evidence here as bearing upon the guilt of Mr. Beecher, that he co-operated with this witness and with Mr. Tilton in having Miss Turner sent away from here because she was in possession of and would be in danger of stating things prejudicial to Mr. Beecher in respect of his relations with Mrs. Tilton. Now, we prove as a matter of fact that she was sent away as has already been stated, and as the only preliminary of sealing her mouth or correcting any prattle, as it is called, that she had been or might be induced to indulge in, that it was her written corrections not of stories to the prejudice of Mrs. Tilton or Mr. Beecher, or either of them, but of stories to the prejudice of Mr. Tilton in respect to herself.

Judge Neilson—I must rule them out.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, we desire to read the letters in order that your Honor's ruling may be applied to the actual phase of this case.

Mr. Beach—We object to their reading them.

Judge Neilson—Employing the tactics they used the other day.

Mr. Beach—We follow the example of our learned friends.

Mr. Evarts—I offer this letter.

Judge Neilson—You may read the letter.

Mr. Evarts—It is very short.

Mr. Evarts read the letter in his hand, as follows:

BESSIE TURNER TO MRS. TILTON.

JAN. 12, 1871.

MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: The story that Mr. Tilton once lifted me from my bed and carried me screaming to his own and attempted to violate my person, is a wicked lie.

Yours truly, BESSIE TURNER.

Mr. Evarts—Now, that was the document that was taken from her before sending her away.

Mr. Beach and Mr. Fullerton—We withdraw our objection.

Mr. Evarts—You withdraw your objection?

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly.

Mr. Evarts read the other letter as follows:

ANOTHER LETTER FROM BESSIE.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1871.

MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: I want to tell you something. Your mother, Mrs. Morse, has repeatedly attempted to hire me, by offering me dresses and presents, to go to certain persons and tell them *stories* injurious to the character of your husband. I have been persuaded that the kind attentions shown me by Mr. Tilton for years were dishonorable demonstrations. I never at the time thought that Mr. Tilton's caresses were for such a purpose. I do not want to be made use of by Mrs. Morse or any one else to bring trouble on my two best friends, you and your husband. Bye-bye. * * *

Upon the reading of this letter there was slight applause in court, which was immediately checked by Judge Neilson saying, "Quiet, gentlemen."

The letters were marked in evidence, D 10 and D 11.

The court here took a recess for one hour.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, the cross-examination was continued by Mr. Tracy, as follows:

Q.—I call your attention to the handwriting on that envelope containing exhibits ten and eleven. Do you know the handwriting? A.—I do.

Q.—In whose handwriting is it? A.—Theodore Tilton's.

Mr. Tracy—I desire to put that envelope in evidence.

The envelope was received in evidence and marked D 12.

Mr. Morris—We have a number of others with the same indorsement, Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Tracy—When we want them we will call for them and introduce them. We introduce this one now.

Q.—Do you know, Mr. Moulton, when it was that you received the first money from Mr. Beecher? A.—I think it was—it is in the statement I have handed to you, Sir. I think that was the first money that I received.

Q.—Was it June —? Do you desire the account? A.—Yes, Sir.

The account handed in by witness the previous day was given him, and he gave the date from it as June 26, 1871.

Q.—What is the amount? A.—$155 85.

Q.—Do you know how you received that? A.—By a check.

Q. (passing a paper to witness)—Is that the check you received from Mr. Beecher for that amount? A.—Yes, Sir; yes, I think that is the check.

Q.—How did you receive it? A.—I suppose I received it inclosed in an envelope.

Q.—Do you know anything about how Mr. Beecher came to hand you that check? A.—Through information from me, I presume, Sir.

BESSIE TURNER'S SCHOOLING.

Q.—Have you any recollection on the subject? A.—I recollect that I informed him that I had received a bill of Bessie Turner's schooling, and I got that check.

Q.—Have you got the bill? A.—I think I have.

Mr. Tracy—Let us have that, Sir.

Mr. Shearman (to Mr. Morris)—The bill is marked Z 2.

The check just identified by witness for $155 85 is received in evidence and marked D 13.

Mr. Tracy—Was that the first bill you had received for Bessie Turner's schooling? A.—Sir.

Q.—From whom was that bill received? A.—I think from either Mrs. Tilton directly or from the Principal of the school. I think from Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Who is the Principal of the school? A.—C. C. Beatty, I think his name is; the bills will show.

Q.—You don't know whether you wrote to Mr. Beecher informing him of that bill having been received, or did you see him and tell him? A.—I communicated the fact in some way, Sir.

Q.—When did you get the next bill? A.—The next check (examining the account) seems to be Nov. 4.

Q.—What year? A.—1871.

Q.—What amount is that? A.—One hundred and fifty dollars.

Q.—On that day you received $150, you say? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know how you received it? A.—By check.

Q.—Do you know how you communicated the fact to Mr. Beecher that that amount of money was required? A.—I do not remember how; Mrs. Tilton, I think, sent me word that she wanted it for Bessie Turner.

Q.—Is that (handing witness a paper) the check you received from Mr. Beecher for that amount? A.—Yes, Sir.

The check for $150 was received in evidence and marked D 14.

Q.—When did you receive the next money from Mr. Beecher? A.—May 31.

Q.—What year? A.—1872.

Q.—For what amount? A.—$294 76.

Q.—Have you got the bill for that? A.—I have got a bill of $219 76, and I paid $25 to Mrs. Tilton at her request—I think the note is among my papers—and $50 in reimbursement of money paid by her, which makes $294 75.

Mr. Tracy here called upon plaintiff's counsel for all bills of Mrs. Tilton and the bill for $219 76.

Q.—How are you able to say that the $150 paid in November, 1871, was applied for Bessie Turner? A.—I received a request from Mrs. Tilton for it in August, and paid her $150, and did not get the check to reimburse me until November.

Q.—Then you mean to say that the $150 check in November was to reimburse you for the $150 you gave Mrs. Tilton in August? A.—I gave Mrs. Tilton? yes, Sir. My impression is that there is a bill there of Mrs. Tilton's for $150.

Q.—Have you any note or memorandum by which you requested payment of that $150 from Mr. Beecher? Do you know how you communicated that request to him? A.—No, Sir, I do not recollect.

Q.—Is that (showing witness a paper) the check by which you received payment of that $294 76? A.—I believe it to be, Sir.

Q.—What is the date of that? A.—The date of this check is May 29, 1872. The time when that was deposited with Woodruff & Robinson is May 31, 1872.

Q.—Do you know when you received the next money from Mr. Beecher? A.—According to this account it was Feb. 16, 1873.

Q.—How much was that? A.—$500.

Q.—What was it for? A.—It appears here it was paid March 7, $245 to Mr. Beatty, and April 5, Mrs. Tilton balance of the $500—$255.

Q.—Have you got bills of those? A.—I have got the bill of $255.

Q.—No bill from Mrs. Tilton for $245? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—Or any note requesting payment? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—When did you make that payment to Mrs. Tilton? A.—I think I made it directly.

Q.—By check or in currency? A.—I think in currency.

Q.—Do you recollect? A.—It does not state here, so I do not recollect.

Q.—As a matter of recollection, have you any recollection on the subject? A.—Well, my recollection is that I paid it to Mrs. Tilton in currency.

Q.—Where? A.—At her house, I think.

Q.—Did you go to her house for that purpose? A.—I think I did.

Q.—In pursuance of a note requesting you to call? A.—I do not think I received any note, Sir.

Q.—How was the fact communicated to you that she wanted the money? A.—I don't remember how.

Q.—Was it by Mr. Tilton? A.—I think not.

Q.—Why do you think not? A.—Because he did not communicate any such things to me.

Q.—You know that fact? A.—I know that fact.

Q.—Then will you tell us how you came to go to the house to pay that $255 to Mrs. Tilton? A.—I have no other recollection on the subject. That is the only recollection I have on the subject.

Q.—You have no note? A.—No, Sir. If I have it is in—

Q.—When was the next payment of money to you? A.—The next money that was received, according to this account, was five thousand dollars.

Q.—That is another matter; we won't open that at present. [Passes paper to witness.] Is the note here presented to you in your handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you send it to Mr. Beecher? A.—I judge I did; I think I did; what is the date of the note?

Q.—Oct. 21, 1872. Did you receive the amount from Mr. Beecher therein requested? A.—It appears so; yes, Sir; I do not see it down so on the account here, but I see a check May 31, 1872. Mr. Tracy next read the following note:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to send me your check for $294 76-100. Very truly yours,

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

May 28	$219 76
	25 00
	50 00
Oct. 21	$294 76

The Witness—I do not see anything here to correspond to that.

Q.—Do you know in what way you applied this money? A.—No, Sir, except it says here $219 76 to A. M. Reid, and $25 and $50 to Mrs. Tilton. That is the way it says in this paper.

Mr. Tracy (to Mr. Morris)—Have you found the bills and accounts?

Mr. Morris—No, Sir. I am looking for them. I have found some of them.

Q.—Had you any business transactions yourself, Mr. Moulton, with Mr. Beecher, which would call for that amount of money? A.—I do not recollect that I had any.

Q.—Can you explain, in any way, how you came to call upon him for that amount of money in October, 1872? A.—I cannot tell except from that account. That account is the only guide I have. It is a mistake of the bookkeeper or my own mistake, if it is a mistake. I do not know anything about it.

HOW THE BILLS WERE PAID.

Q.—Is the paper now handed you the first bill you received for the expenses of Bessie Turner? A.—I believe it is. Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you pay it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did you pay it? A.—I paid it by check.

Q.—Whose check? A.—Woodruff & Robinson's—$155 37. There is a note of Mrs. Tilton's on the inside of this. Did you notice it Mr. Tracy?

Mr. Fullerton—I ask that all these papers be put in evidence.

Mr. Tracy—We shall only put in the bill at present.

Mr. Morris—Yes, but there is a note attached to it.

Mr. Tracy—I offer now in evidence the bill and the check by which it was paid. (To the witness)—What is the date of that bill, Mr. Moulton? A.—It says June, 1871, Mr. Tracy.

Q.—What was the time of payment? A.—July 19.

Q.—I pass you the next bill, (handing paper to witness.) Can you state whether that is the next bill you received. No, here is another one prior to that, and—

Mr. Fullerton—We understand the letter accompanying the first bill is not put in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—Not yet in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—You are bound to put it in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—I think not.

Mr. Tracy—That is a question for the court.

The Witness—The amount is $219 76, and this, Mr. Tracy, seems to be the next one.

Q.—What is the date of that? A.—The date of the bill is Jan. 24, 1872.

Q.—And how was that paid? A.—By check of Woodruff & Robinson.

Q.—Do you know how you got your pay for that? A.—I presume from Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Well I mean by check? A.—It is included in the bill for $294 76.

Q.—That is included in Mr. Beecher's bill, number what? A.—D. 15.

Q.—Now what is the next bill? A.—The one I hold in my hand is June 27, 1872.

Q.—Was that the next bill that you received in the order of time. A.—I presume it was.

Q.—What is the amount of that bill? A.—$118 12.

Q.—And the next? A.—June, 1873.

Q.—Was that the next bill in the order of time? A.—I do not know whether it is the next. I think the accounts will show.

Q.—I have passed you now all the bills. A.—There was one like this (indicating) which settled a balance for two hundred dollars, I think.

Mr. Shearman—That has been handed up.

The Witness—That is for $245.

Q.—What is the date of that payment? A.—That is January, 1873.

Q.—Was that the next bill you received in the order of time? A.—That was the next bill, I suppose. That is January, 1873.

Q.—Do these constitute all the bills you received for Bessie Turner's schooling? A.—They are all that I have in my possession.

Q.—Are they all that you know of? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are they all that you have paid to your knowledge? A.—The account shows all the bills I have paid; the bills I paid are all on that account, if the account is correct.

Q.—Are those all the bills you have? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Now pass them to the stenographer to be marked.

Mr. Morris—I do not know, Mr. Tracy, whether I have passed you all the bills or not, but I have passed you all I have found.

LETTERS FROM THE SEMINARY IN REFERENCE TO BESSIE TURNER.

Mr. Shearman—The next thing in order, if your Honor please, is the reading of letters received in reference to Bessie Turner, from the female seminary in Steubenville, where she had been sent to be educated when this difficulty arose. The letter which I now propose to read is as follows:

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

Miss Bessie Turner to A. M. Reid Dr.

For boarding seven-tenths session	$59 50
Tuition, middle class	9 80
Washing	5 70
Music and use of piano	30 00
Heated air	2 00
Advanced as per account on margin, $16 87; amount, $123 87.	
Balance due	123 87
Credit mistake in music	5 75
Amount due	118 12

Music	$5 75
Store	5 85
Music	4 50
Heating	77
	$16 87

JUNE 24, 1873. Received payment. A. M. REID.

Mr. Shearman—The letter accompanying the document just read is as follows:

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, July 9, 1872.

Francis D. Moulton, No. 49 Remsen street, Brooklyn:

DEAR SIR: Yours containing draft, $118 12, for amount of Bessie Turner's bill is received. Please find bill inclosed.

Bessie is a good and studious girl, and is making good progress in her various studies.

Very truly yours, A. M. REID.

Mr. Shearman—The letter as you will perceive is indorsed by the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, Mr. Reid, and by the bankers. The following, which has been handed me somewhat out of order, I will now read:

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

Miss Bessie Turner, to A. M. Reid, Dr.

To boarding two quarters			$85 00
Physicians	$4 00	Tuition, Pri. and Mid. Classes	12
Express	1 08		
Cash, &c.	16 00	Washing	8 75
Books and station'y	5 00	Music and use of piano	47 00
Music	1 55		
Seat in church	1 50	Heated air	2 00
Reading-room	50	Board, vac. 9 weeks	
Total	$29 75	$4 25	38 25
Advanced as per account on margin			$29 73

Amount	219 76
Cr. Received in advance.	
Balance due	$219 16

Jan. 24, 1872. Received payment.

Indorsed Exhibit D. A. M. REID.

Mr. Shearman—If the court please, I shall now proceed to read the following documents. The first is

Miss Bessie Turner to A. M. Reid, Dr.:

Advanced:		For boarding, one session	$87 50
Eor pew rent	$1 50	Tuition, music	14 00
Reading-room	50	Washing	4 70
Music	4 75	German, one session	10 00
Store	52 08	Extra	2 50
Sewing	5 40	Rooming alone	5 00
Physician	90	Music, 25 M. P., ($2 50)	62 50
Total	$65 13	Advance items	69 88
Books and stationery	4 75		
Total	$69 88	Amount	$256 08
Cr. by deduction of one quarter school bill, ($186 20)			46 55
Balance due			$209 53

JUNE, 1873.

Mr. Shearman—In connection with the above is the following:

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, Dec. 16, 1873.

Mrs. E. R. Tilton:

DEAR FRIEND: If you could send me the balance due on Bessie Turner's bill for last year before the 1st of January, it would confer a great favor. A number of large bills will be due at that time which must be met. The balance of the bill was $209 53; call the balance $200.

The bill was	$256 08
Deduct one quarter school bill	46 55
Amount	$209 53

If you can send me the amount due, it will be a great favor at the present time.

Bessie is now visiting friends in Pittsburg. I have tried to get her a place. I doubt whether she is willing to do such things as she is fitted to do. I do hope she will get along well, and yet I feel anxious about her. I asked her to come back to school awhile if she could not get any other place.

With great consideration, yours, A. M. REID.

Mr. Shearman—Next in order I will read the letter I now produce.

Steubenville Female Seminary.

Miss Bessie Turner to A. M. Reid, Dr.

For boarding two quarters			$87 50
Advanced Items.		Washing	4 50
Store account	$27 09	Music and use piano	62 50
Books and stationery	5 50	Heated air	3 50
Pieces music	3 40	German	10 00
Seat in church	1 50	Vacation, 5 weeks	20 00
Reading-room	50	Trip to Frankfort Springs	7 81
Cash	5 00	Advanced as per account on margin	42 99
Total	$42 99		
Amount			$250 86
Deduct for loss			5 86
Balance due			$245 00

Received payment in full by check, March 1, 1873. CHARLES C. BEATTY.

January, 1873.

Session ends Feb. 3.

Mr. Shearman—On the 6th of March, 1873, the following check was sent to Steubenville Female Seminary:

METROPOLITAN BANK, MARCH 6, 1873.

Pay to the order of C. C. Beatty two hundred and forty-five dollars. WOODRUFF & ROBINSON.

Mr. Shearman—Also the following:

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 22,311. May 28, 1872.

Pay to the order of Rev. A. M. Reid two hundred and nineteen dollars, ($219 76.) WOODRUFF & ROBINSON.

Mr. Shearman—Also a bill of an equally interesting character to those I have read.

Statement of Account.

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

Miss Bessie Turner, to A. M. Reid, Dr.

Advanced Items.		For boarding, 9-10.	$76 50
Books and stationary	$4 14	Tuition, principal class	10 80
Music	5 10	Washing	7 23
Physician and medicine	6 00	Fire (two months)	4 00
Seat in church	1 00	Music....$36 00 Use piano. 4 50—	40 50
Total	$16 24	"Advanced Items"	16 24
		Total	$155 27

JUNE, 1871.

Bessie is making very good progress in music and in some of her common branches, as arithmetic, geography, and spelling.

STEUBENVILLE, June 8, 1871.

MRS. TILTON: I send you with this a statement of Miss Turner's bill for the past half school year.

Bessie is doing very well in her studies, and is quite a favorite with us.

Sometimes she is not very well, but I think, on the whole, her health is improving.

Could you not come and make us a visit, and bring Mr. Tilton with you? A little rest would do you both good. Very respectfully yours, A. M. REID.

STEUBENVILLE SEMINARY, Dec. 18, 1871.

F. D. Moulton, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Yours containing check for two hundred dollars, in full for Miss Bessie Turner's school bill, is received. This pays all her indebtedness to this date. Very truly yours, A. M. REID.

CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—That terminated the transaction of Bessie Turner's school bills? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After that you had nothing more to do with her? A.—No, Sir; after she left school at Steubenville.

Mr. Shearman here read the following letter:

TUESDAY, January, 1872.

DEAR FRANCIS: Be kind enough to send me $50 for Bessie. I want to inclose it in to-morrow's mail. Yours, gratefully, ELIZABETH.

Mr. Evarts—Are there any notes that cover those payments? This last note has been given as one of the only ones that has been handed to us.

Mr. Morris—There is one of the letters you called for, Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Tracy—Now, Mr. Moulton, you have spoken of three letters dated Feb. 7, 1871. A.—There is one by Mr. Tilton to me, one by Mrs. Tilton to me, and one from Mrs. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—These, I infer, were all written by a prearrangement, were they not? A.—I don't know about prearrangement.

Q.—Well, they were written in pursuance of a conversation that preceded their writing, were they not? A.—I suppose they were in consequence of a conversation that preceded their writing.

Q.—And their object was the reconciliation of the parties, I infer from the contents? A.—Yes.

Q.—After the dates of those letters the relations of the parties were friendly, were they not? A.—Feb. 7?

Q.—Yes. A.—I suppose they were for some time.

Q.—For some considerable time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Soon after that the *Golden Age* was founded, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir; on March 2, 1871.

Q.—And it had been determined on for some time before—I suppose before the first number was issued? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long after the separation of Tilton from Bowen was the starting of the *Golden Age* determined upon or discussed? A.—I think, Sir, in the beginning of January it began to be talked of.

Q.—It began to be talked of in January? A.—Either in January or February.

Q.—And arrangements were set on foot until it was started and the first number issued? A.—Yes, Sir.

HOW THE GOLDEN AGE WAS STARTED.

Q.—Now, will you explain in detail, Mr. Moulton, just how that paper was started, and what was its financial basis? A.—The financial basis of the *Golden Age*?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—The paper started from a conversation between Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Tilton.

Q.—I don't care about going into the details; go on and say how the money was raised for it, and who owned it? A.—Well, Mr. Woodruff arranged for the money for it, and Mr. Tilton co-operated in regard to that.

Q.—Well, what was done—what was said? A.—Certain subscriptions were made by different parties to the paper.

Q.—Who were they that subscribed to the paper; I mean subscribers to the fund? A.—Theodore Tilton subscribed four or five thousand dollars.

Q.—Was that money that was on deposit with your firm? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, then, who else subscribed? A.—Mr. Mason, I think, and Mr. Woodruff.

Q.—How much did Mr. Mason subscribe? A.—I really don't remember, Sir; I think it was $3,000.

Q.—What Mr. Mason? A.—John W. Mason.

Q.—What is his business? A.—He is of the firm of Samuel Thompson's Nephews.

Q.—Who else? A.—Jackson S. Schultz and Mr. Southwick.

Q.—How much did they respectively subscribe? A.—I think fifteen hundred dollars, or $750 apiece.

Q.—Mr. Southwick is Mr. Schultz's partner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who else subscribed? A.—Mr. Woodruff.

Q.—How much did he subscribe? A.—Mr. Woodruff subscribed $3,000, if I remember rightly, and I subscribed $3,000, and Mr. Robinson subscribed $1,000.

Q.—Were those all? A.—Well, those were all that I can recollect at present.

Q.—Can you state here the aggregate of those subscriptions? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Now, what were the terms of those subscriptions—it was not a stock enterprise; it was not a corporation? A.—No, it was not a corporation.

Q.—Now, what were the terms of those subscriptions? A.—The terms of the subscriptions were that the subscriptions should be paid to Mr. Tilton, who gave his notes, I believe, for the amount.

Q.—Payable to those subscribers? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Payable when and out of what fund? A.—Out of Theodore Tilton. I cannot give you the facts of that exactly now; Mr. Woodruff can give them to you; all I know of them I can give.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton give his notes for these subscriptions? A.—Mr. Tilton drew the money out.

Q.—Did he give the subscribers his notes? A.—Yes, Sir, I believe he did.

Q.—And then took from them their subscriptions as they were paid in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, how were these subscriptions paid in? A.—When they were wanted.

Q.—As wanted? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, after the 2d of March, Mr. Tilton was engaged, I suppose, continuously on the *Golden Age*, was he not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For some considerable period of time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Giving all his time and thought to that paper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you meet Mr. Beecher frequently after that? A.—I met him during 1871, after the establishment of the *Golden Age*.

Q.—Frequently, did you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

WHERE HE MET BEECHER AND TILTON.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton together frequently? A.—Not very frequently; no, Sir.

Q.—Did you occasionally? A.—Well, once in a while.

Q.—Where, and under what circumstances? A.—I think they generally met at my house, Sir.

Q.—How often did they meet at your house, should you say? A.—Not very often, Sir.

Q.—What was your habit of going to Mr. Beecher's house at that time? A.—I didn't go there very frequently.

Q.—In '71? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How often was Beecher at your house? A.—He was there quite frequently, Sir.

Q.—To see your family? A.—He saw my wife sometimes.

Q.—How often was he with you to dine with you? A.—Not very often.

Q.—Did he sometimes? A.—I don't remember that he ever took meals with us over three or four times.

Q.—Was Tilton present on those occasions? A.—I remember one occasion when Mr. Tilton was present.

Q.—Any previous one? A.—Not at the table. No, Sir.

Q.—Was it at dinner? A.—It was at dinner. Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have other company present? No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. Beecher at Mr. Tilton's house after that—after the starting of the *Golden Age*? A.—Yes, Sir. I was at Mr. Tilton's house with Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Woodhull after that.

Q.—When was that? A.—It was in 1871, I think.

Q.—What time? A.—I don't remember what time it was.

Q.—Well, about what time? A.—Before the publication, I think, of the Woodhull biography.

Q.—Before that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time of the day did you see them there? A.—My recollection is it was in the afternoon.

Q.—How long did they stay there? A.—I guess they were there perhaps half an hour or an hour.

Q.—Was Tilton present? A.—I believe he was.

Q.—Well, was that the only occasion you ever saw Mr. Beecher at Tilton's house after the starting of the *Golden Age*? A.—Yes, Sir, I think it is; that was the only occasion.

Q.—Where else have you seen them together? A.—Seen them together at my house.

Q.—In the year 1871 I am speaking of. I confine it prior to the life or biography of Mrs. Woodhull in 1871. Before that publication did you see them together at your house?

Mr. Morris—When was that publication?

Mr. Tracy—The witness will tell us.

Mr. Moulton—My impression was that it was in the latter part of 1871.

Q.—Was it in 1871? A.—I don't remember whether it was in September or not.

Q.—Was it not issued on the 14th of September? A.—I do not recollect, Sir.

Q.—Was it about that time? A.—About that time.

Q.—Now, between the starting of the *Golden Age* and that period, how often should you say you had seen Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton at your house together? A.—Not often, Sir; I don't think over three or four times.

Q.—Had you seen them together elsewhere besides at your house and at Tilton's house? A.—I think that on Feb. 27 somewhere I went over with Mr. Beecher to New-York, to Mr. Bonner's office, on some business, and Mr. Beecher then went to the *Golden Age* office, and my impression is I went from Mr. Bonner's office to the *Golden Age* office and found Mr. Beecher there just for a moment.

Q.—With Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, he was there just for a moment.

Q.—Did you ever see him at the *Golden Age* office on any other occasion? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you ever see them walking together in the street on any occasion? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—What is the answer? A.—No, Sir.

MR. TILTON AND MR. BEECHER AT A YACHT RACE.

Q.—Do you remember being in company with Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher at a yacht race, or a regatta? A.—I don't think that was in 1871; I think that was a regatta. Among my papers there is a paper which will fix the date.

Q.—Now that I am on that transaction, I will fix the date of it. When was that? A.—I really don't remember, Sir; it was not in 1871.

Q.—Well, was it after 1871? A.—I think so; I can fix the date positively by the paper.

Q.—If you can, I desire to have it fixed now. A.—I can fix it from my memoranda.

Q.—Have you got any paper in your possession that will enable you to fix the time of the regatta? A.—I think I remember reading among those papers an acceptation of an invitation of Mr. Beecher to come with Horace Greeley on a regatta; it was during Horace Greeley's life.

Q.—That was Ashbury's yacht race—the English regatta? A.—I think it was; it was between the Sappho and the Livonia.

(Paper handed witness.) Q.—Now, can you fix the year of that regatta?

Mr. Beach—I don's see the materiality of this examination.

A.—It was Oct. 20, 1871.

Mr. Evarts—That is the paper of acceptance? A.—I think it is, Sir.

Q.—That is the paper you referred to? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That fixes the date? A.—Yes, Sir; I think that is the one, Sir.

By Mr. Tracy—That refreshes your recollection as to the time of the yacht race? Q.—Yes; I think that was the yacht race referred to.

Q.—And that is the day? A.—It was. Mr. Tilton was along that day, and we either went to see the yacht race or to look at the warehouses along the shore. I think it was the yacht race.

Q.—Now, who went with you there on that yacht race? A.—I believe we went, Sir.

Q.—And were companions together that day? A.—Well, I think that Oliver Johnson went along that day, and Mr. Tilton talked with Oliver Johnson, and Mr. Beecher and myself talked generally together that day.

Q.—Well, were you not all four together? A.—I don't remember whether we were or not; it is very likely we were.

Q.—Do you know how you went to the yacht? A.—On a steam-tug.

Q.—How did you get to the steam-tug? Did you go in a carriage together? A.—I think not; I went for some of the guests; I believe I stopped for Mr. Greeley, and didn't find him that day; I guess, on the whole, Mr. Greeley was not along.

Q.—Who invited Mr. Tilton to go on that race? A.—I invited them, Sir.

Q.—Did you invite Mr. Greeley also? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Greeley go? A.—My impression is that I missed him by a minute; he didn't go.

Q.—He was not along? A.—No; he did not go.

Q.—How long were you on that regatta? A.—Three or four hours.

Q.—You dined on board the yacht? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—On board the steamer? A.—I don't know. I don't remember whether we had any refreshments aboard or not. I think not.

Q.—Now, I call your attention to another occasion when you went down on some vessel to view the warehouses; do you remember that? A.—I may have confounded the two; I think it was on the same occasion; there may have been two occasions, and there may have been only one.

Q.—If there were two occasions, was Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton together on two occasions? A.—I don't recollect really, Sir, whether they were or not.

Q.—Were they together on the warehouse trip? A.—I really don't recollect: they wer

together on one occasion that I remember, that is all I can recollect.

Q.—That is all you remember about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, the *Golden Age* started promptly, did it not? A.—My impression is that it was prosperous. I have a letter from Moses Coit Tyler among my papers—

Q.—Well, we are not asking about Moses Coit Tyler? A.—I was giving my thought.

Q.—We are not asking you for your thought? A.—Thank you. I considered it prosperous.

Q.—Now, on reading that letter, can you tell whether it was the warehouse or the yacht excursion that Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton were together? (Referring to letter before handed witness.) A.—I can't tell. My impression is that it was the yacht race.

Q.—It was one or the other or both? A.—It was one or the other; at all events there was one occasion when Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton were together.

Q.—Do you remember that on coming from the warehouse excursion, Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton went to your house and dined together? A.—I don't recollect that.

Q.—Don't reccollect whether they did or not? A.—No, Sir; I haven't any recollection about it.

Q.—You have no recollection as to how you returned from that excursion? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember whether they did or not? A.—I remember that after the yacht race Mr. Beecher and myself were at the house together.

Q.—Was not Mr. Tilton along? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Whether he was or not? A.—No, Sir.

THE LIFE OF VICTORIA WOODHULL.

Q.—Now, the publication of the life of Victoria Woodhull by Theodore Tilton you say was in September, 1871; was that published in the *Golden Age*? A.—In the *Golden Age*? I think not.

Q.—Was it not published in a supplement of the *Golden Age* and then put in a tract called "The Golden-Age Tract?" A.—I don't think it was ever published in the *Golden Age*, Sir.

Q.—Have you got a copy of that life? A.—I don't think that I have.

Mr. Evarts—We gave the plaintiff's counsel notice to produce the original copy of the life of Mrs. Woodhull, and they say they have not got it. We now want a copy of it.

Q.—How large a pamphlet was that, about? A.—A small pamphlet as I recollect it; I didn't read it all.

Q.—You read most of it? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—You don't think you did? A.—No, I don't think I read the most of it.

Q.—Was it after the publication of the life of Victoria Woodhull that this change which you have already spoken of in your evidence was made in the subscriptions to the *Golden Age*? A.—I think it was after the publication of the life of Victoria Woodhull.

Q.—How long after? A.—I don't exactly recollect, Sir.

Q.—Well, can't you approximate it? A.—No, I can't; I shall be able to before I finish my evidence. I had a letter that fixed the date. Mr. Tracy, for which I have made a search and haven't found.

Q.—Now, state what that change was that occurred in the *Golden Age* after the publication of the "Life." A.—Mr. Woodruff thought—

Q.—Just state what was done; I don't care what he thought. A.—What shall I do, Sir?

Q.—Go on. A.—When it came to the payment of the subscription, the last half of the subscription, Mr. Woodruff thought it better that Mr. Tilton should have the *Golden Age* as his own property, to become sole proprietor of it, and so the notes were surrendered to Mr. Tilton; when that was I don't remember.

Q.—What was received by the subscribers for the half of the subscription already paid in? A.—The notes, I believe.

Q.—What did the subscribers receive from Tilton for the half of the subscription which they had already paid in; they gave that to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In other words, they gave him what they had already paid in in consideration of his relieving them from the other half of their subscriptions; that was it, was it not? A.—He did release them from the other half.

Q.—The one was a consideration for the other, was it not? A.—I suppose it was.

Q.—And that was done by all the subscribers, including yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, are you not able to approximate the time when that occurred? A.—I really am not, Mr. Tracy; I hope to fix it for you before the testimony is concluded.

Q.—About how soon after the publication was it? A.—I can't recollect anything about it, Sir.

Q.—Can't you tell whether it was before or after the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—I don't recollect that, Sir.

Q.—You say you have got a letter that will enable you to fix the date? A.—I say I have had such a letter.

Q.—Will you be kind enough to refresh your recollect on and find it, Sir? A.—I have been informed that I received it, but I cannot find it.

Mr. Shearman—We have subpœnaed the plaintiff in this case to produce the manuscript of the life of Victoria Woodhull, and also a printed copy.

Judge Neilson—I don't think you can compel him to bring the printed copy; the paper you can buy at the stores. [Laughter.]

Q.—You remember, Mr. Moulton, that such a tile was issued as one of the *Golden Age* tracts?

Mr. Morris—He has not said that.

Q.—Was or was not the life of Victoria Woodhull, as written by Theodore Tilton, issued as one of the *Golden Age* tracts?

Mr. Beach—I object to the question.

Judge Neilson—He may answer it.

A.—It was issued in a tract, Sir; I don't recollect whether it was one of the *Golden Age* tracts or not.

Q.—There were a series of *Golden Age* tracts? A.—I don't know that there was a series. I know there were some *Golden Age* tracts.

Q.—Tract number one, two, three? A.—I don't recollect that.

Q.—That was a *Golden Age* tract, was it not, and issued from the *Golden Age* office?

Mr. Fullerton—He has said he does not know.

Judge Neilson—He has told us that he does not think it was published in the *Golden Age*; he does not know.

THE EFFECT OF THE "LIFE" ON THE GOLDEN AGE.

Q.—Was not the effect of the issuing of that life—the publication of the life of Victoria Woodhull—very injurious to the *Golden Age*?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; this has gone far enough.

Q.—Was it not the occasion of this transaction by which the subscribers were relieved from their subscriptions in consideration of their surrendering the notes?

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that.

Mr. Beach—Suppose it was, how is that material?

Judge Neilson—They only assume that it possibly may be.

Mr. Beach—I think when a question is objected to as immaterial that your Honor should see the materiality of it, or see the mode in which it may be connected with the trial as material. What the publication of the life of Victoria Woodhull has to do with the inquiry now before your Honor I am not able to perceive.

Judge Neilson—I rule that he may answer as far as he is personally concerned.

The Witness—It did not have any affect upon me.

Q.—That was not the occasion of it so far as you were concerned? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was the cause of your retiring—surrendering your subscription, and giving back the note?

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that.

Mr. Evarts—Why?

Mr. Fullerton—Because I think it is of no importance.

Judge Neilson—He may answer it.

Mr. Fullerton—It does seem to me that there should be some appearance of materiality.

Judge Neilson—Yes; but still I think he may answer that.

Mr. Fullerton—Will your Honor ask the counsel to point out some application of his inquiry to this case, if he knows of any? If he does not know, we will excuse him.

Judge Neilson—How do you deem it material?

Mr. Tracy—I deem it material to show, first, the relation of this witness to the plaintiff, and to show his knowledge of the disaster that came upon the plaintiff at this time, and to show the materiality of this fact in regard to another piece of evidence which the plaintiff has introduced here, preliminary to a question which I am about to ask the witness.

Judge Neilson—Well, ask that question.

Mr. Evarts—Does your Honor rule out the question?

Judge Neilson—At present.

Mr. Evarts—We except, your Honor, to the ruling.

SIR MARMADUKE'S MUSINGS.

Q.—Do you remember the publication by Mr. Tilton of a poem called "Sir Marmaduke's Musings?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that poem published? A.—I forget the date at this moment.

Q.—Can't you fix about the time? A.—I do not remember the date; there are so many dates.

Q.—The date is upon the paper? A.—Yes, the paper is dated.

Q.—It is Nov. 1, I believe, the poem is dated Nov. 1, 1871. Now, was it published about that time, Mr. Moulton, according to your recollection? A.—I saw it about the time it was published; I do not know when that was.

Q.—Do you recollect that it was in the Fall of 1871, about November? A.—I do not recollect. I assume that to be the case.

Q.—Was it after the publication of the life of Victoria Woodhull? A.—I don't recollect that.

Q.—Was it after the settlement that was made in regard to the subscriptions of the *Golden Age*? A.—I do not recollect that.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, don't you know the fact from Mr. Tilton that the publication of the life of Victoria Woodhull was disastrous to him and his enterprise—his newspaper enterprise? A.—Will you repeat the question?

Q.—Don't you know from Mr. Tilton that the publication of the life of Victoria Woodhull in September, 1871, was disastrous to him and his newspaper enterprise? A.—He has never told me that.

Q.—Has he ever talked with you on that subject, of the effect of the publication of the life of Victoria Woodhull on the *Golden Age*? A.—I talked with him on the subject, but he did not talk with me at the time.

MOULTON DISAPPROVED OF THE PUBLICATION.

Q.—You talked with him, but he did not talk with you; what did you say to him? A.—I told him that he ought not to have published it.

Q.—Why? A.—Well, so many of the statements in it seemed extravagant to me, and I did not think it was a necessary work to do, and his reply to that was—when I say he did not talk to me, I mean that he did not open the subject—his reply to me was that he did it as a friendly act to Mrs. Woodhull, from the manuscript furnished him by her husband, I think it was; that it was a simple revision—

Mr. Tracy—Now, Mr. Moulton—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; let us have it; do not interrupt the witness.

Judge Neilson (to witness)—Go on.

The Witness—That it was a simple revision of manuscript furnished by her husband, and that he thought that people would detect his handiwork in it, and that therefore he thought he would put his name to it. I told him that I did not think that was a very good reason. He said that he would take the responsibility of it; and that was the substance of it. He said it was a friendly act and done in the interest of the suppression of the scandal against Mr. Beecher and his wife and himself; that it was in the interest of his family, and he remarked that he had done it, and if he had made a mistake, why, that was all there was of it.

Q.—Anything more? A.—I do not recollect anything more.

Q.—Do you recollect that he ever talked with you about it? A.—I have just given you the conversation.

Q.—You now do recollect that he talked with you on the subject of that life of Victoria Woodhull? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he talk with you about the effect it had on his newspaper? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you talk to him on that subject? A.—I told him that the effect of it would be disastrous upon the paper.

Q.—What did he say to that? A.—I do not recollect his reply to that.

Q.—Did he make any reply at all? A.—It may be that he did, but if so, I do not recollect it.

MOULTON'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE EFFECT OF THAT PUBLICATION.

Q.—Do you know as a matter of fact what the effect of that publication was upon that paper?

Mr. Beach—I understand this question, if your Honor please, not as calling for the judgment or opinion of the witness, but he is asked his personal knowledge of a fact of that character—

Mr. Evarts—It is not necessary to explain; we want the answer to it.

Mr. Beach—I am regular and in order, and I am not to be subdued by this interruption. I submit that is the duty of the Court, if requested by counsel, to instruct the witness that this interrogatory calls for his knowledge of the effect of that publication upon the paper.

Mr. Evarts—I submit that it is time enough to appeal to the court to take from our hands the cross-examination of the witness when the witness asks for explanation, and not when counsel does.

Mr. Beach—If the question was intended or understood to call for the opinion of the witness, then we object to it. It is only for the purpose of having the question understood.

Judge Neilson—The question is peculiar, and requires some consideration.

Q.—Do you know as a matter of fact what the effect was on the paper? A.—I don't know as a matter of fact.

Q.—What it was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were a subscriber at the time? A.—I took the paper at the time.

Q.—I mean a subscriber to the fund at the time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And interested in that enterprise by your subscription? Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did you remain so interested; after the publication of the life of Victoria Woodhull? A.—I do not recollect, Sir.

Q.—Did you remain a week after that, interested in it? A.—I do not recollect how long I remained.

Q.—Will you swear that you remained a week after that publication? A.—I cannot fix the dates at all; I cannot recollect more about it.

Q.—Did you go out at the same time the other people did? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What occasioned your going out? A.—To give to Mr. Tilton, according to Mr. Woodruff's view of the case, the sole proprietorship of the paper.

Q.—And upon what was your resolution taken? A.—To give to Mr. Tilton the amount of the subscription I paid in.

Mr. Morris—He has answered that two or three times.

Mr. Evarts—Well, let him answer it again.

Mr. Morris—Well, I do not know—

Judge Neilson—Let him answer.

Mr. Evarts—But, your Honor—

THE COURT NEEDS NO INSTRUCTION FROM COUNSEL.

Judge Neilson—I have observed, Mr. Evarts, that you continually rise with the object of instructing the Court. I wish to say that I understand this matter perfectly, and that I do not need any instruction. I think the question may as well be answered, although I think it has been answered already.

Mr. Evarts (apologetically)—I did not rise for the purpose of instructing your Honor.

Q.—Upon what was that resolution taken to give up your subscription? A.—Mr. Woodruff said that it would be better for Theodore Tilton to be still proprietor of the paper, so I ——

Q.—Upon what occasion did he say that? What was the occasion of his saying that, do you know? A.—I suppose it was at a time when the paper needed further subscriptions, or called for.

Q.—Called for further subscription? A.—I think it was.

Q.—And the subscribers were not going to pay? A.—I do not know.

Q.—How was it with yourself? A.—I would have paid myself.

Q.—If the others had? A.—No, Sir; if the others had not.

Q.—Why did you not? A.—I think I have stated.

Q.—Was not the suggestion of Mr. Woodruff that the subscribers should not pay any more to that enterprise? A.—I did not so understand it.

Q.—That was the effect of the suggestion when it was carried out?

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that.

Judge Neilson—I must exclude that.

THE OBJECT OF GIVING UP THE NOTES.

Q.—Now, Sir, you say the object of this was to make Mr. Tilton sell the property of that paper? A.—I did not know, Sir, that he was to sell part of it.

Q.—In whose name was that property? A.—Theodore Tilton's, I suppose.

Q.—Who else had an interest in its profits but Theodore Tilton? A.—I do not know as anybody had.

Q.—Or its losses? A.—Well, I should think that the subscribers had, but the notes were payable it the *Golden Age* was a success; I had that interest in it as far as I was concerned.

Q.—Then you had an interest in Mr. Tilton's success, in his ability to pay? A.—As far as the paper was concerned, yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you say that Theodore Tilton's notes were payable on condition that the *Golden Age* was a success? A.—I think the phraseology was if the *Golden Age* was a success.

Mr. Tracy—That is a fact you had not stated before.

A SLIGHT LECTURE TO COUNSEL.

The Court—That fact he did state before.

Mr. Tracy—Not in my cross-examination.

The Court—I do not care on whose cross-examination he stated it, but he stated it before.

Mr. Tracy—I had reference solely to my cross examination.

The Court—The thing is answered. Interrogate the witness, but do not make observations. I take it this way, that you as a lawyer know that in equity a person that contributes to this fund would have an equitable interest in that establishment, and could close it up and put up a bill on the establishment to that effect.

Mr. Evarts—The question is one of fact and not a question of law. The question is, had they any participation in the profits of this enterprise or its losses.

The Court—None, except the return of their money.

Mr. Evarts—The interest they had was in the prosperity of the concern, and on that they depended for payment.

Mr. Tracy—(resuming)—Now, will you tell us, Mr. Moulton, on what condition these notes were repayable? A.—The notes that Mr. Tilton gave to the subscribers?

Mr. Tracy—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Moulton—I think payable on the success of the *Golden Age*. That was to determine it to a certain extent.

Mr. Beach—I object to that question.

The Court—Did the form of the notes refer to the question you were to determine? A.—I do not recollect precisely the expression.

Mr. Tracy—Q.—That was the substance of it? A.—I think so.

Q.—Then these notes were not to be paid except in case that the *Golden Age* was a success?

Mr. Beach—That is a matter of reasoning.

Mr. Tracy—Is not that the fact?

Mr. Fullerton—That is in evidence over and over again.

The Court (to the witness)—That is what you understand?

Mr. Moulton—If the stenographer will state it I will endeavor to answer the question.

Q.—The question is if the notes were not payable except on the condition that the *Golden Age* was a success. A.—Yes, Sir; not payable except the *Golden Age* was a success.

Q.—Now, did you ever talk with Theodore Tilton about the publication of "Sir Marmaduke's" Musings before it was published? I do not ask you what was said; but did you know of it before? A.—I think not, Sir.

THE STEINWAY HALL MEETING.

Q.—Now, how long after the publication of this was the meeting at Steinway Hall? A.—I do not recollect the date of the Steinway Hall meeting.

Mr. Tracy—It is said to be Nov. 20. Do you recollect Nov. 20?

The Witness—Of what year?

Mr. Tracy—November, 1871.

The Witness—I think it was November, 1871.

Q.—You had made the acquaintance of Victoria Woodhull sometime in the Spring of that year? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How often had you seen her from the Spring until the Steinway Hall meeting?

Mr. Beach—I think Judge Porter went over that question very fully.

The Court—I think he did, but the witness may answer.

Mr. Tracy—If he asked that question I would not attempt to prove it.

Mr. Beach—He did.

Mr. Tracy—It must have been very general, then.

Mr. Beach—It was very specific. We think you ought to be encouraged if you are going to abandon that line of examination.

The Court—The counsel ought not to repeat, and I trust he will not repeat if he can avoid it.

VICTORIA WOODHULL AT MOULTON'S HOUSE.

Mr. Tracy—How often was Victoria Woodhull at your house during the year? A.—Well, perhaps four or five times.

Q.—How often did she dine at your house?

Mr. Fullerton—I object. This has all been gone over before.

Mr. Tracy—I beg your pardon, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—The general subject has been gone over before.

The Court—Yes, Sir, the general subject, but not the dining. She would be very apt to dine with him if she got the chance.

Q.—How often did she dine with you? A.—Probably two or three times.

Q.—Can you tell more definitely than that? A.—No.

Q.—Did she meet your wife when she came there? A.—Yes, Sir, she did.

Q.—Did you urge your wife to make her acquaintance and become friendly to her? A.—I did not.

Q.—How often was she there in 1870 before you parted company with her? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Can you approximate the day? A.—No

Q.—Can you tell about how often she was there in 1872? A.—No. I do not recollect that she was there in 1872.

Q.—Do you mean to say that she was not there at all? A.—In 1872?

Mr. Tracy—Yes, Sir. That is your answer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you see her last? A.—I forget, Sir, the date exactly; it was in the Spring of 1872, I think.

Q.—Can you fix about the date? A.—I think it was in April. I won't be certain about it. I answered Judge Porter that question.

Q.—Did you see her last in company with Tilton? A.—I think Tilton was with me on that occasion.

Mr. Morris—If your Honor please, Judge Porter minutely went over these matters. All these questions have been asked over and over again.

The Court—Yes, Sir; they were.

Mr. Morris—Is it in order for the counsel to go over these matters continually?

Mr. Tracy—I am not repeating any questions I asked.

Mr. Morris—Yes, but you are repeating what your associate asked. The same subject was gone over very minutely by Judge Porter.

The Court—You are about through with that branch of the case, are you not?

Mr. Tracy—I am not.

Mr. Morris—Then I object, and appeal to the stenographer's minutes. We say this subject was gone over minutely by Judge Porter, and exhausted by him.

Mr. Beach—Not only that, but it was made particularly offensive by Judge Porter to this witness, and conveyed indecorous insinuations.

The Court—You can determine whether you are examining on the subject Judge Porter went over.

Mr. Morris—We say that he has gone over it, over and over again. It is the same subject that has been gone over minutely. There is one way to settle it definitely, and that is by the minutes of the stenographer.

The Court—Mr. Shearman, have you the evidence here?

Mr. Tracy—The question is, whether he parted company with her in company with Theodore Tilton.

The Court—That mere circumstance would not justify re-entering a general subject.

Mr. Tracy—Judge Porter did not examine in detail on this subject any more than he did on any other that I am aware of.

The Court—Well, let us find it, and we will find time then to read it.

Mr. Beach—It is quite protracted, and will take some time to read.

Mr. Evarts—We will look it up, then, and see.

The Court—Mr. Tracy, pass on to some other subject, and we will look up that in the meantime.

Mr. Beach—Perhaps the next question may not be objectionable.

Mr. Tracy—It is on a new subject. My last question was preliminary to the question I now bring forth.

Q.—Did you and Mr. Tilton have any difficulty with Mrs. Woodhull at the time you last saw her? A.—I don't recollect that we had.

TIT FOR TAT.

Q.—Was it the occasion of the article known as "Tit for Tat?" Did you see that at the time? A.—I did not see any such article at the time.

Q.—Do you recollect an article called "Tit for Tat?" A.—I never saw any such article.

Q.—Then you never saw any such article when that was the subject of conversation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see that article "Tit for Tat" with Mr. Bowen?

Mr. Fullerton—He said twice he had not seen it.

Mr. Tracy—I don't remember.

Mr. Fullerton—Then it is time to adjourn if you don't.

The Court—We have plenty of time to adjourn; we need not adjourn for another half hour as we lost half an hour this morning.

Q.—Now, did you ever hear of the article from Mr. Tilton which Mrs. Woodhull proposed to publish after "Tit for Tat?" A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Did you hear from Mr. Tilton of an article proposed to be published, which she sent round for private publication in which the names of several ladies were mentioned? I mean from Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't recollect that I ever heard of it.

Q.—You never heard of any interview with Mrs. Woodhull on such an article? A.—I don't recollect that I ever did.

Q.—Was the last interview that you had with her friendly? A.—It was, as far as I was concerned.

Q.—Was it as far as she was concerned? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Was it friendly on the part of Mr. Tilton? Before the question was answered the court adjourned to this morning.

A COSTLY DRIVE.

On the 5th inst. Herman Riker, a peddler, of No. 325 East Houston street, went to purchase some wares at Washington Market and left his horse and wagon in Reade street, near West Broadway. On returning with his purchases, Riker found that his horse and wagon had been stolen, and immediately sent a notification to the different Police stations. He subsequently proceeded to Harlem, intending to search the upper portion of the island for his property, and, when near Harlem Bridge, saw the stolen property in possession of three youths, named John Clark, George H. Marsh, and John Busch. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney Russell tried the prisoners for grand larceny. The youthful thieves were found guilty and sentenced to two years and six months each in State Prison.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Jan. 21.

SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message of the President in regard to strengthening the coast defenses, similar to that read in the House of Representatives yesterday. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT then proceeded to the call of committees for business on the calendar. The Committee on Manufactures and the Committee on Agriculture were called, but no responses were made. The next call was upon the Committee on Military Affairs.

RETIREMENTS FROM MILITARY SERVICE.

Mr. LOGAN, from that committee, called up the House bill for the relief of Gen. Samuel W. Crawford. In explanation of the bill, Mr. Logan said that there had been numerous instances where officers had been retired on a rank much higher than that which they actually held while in active service. He submitted an amendment to prevent this, but excepting from its operation those who had lost an arm or leg or both eyes, or who have served twenty-five years in the army. He had no desire to mention names, but there was a gentleman formerly connected with our army, now in the civil service in Europe, whose rank in active service was very low, but he was retired with a very high rank. There were others now in the employ of railroad companies who were retired with a rank higher than that actually held by them before retirement.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

THE SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported adversely on the bill to reduce the salary of the President of the United States, with the request that it be placed on the calender, with the adverse report. So ordered.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The unfinished business, being the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections proposing an amendment to the Constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice President, was called up.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said this was a subject entirely above all party considerations; men of all parties could address themselves to it independently of the excitement which now pervades the country. The proposition was to amend the Constitution so as to bring the election home to the people as near as possible, and, at the same time, avoid the dangers which are threatened by the present mode. When he looked back over the history of the country, it was a matter of surprise to him that there had not been trouble resulting from the imperfection of our system. There was no power now in Congress, or in the States, to settle contested election cases of electors. The election of electors might be attended with fraud, violence, and tumult, and there was no power to correct the evil. He pointed out at some length the imperfections of the present system, and said under it too much power was vested in the hands of the Vice-President, or President of the Senate, to whom the electoral vote must be sent under seal. Six times it had happened that the Vice President had counted votes when he himself was a candidate. John Adams counted the vote and declared himself elected in 1797. Mr. Jefferson counted the vote in 1801, when there was a tie. Suppose there were two sets of electors there from any one State, one set making a tie vote, and the other electing Jefferson, there was no power to prevent him from counting the vote which would have elected him. Again, in 1821, Mr. Tompkins, who was a candidate, counted the vote. In 1837 Mr. Van Buren did the same thing and declared himself elected. In 1841 Mr. Johnson counted the vote, and in 1861 Mr. Breckenridge did so. Although the count had been honest in all these cases, an instance might arise when dishonesty on the part of the Vice President would elect. It did not seem to have occurred to the framers of the Constitution that there might be two sets of delegates or fraud in their election. He next referred to the counting of the vote in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, and said that the two Houses of Congress were as witnesses only. They could not act as a joint convention. As to the dangers and difficulties which attended the present system they were many. In case of death or non-attendance of electors from any State, other electors from that State might fill vacancies. Suppose the electors from any State were evenly divided, and if one died, or failed to attend, the other side could select one, and thus have the majority on their side. A majority of one could cast the entire vote of the State of New-York, and two and a half million people might be utterly silent in their vote for President. Under the present system ten States could elect the President of the United States. It was now an election by States, not a national election. In 1856 there were thousands of Republicans in the South who did not vote, because there was no electoral ticket in the field there for Fremont and Dayton. Under the present system many men were practically disfranchised, because there were not men enough in their State of their own way of thinking to put an electoral ticket in the field. Mr. Morton sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the twenty-second joint rule of Congress, in regard to the counting of the electoral vote, and said it was grossly unconstitutional. It was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to make the election of President independent of Congress, but this twenty-second rule made the election of President depend upon either House of Congress, as either House under this rule could prevent the counting of the vote of any State. In case the House was Democratic and the Senate Republican the former might throw out the Republican States, and the latter throw out the Democratic States, until no votes were left, and then the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives. An election by the House of Representatives had been twice tried and both times the country came very near being shipwrecked. In an election by the House of Nebraska, with her forty-two thousand people, would have the same vote in electing a President as New-York, with her five million inhabitants. Under the present system the electoral vote never approached within ten per cent. of the popular vote, and in some instances it varied as much as thirty per cent. He reviewed at some length the report of the committee which accompanies the proposed amendment.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said the danger to which the country was subjected had not been exaggerated by the Senator from Indiana, but it seemed to him [Mr. Thurman] that the remedy proposed really failed to meet the danger. That there might be frauds in elections, with the experience of Louisiana before the country, he thought needed no proof. The great danger of all was the counting of the vote for President here in Washington. If the election of President at the last count had depended upon the vote of Louisiana or Arkansas the whole country might have become involved in a civil war, and so in 1860, when the acting Vice President announced that the vote of Georgia should be counted if it did not change the result, but if it did change the result it should be rejected. He was much surprised when he looked at the report presented by the committee and saw that it provided for no tribunal for the settlement of contested election cases in the Electoral College.

Mr. MORTON said some of the members of the committee were in favor of having the Supreme Court of the United States settle such cases. Other members thought the Circuit and District Courts of the United States might decide them, and others that a special tribunal should be created by Congress for this purpose. The committee had, therefore, come to the conclusion to leave the whole matter to Congress for action.

Mr. THURMAN said he was not willing to confide this great power to Congress; he wanted it to be provided for in the Constitution. The laws to operate on this great subject should not be at the mercy of any dominant party. He thought the report manifestly defective in this particular. Another matter which required great consideration was the fact that the proposed amendment provided for sweeping changes in the election of a President. He did not refer to the abolition of the Electoral College—that was a small matter—but it provided that a plurality should elect, instead of a majority. When Congress took into consideration the great power of the Chief Magistrate, it should take care to move slowly in making changes of such importance. He asked that the resolution might be laid over, to give Senators a chance to examine it closely.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said he heartily concurred in several things said by the Senator from Ohio. The next Presidential election was less than two years from now, and no Senator thought this proposed amendment would become part of the Constitution first by the action of the two Houses of Congress, and then by the action of three-fourths of the States, in season to enable Congress to establish any tribunal for the settlement of contested election cases, as it proposed. He then referred to the twenty-second joint rule, and said few lawyers would deny that some of its provisions were at least questionable. Without going into the merits of the proposed amendment, he would say that Congress would fall short of an urgent and important duty if the 4th of March should witness the dissolution of the two Houses without having devised some mode better than this twenty-second joint rule for ascertaining the will of the people in regard to a choice for President.

Mr. EDMUNDS concurred in much that had been said by the Senator from New-York [Mr. Conkling], and said in his opinion there was power in the legislative branch of the Government to regulate that power conferred upon Congress by the Constitution. Congress should, however, be very careful in the exercise of this power.

Pending the discussion, Mr. THURMAN moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed until the first Monday in February, but, as the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] was not then in his seat, did not ask a vote.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, in favor of the adoption of the Monitor Life-saving Raft for use on steam-ships carrying passengers, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, introduced a bill authorizing Lieut. Commander Frederick Pearson, of the Navy, to accept a decoration from the Queen of Great Britain. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Senate then, at 3:15 o'clock, on the motion of Mr. ANTHONY, proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 3:30 the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL SENT TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

After the presentation of a large number of memorials and resolutions of little public interest, the question came up of reconsidering the vote by which the Indian Appropriation bill was rejected yesterday. The vote was reconsidered—yeas 166, nays 81.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report it back with the Choctaw amendment struck out. The motion was rejected—yeas 120, nays 120.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 114, nays 122.

The bill was then again rejected—yeas 120, nays 126.

The vote rejecting the bill was again reconsidered without the yeas and nays, and then finally the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—yeas 142, nays 102.

The Speaker stated that the bill went to the Committee of the Whole as an entirely new bill, subject to amendment.

THE WITNESS WETMORE APOLOGIZES AND IS DISCHARGED.

Mr. DAWES presented a letter from Charles A. Wetmore, the witness who was yesterday committed for contempt, and intimated that the apology therein contained was satisfactory. He therefore moved his discharge. The motion was agreed to, and the discharge of Wetmore was ordered.

THE REPORT ON DELEGATE CANNON.

Mr. SMITH, of New-York, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of the Delegate from Utah, with a resolution to exclude him from his seat on the ground of polygamy. Ordered printed.

THE LITTLE TARIFF BILL PASSED.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, presented the report of the Conference Committee on what is known as the Little Tariff bill.

Mr. MAYNARD proceeded to explain the report, and the modifications which it proposes to make in the existing Customs duties.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, said that, as a member of the Conference Committee, he had declined to sign the report, because the House had given up to the Senate everything that was of value in the original bill, and accepted from the Senate things that ought not to have been given. He did not know a single amendment which it made to the existing law that was beneficial; or if there was it was of such slight value that the House ought not to adopt the report, the only material difference between this conference report and the one which the House voted down last session, by 136 to 49, was, that this report increased the duty on teas from five cents to eight cents per pound, and this report was just that much worse than the last one; that the increase of tariff was an injury to the country. The few changes which it made were all in the interest of protection, none of them in the interest of the revenue or the country. The proposition to increase from fifty to sixty per cent. the duties on mixed silk goods, of which twenty-five per cent. is cotton, he characterized as a "little bit of a steal," got up for the benefit principally of three manufacturers in New-Jersey. He believes that that provision would result in a loss of two millions revenue, and he declared that there was not a meritorious feature in the bill.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, expressed his dissent from the views expressed by Mr. Beck, and gave it as his opinion that there were many meritorious features in the bill, and that it would result in an increase of revenue, although it did not contain all he desired, he deemed it his duty to support the bill.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, opposed the bill and expressed the opinion that the clause as to mixed silk goods containing twenty-five per cent. of cotton in value would act as an absolute prohibition of that class of goods; for that reason alone he was opposed to the bill.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, dissented from Mr. Beck's opinion that the bill would diminish the revenue, and asserted that it would increase the revenue, and was in itself a proper measure. He hurled back on the gentleman from Kentucky his charge of theft in connection with mixed silk goods, and branded the opponents of that provision as maintaining an open door for free draughts on the Treasury and on the purse of the people.

Mr. COX, of New-York, thought that the bill was not worth considering, but that it was a miserable jobbing bill.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, characterized the bill as being entirely inadequate to the emergency. It would absolutely prohibit the importation of textile fabrics composed of mixed materials, which did not contain more than seventy-five per cent. of silk. Who would ever import goods having more than seventy-five per cent. of silk? No one. He added that the merchants of New-York were already suffering by the change of duties made under the new code.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, sustained the report, and said that he hoped to be able before now to present to the House the condition of the Treasury, and to invoke the action of the House on the subject. This bill, however, would, according to the calculations of the Treasury Department, increase the revenue about a million dollars in the wine provision, and in the silk provision, by bringing the administration of the law back to the original intent, but something more would have to be done in due time. He was quite certain they would be compelled to put back the duty on tea and coffee, and either repeal the ten per cent. reduction on certain manufactured goods, or increase the duty on whisky.

Mr. BECK remarked that in the bill agreed to by the Committee on Ways and Means and by the House the twenty-five per cent. of cotton in mixed silk goods referred to quantity, but that the Senate had changed it into twenty-five per cent. of the value—a very different thing.

Mr. DAWES replied that the House bill it was not designated whether that twenty-five per cent. meant quantity or value, but that the former meaning would be an absurdity. Suppose this did raise the duty on these goods ten per cent., what was that? It was on silk, not on bread, or on coffee, or on any of the necessaries of life, but on a luxury. There would not be one yard less of such goods imported. Bills were for the rich, and if the revenue was not increased from silk it would have to be increased on things used by the day laborer. For one he preferred to raise it from the silks used by the rich man.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, favored the report, and argued that the reduction of duty (as in the case of the ten per cent. reduction of last year) did not always increase the importation.

Mr. MAYNARD closed the discussion, remarking that if there was one article which should pay a tax to the country it was silk.

The conference report was then agreed to—yeas 136, nays 99.

A motion to reconsider was made and laid on the table.

The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The House then, at 5:25 P. M., adjourned.

THE AMERICAN SIGNAL SERVICE.

FLATTERING TRIBUTE FROM PROF. PROCTOR TO "OLD PROB."—SUPERIORITY OF THE AMERICAN OVER THE BRITISH SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the following letter to the London *Times* the distinguished astronomer Proctor pays a high compliment to the success of the Signal Service in the United States:

"The success of the American system of weather prediction is such as to suggest that a similar system might be devised for the British Isles, if not for Europe generally. The American papers publish daily, both in the morning and afternoon, the "probabilities" as to the weather for the different sections of the eastern half of the United States. These announcements are now singularly accurate, the percentage of error being little more than ten or twelve, and constantly diminishing. I had the pleasure of conversing about the system with Gen. Myer, commonly known in America as "Old Probabilities," and subsequently received much useful information from others connected with the meteorological departments in different cities as far west as St. Louis. Judging from all I heard, I believe that, notwithstanding the westerly situation of the British Isles with respect to the Eastern Continent, the system might be successfully introduced here. Of its success in America I can speak from experience. The probable weather for each day was a matter of considerable interest to me during my stay, especially during the latter half, as it chanced that I lectured nearly every day for the last three months of my stay in America (sometimes twice.) I can only recall two occasions during all that time when the weather announcements were not strictly fulfilled by the event; and even on those occasions the error consisted only in the announcement of a change in the weather a few hours before it actually occurred. The success of the system is the more remarkable because America established the meteorological stations later than the European nations. Our meteorological notices are, it must be admitted, much more elaborate than those published in the American papers, but they have the disadvantage of being reports of past weather—not announcements of coming weather. Perhaps the British Association, now in session, might set on foot measures for the introduction of some such system in Great Britain as America has successfully employed for several years."

A MARRIAGE IN CHINA.

Proceedings at the Hong Kong Police Court have lately been "enlivened," the *Overland China Mail* tells us, by a "somewhat romantic occurrence." A Chinese girl named Ho, from the village of Lung Shan, in the district of Shuntuck, being found destitute on one of the boats at Canton, was brought before the local magistrate. Her plea was that she had come to the port in hope of finding work, and had failed; she did not want to be

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Twixt Axe and Crown.—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

BOUTIN'S THEATRE.—Little Em'ly.—Mr. George P. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun.—Mr. J. B. Shoubgne, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Women of the Day.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

PARK THEATRE.—La Fille De Mme. Angot.—Mlle. Berthe Girardin.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture by Rev. Thomas K. Beecher.—"The Led and the Leaders."

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Nick of the Woods.—Capt. Kyd, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

The Pacific Mail Investigation Committee encounters many difficulties in its efforts to trace the money which was drawn from the company for the purpose of carrying its subsidy. Mr. Schumaker presents a deplorable spectacle, and Mr. Irwin has evidently been half-killed by his confinement in jail. The committee has done well to liberate him, for there is little to be gained by killing a man because he cannot, or will not, like Mr. Rufus Hatch, "make a clean breast of it." It seems probable that the committee has extracted from Mr. Irwin all that he has to reveal of any importance; and, if Congressional committees shut up refractory witnesses in prison, it is only right that Congress should build a prison which is not at once filthy and pestilential. Perhaps a special appropriation for the purpose might be granted, for deliberate cruelty is not one of the recognized methods in the present age of extorting testimony. The committee may never be able to discover all the persons who received the money wrung from the Pacific Mail Company under Stockwell's management; but it has found out quite enough to justify it in recommending the repeal of the subsidy, and the sooner the tax-payers are relieved from that burden the better.

The new Mayor, Mr. Wickham, appears to be doing his work very fairly. A good deal of pressure has been brought to bear upon him in order to compass the removal of Controller Green, but he does not seem disposed to act in a hurry on the subject. Mr. Green ought to be able to defend himself from the attacks of his own party, and we shall not join in those attacks until we see reason to believe that he has not managed his department in an honest manner. The place of the Corporation Counsel seems to be coveted by some Democrat, and the *Herald* insinuates that "this alone is quite sufficient cause for his removal"; but we can scarcely take that view of the matter. In other respects, Mayor Wickham seems to be endeavoring to do his duty. He is looking sharply after the Police; and we presume we may give him some credit for the recent attempts to clean the streets. The dreadful condition of our public thoroughfares is an evil which affects every inhabitant of the City, and Mr. Wickham could do a great deal for himself, his party, and the public by mitigating this daily source of discomfort and complaint. The Mayor is not all-potent, but he has the opportunity of doing very much for the City; and we hope that Mr. Wickham will use his opportunities, and entitle himself to the praise of all classes of citizens, no matter what political opinions they may hold.

Certain members of the Board of Apportionment seem to be on the watch for opportunities to make political capital on the score of their attention to the interests of the minor employes of the City. At nearly every meeting of the board there is presented some pay-roll which there are no funds left to meet. Now it is the scrub-women, and then it is the clerks in some of the courts. The anxiety of the board to hunt up some unexpended appropriation for the benefit of these people is, no doubt, very commendable, but it would be rather more satisfactory to the public, if, say the Mayor expressed some curiosity as to how the deficiency originated. Each department of the Government has certain fixed sums annually allowed for certain specific purposes. It is part of the business of the officer charged with the spending of the money to see that he incurs no more liabilities for supplies or labor than can be covered by the appropriation. If he exceeds this limit, he ought to be made furnish some convincing proof that he had the excuse of absolute necessity for his course. It may be a cheap way of making political capital to overlook the responsibility of the officer who employs labor which he is unable to pay, and give exclusive attention to the rights of the people who are so employed. But it amounts to ignoring the fact that the public have certain rights as well as City clerks and scrub-women.

Snow-slides and floods beyond the Rocky Mountains have caused much loss of life and some alarm. Big Cottonwood Cañon, Utah, where at least a dozen persons are known to have been killed by an avalanche, is a deep and exceedingly precipitous defile in the Wahsatch range. It is occupied by miners' cabins and crushing mills. The snow-fall is tremendous, and the avalanches common to the region are truly Alpine in appearance and character. The flood which has cut off the City of Marysville, Cal., from the rest of the world, and destroyed life and property, is one of those disasters which frequently overwhelm the cities of the Sacramento Valley. The city lies in an angle formed by the junction of the Yuba and Feather Rivers, with wide level plains stretching behind it. These streams are fast filling up with débris from the mines. The old system of levees has proved inadequate for defense, and the unfortunate city has been once more surrounded and invaded by water.

In the case of Delegate Cannon, of Utah, there seems to have been some confusion of terms in the resolution depriving him of his seat in the House of Representatives. The report of the Committee of Elections as originally printed, by order of the House, contained a resolution declaring that Cannon be "expelled from the floor of the House of Representatives, and debarred the privilege of occupying a seat," &c. Yesterday, however, the committee, through Representative Smith, reported a resolution that Cannon be "excluded" from his seat in consequence of his polygamous habits, the main evidence of which is recited. This is, apparently, not a specially important variation in language. The Constitution gives the House power to "expel" a member, the concurrence of a two-thirds vote being necessary.

Debate on the constitutional bills in the French Assembly opened rather unpromisingly yesterday. The first bill introduced was M. De Ventavon's, which confirms MacMahon's powers, creates a second Chamber, gives the President the power to dissolve the Assembly, and provides for the fixing of the form of future Government at the end of MacMahon's term by a Congress of two Chambers. The bill was violently opposed by the Left and the Legitimists, and the session broke up before a vote was arrived at, in great disorder.

INCREASING THE REVENUES.

It is very desirable that, whatever Congress is going to do about the revenue, it should undertake as promptly as possible. At present the country is very much in the dark as to what ought to be done, and as to what is likely to be done, as well. The suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, the intimations that have proceeded from Washington from time to time, the recent Message of the President in communicating his approval of the Finance bill—all these have given rise to a general impression that the country needs more money to meet its current obligations and the installments for the sinking fund required by law. It is generally expected, also, that the duty on tea and coffee will be restored, and that the ten per cent. reduction in the import duties made in 1872 will be replaced; but this expectation is only based on general impressions, and no precise information concerning the subject is accessible.

Of course, under these circumstances, there is room for all sorts of rumors and reports, and the opportunity for these is industriously improved. The result is that there is a very annoying uncertainty in the several branches of business likely to be affected by the proposed legislation. This state of public feeling is always to be regretted, and its consequences can never be wholly understood. It is a pity that Congress should be required to foster the continuance of such a situation as now exists. Sometimes it cannot be avoided. But it ought not to be allowed one moment longer than is positively necessary.

The exact requirements of the Treasury will probably be made known before many days, as it is understood that the department is engaged in making detailed estimates. At present it is only known that the money for the sinking fund is not forthcoming, and that there is a discrepancy in the revenues as compared with the estimates made at the beginning of the session. The main point of importance is, of course, the sinking fund. That that should be a sacred fund is an opinion which few who understand its character will seek to controvert. The law regulating the fund is sufficiently explicit, and requires that one per cent. of the debt shall be set aside each year. This amount would be, this year, according to the round statement of the President, thirty-four millions. It is stated by the Secretary of the Treasury to be $31,096,545. Whatever the amount, the deficiency of means with which to meet it is very considerable—from twenty-two to twenty-five millions.

It is argued in some quarters that it is immaterial whether the amount of the sinking fund now due is raised this year or not, because the average since 1869 has been very much greater than the sum which, by the law, should be annually put aside. But this argument is open to several objections. One is, that if the average since 1869 has been much larger than was actually required, there was a period of several years after the passage of the act pledging the faith of the Government to a sinking fund, when its requirements were not observed at all. Another objection is that the terms of the law are quite explicit, and do not relate to, or even imply, that there shall be a certain average for a period of years, but definitely require the appropriation, each year, of one per cent. of the entire debt. The provision of law is as follows, and is from the act of Feb. 25, 1862:

"That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable on demand heretofore authorized to be issued and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First—To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second—To the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, *to be made within each fiscal year, after the 1st day of July*, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct."

Under these provisions the fund has been accumulating since 1869, there being, as we have above remarked, a period of some six years previous to that date during which the law was not complied with. This law is sufficiently clear, and does not admit of the construction to which we have referred. Even if the amount of the debt paid between 1869 and 1873 had been more than would have been paid had the law been strictly observed, that would not satisfy the law with reference to the current year. In addition to which, we would suggest that the moral effect of a deficiency now is not counteracted by the fact of a previous surplus. In fact, it is only heightened. Because we could and did provide for our liabilities in the past, we should the more earnestly avoid becoming delinquent now.

This view of the case we have little doubt will be the one taken by Congress, and this being the case, we repeat that it is very desirable that what Congress may do in the premises shall be done as soon as possible.

THE KHEDIVE.

It is certainly a remarkable phenomenon of this portion of the century that an enlightened ruler, with the European spirit of reform, should preside over one of the most backward populations of the world. Egypt, with its fanatical Mohammedanism, the slave-trade of the Upper Nile, and the misery of its lowest classes, has long seemed one of the last countries which would be likely to join the march of improvement characterizing European States. The maxim of its Government has always been to strip its working class by every species of tax and oppression of all the gains of labor.

The present ruler, however, though still, no doubt, overtaxing the laboring classes, is heartily in favor of European reforms. It was characteristic of him that in the recent inundations of the Nile, instead of regarding the calamity as merely "the will of Allah," he set about most vigorously preventing its further extension, and saved thereby a vast amount of life and property. It was equally creditable to him that when the European residents of Alexandria raised a large amount of money—some sixty-five thousand dollars—as a testimonial for his services on this occasion, and were about to put it in the form of a statue of the Khédive, the latter expressed his preference that it should be used for founding a free school for children of all races and creeds in Alexandria, and offered to fill up what might be wanting in the subscription—the school also to be after European models. In other words, the instruction was not to be entirely in the Koran, but in modern science and after modern methods.

The celebrated expedition which the Khédive intrusted to the care and guidance of Sir Samuel Baker was as much for the interests of Egypt as it was important for the interests of humanity. It is true that Sir Samuel was much hampered by the treachery of officials, interested in the slave trade of the Upper Nile, who were in collusion with members of the Khédive's Cabinet. But such obstacles must always occur in carrying out vital reforms amid a population and officials who are in no way interested in them. The permanent effects of the expedition have been to deal a death-blow to that horrible evil in Equatorial Africa—the slave trade—and to add to the dominions of the Khédive a vast region in Central Africa, with unknown population and great resources. Of all human ills and curses at the present time, probably no one carries with it such misery, cruelty, and degradation, as the traffic in slaves from Equatorial Africa down the Upper Nile. It desolates the country more than war, and degrades man even lower than the brutes.

One of the most touching portions of Livingstone's pathetic journals is his hopeless depression and sickness of heart at the cruelties practiced by the blacks upon one another in Central Africa, under the influence of the slave trade. Wherever he was beyond the reach of this diabolical traffic he found the negroes a kind and warm-hearted people. To have accomplished even a little in curing this "running sore of the world," will entitle the ruler of Egypt to the gratitude of mankind. We have alluded already to the wise encouragement extended by this Prince to foreign officers, especially to Americans. A remarkable expedition is now in progress under the leadership of one, if not two, American officers. The Egyptian forces have just finished the conquest of a large district, Darfour and Kordofan, containing some five million inhabitants. The Khédive proposes to use the resources he may acquire from this conquered territory in continuing the construction of the Nile Railway, extending it even to Khartoum. This may be an Oriental method of raising the constructive means for a railroad; but however the money comes, we shall undoubtedly hear in two or three years of express trains running by the Pyramids; stations at Philæ and Thebes, and other historic points, and a grand freight station far up the Nile, where now crocodiles and hippopotami most do congregate. This, of course, will draw after it a line of communication to Gondokoro and to the wonderful equatorial lakes, the Albert and Victoria N'yanzas. Soon there will be regular steam communication over these wild and grand bodies of water, where elephants and hippopotami, lions and giraffes will be the first spectators of a steam vessel cutting the solitary waters.

The Khédive, however, taking a practical view of his conquests, has at once sent after his army two scientific expeditions to Darfour and Kordofan under the guidance of Messrs. Purdy and Colston. They are to explore a territory unknown to science, examine the best routes for caravans, restore the ancient fountains, report on climate, minerals, and vegetable productions, and after again uniting under Col. Gordon's jurisdiction on the Upper Nile, one is to explore the country which Mr. Shweinfurth visited to the west, and the other the interesting region lately visited by Col. Long between the two great lakes. The results of the expeditions cannot but have the deepest interest for science and the world at large.

SNOW IN THE CITY.

We may as well give it up. Snow in the City is an unmitigated nuisance. We are afraid it must be considered also an unmitigable nuisance. Snow has its uses. Generally speaking, it replenishes the streams, protects the ground filled with roots and seeds, and furnishes sleighing. In the City we have no such purposes to be fulfilled. We draw our water from the Croton works, the ground is protected by pavements, and City sleighing is a nuisance. There are many people who say that all sleighing is a base delusion. They declare that the country sleigh-ride, about which poets have sung so well, is only a species of self-deception; that they who appear to enjoy the sport are deluded, by the anticipations of warmth, fun, and creature comforts at the end of the ride, into a belief that they are enjoying themselves on the road. But, whatever poets may say about sleighing in the country, in the City it is a practice to be avoided; it is not a pastime. Just now, for example, a fall of snow has greased the pavements with a thin film. This covering is at once transformed into a mass of black abominations, and through it a great many people urge vehicles drawn by indignant horses, and this is thought to be sleighing. It is very far from being anything like the genuine article, however unobjectionable real sleighing may be. To be sure, the snow—what there is of it—is an obstruction to wheels, and an insufferable nuisance to foot-travelers; but it is not thick enough for the use of runners or sledges, and the horses that drag sleighs about over the half-bare pavements and cross-walks ought to engage the sympathies of Mr. Bergh.

But, if the streets are in a bad plight for horses, who shall describe the condition of the sidewalks and the miseries of foot-passengers? Yesterday a raw dampness in the air moistened the snow and ice to a sticking point. The cross-walks were slippery to the last degree, and flagging-stones seemed as if greased for the special purpose of bringing down the pride of the pedestrian. At every corner the indescribable horrors of the street are tracked upon the sidewalk. The half-congealed mass is carried everywhere on the feet of hurrying people; and everybody looks with apprehension at the signs of foul weather that appear in the sky. It is evident that snow in the City, like dust or dirt in the City, is a thing to be got rid of somehow.

Rich folks, who own their sleighs or can afford to pay the frightful prices demanded by livery-stable keepers, may go a-sleighing in the Central Park, if they like it. But, aside from that partial use of the snow, we may as well consider that all the rest of it must be removed from inside the City's limits. We must sooner or later come to that conclusion. As things are now, or were yesterday, they are bad enough. But if we have another fall of snow, or a rain comes on top of the deposit we now see in the streets, the next state of things will be worse than the present. The slush and slop will make the streets well nigh impassable, fill the air with the seeds of disease, and ruin the clothes of street passengers. If the snow were melted or otherwise removed as soon as it fell, all this discomfort and peril would be avoided. Shoveling seems to be a feeble and ineffectual way of approaching this disagreeable subject. Street-cleaners shovel the snow on to the railway tracks, and track-cleaners shovel it back again—hence, bad temper and occasional fights. To shovel up and cart off all the snow in the main thoroughfares of the City would be a hopeless undertaking; when we have once seen this done for the ordinary deposit of street rubbish, we shall be able to consider the more difficult job. And if the snow is carted away there is no place found for it but in the docks; dumping in the docks would involve filling them with more or less earthy matter, to the great perturbation of that vigilant guardian of harbor interests and voluminous newspaper correspondent, "G. W. B." There has been some talk nearly every Winter about a possible machine for the melting of snow in the streets of large cities. There is a theory that superheated steam might be forced along the streets by night, liquefying snow and ice, washing the pavements, flushing out the sewers by means of torrents of melted snow, and presenting the relieved thoroughfares to the grateful citizen each morning "as clean as a whistle." This picture is a very attractive one. It is a pity that it does not really exist. Some step may have been taken in the right direction. There is one machine that passes up and down the tracks by the Times office, late at night, breathing fire and steam, to the great alarm of the dissipated beasts which drag the midnight cars, and melting a little space in the midst of the street. But this is only a hint of what may be done. There are so many problems to be wrought out in a crowded City life like ours that we may be unreasonable in demanding that serious attention be paid to the question of clearing the streets from snow. We want quick transit, better markets, a more agreeable system of gathering and disposing of house refuse; but, as much as all these, we need some invention that shall keep the streets always clear of snow and ice. Here is a chance for inventive genius and an improved style of Municipal Government to distinguish themselves. A long-suffering people look for deliverance. Who will bring it?

WORK AND EDUCATION.

The subject of manual-labor schools is now attracting much attention, and a variety of valuable testimony has lately been gathered concerning it. It is generally conceded that schools where pupils can find remunerative labor, so arranged as to time that they can devote some portion of each day to both work and study, are especially desirable in all sections of the country. They are necessary in those States devoted to manufacturing, because there, unless such schools are established and the division of time to which they lead is insisted upon, large numbers of children grow up in ignorance, as the natural result of giving too much of their time to the factories and shops. It was doubtless the statement that sixty thousand children are growing up in a state of ignorance in Massachusetts which induced Gov. Gaston to make his recent recommendations with a view to "half-time schools." He probably had some form of manual-labor school in his mind when he addressed the Legislature earnestly on the subject of the education of the artisan classes. And he, and all good citizens who have the welfare of their Commonwealths at heart, would certainly be much rejoiced to hit upon the plan which is sure to produce the best results to all concerned. There are numerous objects to be attained by the system, among which are the acquisition of an insight into some branch of industry by the pupil; his support, by means of his own work, while completing a course of study; and enlarged ideas of the dignity and importance of labor. It is fully shown by statistics that "half-time" scholars, or those who divide their days into work hours and study hours, are quite equal, in average attainments, to those who have full school hours without the alternations of work.

The manual-labor system has not been successful everywhere that it has been tried. At Cornell University a partial failure appears to have been the fruit of a rather persistent trial of it, and we are informed that the students did not seem equal to the "self-restraint, fortitude, and constancy," required by the system, and that the number of scholars who adopt that method of partitioning their efforts has very much decreased. But the system has been a complete success at Hampton, in Virginia, where a college for negroes was long since established, and is sternly maintained, on the manual-labor basis. The students there are all negroes, and when they enter the institution, do so with the distinct understanding that the manner in which they work will affect their stay there. As most of the students appreciate to the utmost the value of their opportunities, they work so well at the different agricultural, mechanical, and household tasks provided for them on the school premises, that the amount paid them for their services steadily increases from year to year. It is astonishing that the educational administration of those Southern States where public sentiment is fully in favor of educating the non-property-holding, and often non-tax-paying, mass of the negroes, does not hit upon a general adoption of the manual-labor system as a means of making the African at once contribute to the expenses of his schooling. The creation of ten thousand schools or institutions in which work and study are equally divided would, in a decade, add a hundred million dollars to the valuation of these States, and would give the masses of whites and blacks a much truer sentiment on the subject of productive labor than they now possess.

The main thing, and the one to be considered before any marked attention is paid to the needs of young men and women who are desirous of being students and supporting themselves at the same time by labor, is to take care of and protect the little children. We want no small slaves dragging out laborious days in manufactories at an age when their employment and exercise should be as varied as possible, and when their minds and bodies are thoroughly pliant. We do not want it said that there are probably one hundred thousand children in the workshops of New-York, just at a time when they should be at school. We want to hit upon some plan which shall secure the efficient teaching of these and all children similarly situated. Compulsory education is well enough in its way; the question is whether it is not advisable to give the children a chance, by an equal division of hours of labor and study, to ground themselves in a knowledge of useful trades, and to aid their parents at the same time that they pursue "book learning"? It we wish skilled artisans in all the higher mechanic arts, and desire to see taste prevail in all branches of useful industry, we must let the growth of the youthful toilers' minds be symmetrical and steady. Some system which combines study and work, in proper proportions, is certainly of the utmost importance for the children of the laboring masses, and indeed, of all classes, in every Commonwealth in this Union.

THE GAS QUESTION REVIVED AT ALBANY.

It is now more than eleven years since the hopes of the gas consumers were first raised by the efforts of well-meaning, or insincere—as the case may have been—legislators at Albany. Or, in other words, since the first bill was introduced in the Assembly to prevent gas companies from going beyond the line where reasonable profits are supposed to be at the maximum, and where monopoly begins. The lobby system was a fashion of the time, and the bill was by some mysterious process either killed in committee or lost on the way to the Senate. The next year a second ambitious member made this strong grievance a frame for setting himself up to the favorable notice of his constituents. The bill which he fathered passed into oblivion in a manner equally mysterious. From year to year the gas question came up under circumstances which made it more and more familiar. Its introduction at last came to be regarded somewhat in the light of a joke. Thus matters stood when the Assembly met at Albany last year.

Mr. Donohue, of Kings County, was quick to appreciate the importance of being early in the field with a measure for the relief of the consumers. He had some experience in the matter, having done something of a similar nature at the previous session. He introduced a bill by virtue of which inspectors were to be appointed conjointly by the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, whose duty it would be to make frequent tests of the gas, without the knowledge of the companies, who were required to pay them for their services. Other provisions of the bill required that the gas should be always maintained at a standard of 16-candle power; that the price per thousand feet was never to exceed $2, and that for each infraction of the law, at the discretion of the court, the offender might be fined from $250 to $500. Mr. Daly was the second seeker after popularity by this means. He introduced a bill to apply to New-York only. It proposed that the Mayor and Commonalty of the City should go into the gas business on behalf of the tax-payers, and thus permanently put an end to extortion. Mr. Healy introduced the third bill, which simply required that companies exacting deposits from consumers should be compelled to pay legal interest for the use of the money. Mr. Knox McAfee was the fourth in the field. His bill prohibited the several corporations engaged in gas manufacture in the Counties of New-York and Kings from charging some consumers more than others. The fifth bill was introduced by Mr. Lincoln. It provided that the Mayor of New-York should appoint a commissioner of illuminating gas and gas meters at a salary of five thousand dollars per annum; that said Commissioner should test the gas supplied to consumers, see that it was of the required illuminating power, and, in short, that he should devote himself exclusively to the duty of protecting consumers against the fraud and extortion of companies. These bills were used as an unskillful juggler uses balls and knives, to the confusion of one another, Mr. McAfee's being the only one that seemed to be put upon its passage in regular form. The result, we need hardly say, was another failure to effect anything practical.

This year the work has been begun again at Albany, under conditions so nearly like those of last year that consumers are not likely to be oversanguine in their expectations as to results. There is this difference, however, in the circumstances. Last year it was Mr. Donohue who introduced the first bill of the session. This year it is Mr. Worth, of the same county—Kings. Mr. Donohue proposed his on the 20th of January, Mr. Worth is in the field a day earlier. The provisions are almost the same. Inspectors are to be appointed by the Mayors and confirmed by the Common Councils of both cities; the price is to be two dollars per thousand feet; the illuminating power equal to sixteen candles, and the fine for failure to comply with its provisions five hundred dollars for each offense. Last year the bills were introduced respectively on the 20th of January, 5th, 9th, and 10th of February, and 12th of March. As it will be seen, the first one of the session begins this order over again. It is scarcely likely that others will be introduced with a similar regularity; but if they should, it does not necessarily follow that they are to meet with a like fate. The consumers have long ago ceased to hope for relief from Albany; so that if they should really receive any from that direction this year, it would be as much a surprise to them as if the companies should voluntarily reduce the price of gas from $3 to $1 50 per thousand.

FEARFUL SNOW-SLIDES.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE IN UTAH AND NEVADA—AN ENTIRE FAMILY SUFFOCATED IN THE SNOW—PANIC IN THE MINING CAMPS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, Jan. 21.—Another snow-slide occurred in Big Cottonwood Cañon yesterday afternoon, near the Richmond mine. A party of men engaged in "snaking down" ore in raw hides were caught by the slide. Six men, named Thomas H. Broderick, William Ritter, Charles Dabble, James Breeze, Henry Atkins, and Reuben Moore, were carried away, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. George McConlin and Thomas White were swept away and covered with snow, but were dug out and saved. The slide extended a distance of about one mile, and was about two hundred yards wide. Yesterday the bodies of the six persons killed by the snow-slide at Alta City were recovered. It is supposed that many other persons have perished in the same manner, but that their bodies are covered by snow to such a depth that they will not be found for some time. In one demolished house was found the body of Mrs. Carey, sitting in a rocking-chair, with an infant clasped in her arms, and near by the bodies of her husband and little girl. They had all perished from suffocation by snow. At another house a man was dug out alive, while a man who had been sleeping beside him was found dead. The dead body of another person was found in the vicinity of the house. There is much terror in these mining camps, and most of those who can get away will probably leave; but it is a difficult and dangerous undertaking to get away, as the people will have to walk and run the gauntlet of snow-slides on their way out of the cañons.

SNOW-SLIDE IN THE MOUNTAINS OF NEVADA—TWENTY-EIGHT CHINAMEN KILLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 21.—A snow-slide in the mountains near Genoa, Nevada, buried fifty Chinese woodcutters, of whom twenty-eight were killed.

THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 21.—To-day the Senate was without a quorum, and consequently transacted no business.

Mr. Purman, a member of the Forty-third Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, resigned for the balance of the term of the Forty-third Congress, and was sworn in as a member of the Lower House from Jackson County to-day.

A concurrent resolution from the Senate, adjourning both Houses till Monday, passed the House to-day. The object of the adjournment is to attend the Fruit-growers' Convention at Jacksonville. This excursion will cost the State four thousand dollars.

THE NEGRO TROUBLES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—All is quiet. In Edgefield County, S. C., fifteen negroes implicated in resisting the negro Constables have been arrested. Tennant, the negro militia Captain who hired the negro to set fire to Gen. Butler's house, and who fired on the officers of the law, is still at large and cannot be found.

DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN ELECT ALLEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Jan. 21.—Col. Augustus F. Allen, Democratic Member of Congress elect from the Thirty-third New-York Congressional District, died at his residence in Jamestown yesterday afternoon, aged sixty-five years.

MARDI-GRAS TO BE CELEBRATED IN MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 21.—Mobile will celebrate the Mardi-Gras Carnival on Feb. 9. There will be day processions and splendid exhibitions at night by the old and new societies. A hearty welcome is extended to all by Felix, King of the Carnival.

ALBANY.

ANOTHER DULL DAY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY—LEGISLATION FOR THE BEECHER-TILTON TRIAL—THE CANAL SUPERINTENDENTS TO BE INVESTIGATED—A SMALL PARTY DEBATE—SOMETHING THAT MAY BE HIDDEN IN A RAILROAD BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1875.

There is a peculiar dearth of news or even political gossip here just now, and whatever little animation is displayed by parties is in reference to the small modicum of business being daily transacted by the Legislature. The Assembly held a two-hours' session to-day, in which the most notable matters disposed of were the passage of a bill having special reference to the Beecher-Tilton trial, the adoption of a resolution for an investigation into the affairs of the Superintendents of Canals, and the introduction of a bill to amend the general railroad law of the State, the precise object of which is a matter of surmise among the uninitiated. In the Senate the session was quite brief, lasting but half an hour, the proceedings being of little public concern.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The bill making an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the dressing of granite for the new Capitol, which was made the special order for this morning, was taken up and passed by a unanimous vote.

LEGISLATING FOR THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL TRIAL.

Mr. Kennaday, of Kings, introduced the following bill, and asked for unanimous consent that it be read a third time, and put on its final passage. Before taking any action on it, however, he desired that the House should know his reasons for making this motion. Under the existing law it was very doubtful whether a trial begun in the court to which it referred, and lasting longer than the term of the court, can be continued longer than the ordinary period of such term, or into the period of the term ensuing. It was urgently necessary at this time that the court should have such power, and he desired to read the opinions of the Judges of the court, addressed to him by letter in regard to the matter. Judge McCue wrote, "I regard the passage of the bill as very necessary for the proper transaction of public business." Judge Reynolds wrote, "I desire to unite in the request of Judge McCue concerning this bill," and Judge Neilson, before whom an important trial was now in progress, says, "We have strong hopes that this bill may be passed at once. It is of great moment to us now, and is the same thing which a year ago was adopted for the New-York Superior Court." The bill reads as follows:

AN ACT to enable the City Court of Brooklyn to continue its terms.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The City Court of Brooklyn, or any of the Judges thereof, shall have power and authority to continue the trial or hearing of any action or proceeding not fully heard or determined at the end of the term at which the same has been or shall have been commenced until the final determination of the same, with the same effect as if such action or proceeding were fully heard or determined within the said term, and the jurors impaneled in any such action shall continue their service until the close or determination thereof, or until discharged by the court.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for its concurrence. As will be readily perceived, this bill is intended to extend the term of court for the purposes of the Tilton-Beecher trial, in the expectation that the cause cannot be concluded within the calendar January term. It is by no means certain, however, that the very continuance which its provisions authorize may not be a strong ground on which either party in that suit may appeal from the judgment to be obtained, under the amendments to the Constitution prohibiting special legislation. The question will naturally occur whether this bill, relating to and naming a particular court in a particular city, is not a special act, and whether as such special act it is not unconstitutional.

DEMOCRATIC CANAL DIGGING.

Quite a ripple of party feeling was awakened by a brief debate participated in by Mr. Davis, Democrat, of Washington, and Messrs. Alvord, of Onondaga, Husted, of Westchester; Lincoln, of Ontario, and Worth, of Kings, Republicans, on the question of the management of the canals, and the propriety of legislative investigation of State departments without previous request for information from the department involved or in question. The debate originated on the adoption of the following resolution of Mr. Davis:

Resolved, That the Committee on Canals be and are hereby instructed to make an examination of the accounts and vouchers filed in the Canal Department by the Superintendents of Canal Repairs for 1874; that said committee are requested to report to the House at the earliest day practicable whether any legislation is necessary, or any action of the Canal Board should be taken, to reduce expenses and secure a more efficient and economical administration in the affairs and management of the ordinary repairs upon the canals of this State.

Mr. Davis said he was clearly of opinion that it was the duty of this House to take some action on this matter. There had never been an investigation of the affairs of the Canal Department since the adoption of the Constitution in 1846. We had a State Prison Commission, and other boards and commissions which had been investigated, and why not the Canal Commission. Two years ago Senator Conkling called attention to the expense of maintaining the State Prison Commission under Democratic rule, and promised retrenchment if a Republican Administration obtained control. That party obtained control, and instead of the yearly expenditure being about seven hundred thousand dollars, it had been run up to over a million dollars of indebtedness. Nine hundred thousand dollars was the amount of excess of receipts over the expenditures during the past two years. Perhaps it was in order for Senator Conkling to explain now. There had been $1,000,000 expended by the Superintendents of Canals of this State in the past year, and the people of the State are looking to this Assembly, which was the responsible majority.

Mr. Alvord said he had hoped that no political debate would have been forced on this House at this early stage of its history; but it seemed he was to be disappointed. With reference to the large increased expenditure in the matter of State Prisons alluded to by the gentleman from Washington, he would explain by saying that the Democrats had been "out in the cold" for a couple of years, and had indulged in so much stealing that the State Prisons had been kept full of them, thus increasing the expense of maintaining the prisons in Republican hands. [Laughter.] While he was not opposed to any investigation which might be necessary into any branch of the State Government, he thought, however, it would be best to await the report of the Canal Board, which had already been printed, and would in a few days at most be in the hands of every member in the House. If then the report was not satisfactory, the House could take such action as was most advisable. The ordinary way of getting at such a subject was by a resolution seeking for information, and if the information obtained was not satisfactory, then an investigation might be deemed proper. This subject of investigation should be at all times carefully dealt with, and only upon proof of its necessity, as it was a matter of considerable expense to the State and not unfrequently embarrassed or retarded public business. This chamber had already been the theatre of one investigation, ending with the impeachment of a member of the Canal Board some six years ago, (the Van Dorn case,) and after the State had been put to an expense of something like one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in that inquiry and trial, the impeached official was acquitted by an almost unanimous vote. He believed, therefore, that this House should act with deliberation, and hoped the resolution would not pass at this time.

Mr. Davis called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution, and while the vote was being taken.

Mr. Husted, in explaining his request to be excused from voting, said he had never heard of any search being instituted in any department in this way without a request for information being first made to that department. One of the bitterest fights ever made here was that in regard to the Insurance Department, but information was

first asked for. This was not a party matte at all, but one in which Democrats and Republicans were alike involved, and the people of the whole State were interested; and he regretted that the gentleman from Washington had lugged in by the ears any party feeling in regard to it. He now desired to withdraw his request to be excused from voting, and voted "No."

Mr. Lincoln explained his vote by saying that he could see no objection to the inquiry proposed, as this was a department charged with the expenditure and receipt of large sums of the public moneys, and the people had a right to know what became of it.

Mr. Worth said he felt that these investigations were out of place, unless actually proved necessary, and there was as much odium attached to the subject of these committee inquiries as to the "lobby" of this House. This movement for "investigation" was, he thought, a bad precedent to set thus early in the session, as it opened the door to an endless string of similar proceedings.

The gentlemen who voted against the resolution are Messrs. Alvord, Braman, Clark, Gallagher, Gedney, Green, Houghton, Husted, Lawson, Lillybridge, Peck, Taylor, and Worth, Republicans; and Messrs. Cole, W. Johnson, Rich, and Schenck, Democrats. Thirty-three Republicans voted for the adoption of the resolution, and the vote stood 98 yeas against 17 nays.

THE KILL VON KULL "IMPROVEMENT."

Mr. Stephens, of Richmond, called from the table the resolution introduced by him yesterday, protesting against the dyking of the Kill Von Kull now in progress under the superintendence of United States engineers, and calling upon the members in Congress from this State to oppose any further appropriation for the continuance of the work. This matter, it will be remembered, has already been strongly agitated by the people of Staten Island, the commercial interests of several of their towns on the Kill being threatened with annihilation by the work in progress, as it will throw the channel into the boundaries of New-Jersey and leave shoal water along that part of the shores of Richmond County.

Mr. Prince, of Queens, spoke briefly but urgently in favor of the passage of the resolution, and it was adopted by a unanimous vote.

A HIDDEN RAILWAY MOVEMENT.

Mr. Johnson, of Oswego, introduced a bill to amend the General Railroad law of this State. Its chief features are provisions that all railroads within the State, whether on, above, or under the surface of the earth, or under the water, shall be deemed to be railroads under the conditions and provisions of the General Railroad law; that all such roads may be amalgamated or consolidated with any other railroad company, whether incorporated under the laws of this or any other State; that, in all cases where railroads enter any city of this State through or by a tunnel or underground passage, they shall be deemed to hold title to such underground area as though it were surface area owned by them; that the route by which they may enter, or pass through, or under such city or cities, shall be defined by a board of three Commissioners, who shall be experienced civil engineers, two of whom shall be appointed by the Governor and one by the Mayor of the city interested; that they shall give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the faithful performance of their duties, and that they be compensated at the rate of $10 per diem each, the compensation to be paid by the railroad company in whose service they are engaged. It is believed that this bill relates particularly to the Hudson River and New-York Central, and the Harlem Railroads, with the Fourth avenue improvement, and that its ultimate object is the extension of the Fourth avenue tunnel under and across the City of New-York, so as to connect with the proposed Hudson River tunnel from Jersey City to New-York. This would, of course, make the strongest railroad connection in the United States, and the bill seems to be drawn so as to cover the requirements of just such a movement. It is a little significant that the mover of the bill, one of the shrewdest men in the Legislature, "does not know much about its objects, and has never paid any great degree of attention to its provisions." It may be regarded, however, as a move in favor of New-York against the Baltimore and Ohio party.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Hon. Andrew Williams, Republican member elect to Congress from the Sixteenth District of New-York, was on the floor of the House to-day and was warmly greeted by the Republican members of Assembly.

The Committee on Cities of the House will give a hearing on next Tuesday afternoon to parties who may be interested either in favor of or opposition to the bill introduced by Mr. T. J. Campbell for the removal of Controller Green, the election of a successor, and other changes in the Government of New-York City. The committee have also agreed to report favorably the bill to restore Tompkins Parade Ground to its original uses as a public park.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate to-day two bills were passed, both of which were introduced by Senator McGowan. The one which is of the greater importance is usually passed at this time of the year. It provides that the time for the collection of taxes in any town of the State shall be extended to March 31. The other bill authorizes any turnpike or plank-road company to reduce the number of its Directors to not less than three, whenever such reduction should receive the affirmative votes of the stockholders owning a majority in amount of the company's capital stock.

Senator Gross presented a petition from the Germania Life Insurance Company, setting forth that, although the company is organized under the laws of New-York State, it nevertheless transacts a large portion of its business in Prussia. The company therefore petitions for authority to purchase and hold real estate in the City of Berlin. This, it will be seen, is a petition for the passage of a special act. A general act covering the same point was also introduced by Senator Gross, and the following is the essential portion of it:

"It shall be lawful for any corporation organized under the laws of this State, and transacting business in several States or foreign countries, to hold and convey in such States or countries, with the consent thereof, such real estate as shall be requisite for such corporation in the convenient transaction of its business."

CLAIMS AGAINST THE OLD BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Senator Gross also presented to-day a petition from nearly a hundred mechanics of New-York City, asking for the payment of their claims against the late Board of Education. The petition sets forth that in the years 1869 and 1870, the petitioners rendered certain services in repairing school buildings to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, and that payment of the bill was prevented by the merging of the Board of Education into the Department of Public Instruction, which body had neither funds nor authority to make payment of the claims. Appended to the petition is an opinion of Judge Noah Davis in the suit brought by the petitioners to recover their money by legal process. He holds that the money cannot be recovered by suit for the further reason that the trustees of the school districts in which the services were rendered exceeded their authority in contracting for them, and therefore had no power to subject the Board of Education to liability therefor. It ought to be added that there seems to be no doubt that while there is no legal claim upon the City for the amount petitioned for, it yet appears that the services were really rendered and in good faith. To meet the requirements of the case, Senator Gross introduced a bill, which, together with the petition, was referred to the Committee on Cities.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

Senator Booth presented the annual report of the Astor Library, from which it appears that during the past year 2,606 books have been added to the Library, and that the number of volumes on its shelves is 150,306, the whole being insured for $200,000. During the year 127,579 books have been consulted by 34,854 readers, an increase over the preceding year of about 5,000 readers and 10,000 books. The receipts during the year were $15,359 81 and the expenditures $15,159 37. The original endowment fund was $400,000, but it has been increased, by gifts and investment, to $773,336 55. The Trustees further report that within fifteen years the number of readers and books consulted has more than doubled, and that the library has been largely used for serious and important study.

BILL TO AMEND THE CODE OF LEGAL PROCEDURE.

Senator Kellogg will introduce to-morrow a bill which is regarded with considerable interest by the legal profession, and especially by that branch of it which practices more particularly in the Circuit Courts. The bill provides for so amending the Code of Procedure that hereafter in actions brought in the Supreme Court for assault and battery, slander, and malicious prosecution, when the parties reside in the same county, the plaintiff shall not recover costs unless he also recovers damages to the amount of $250. The object of the bill is to relieve the Circuit of this class of actions, and to induce their being brought in other courts.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL BAL-MASQUE—A LARGE AND HIGHLY RESPECTABLE COMPANY PRESENT—THE PRIZES DRAWN—SOME OF THE COSTUMES.

Last night the tenth annual bal-masque of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie was given at the Academy of Music. Calcium lights made the surroundings of the building as bright as day. The doors were not opened until 9:30 o'clock. Meantime a considerable crowd, comprising many women who had come on foot, shivered in the doorways, objects of jocular remarks by a large concourse of spectators. In addition to the regular ticket-taker, every person entering was examined by two members of the association, gorgeous in green velvet and white silk. In addition to the *mise en scene* described in THE TIMES' account of the Bal d'Opera Bouffe, there was at the back of the stage an arch of flowers, and a circle of gas jets surrounding the words "Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, 1875," in letters of fire. The various committee men wore huge tri-colored rosettes on the left shoulder. Supernumeraries in helmets, breastplates and leggings of polished steel and black, red and gold shirts, guarded the various entrances to the platform. Each carried a spear, and a sword hung by each one's side. The only extra decoration on the proscenium boxes was a national flag on one side, and a French standard on the other.

From the moment of opening the doors the guests poured in slowly, until, at 10 o'clock, when the music struck up, the seats surrounding the dancing platform were well filled. From the first the ball gave promise of being a masquerade ball in more than name. Nearly every person wore a fancy costume, many of them exceedingly rich in material and design. Velvets, laces, and ribbons of gorgeous hues and glittering gold and silver embroidery were in profusion. There were also very many excellent character costumes. For instance, an exaggerated negro couple, who used a very small black doll, with a natural squeak, and a toy poodle dog, to great advantage, and an irresistibly ludicrous fat boy with a pop-gun that made a loud report, created a great deal of fun. Glittering harlequins there were without number, and Uncle Sams, clowns, Indians, sailors, monks, millers, British army officers, Esquimaux, Highlanders, courtiers of every reign, Chinese, Queens of the Night and Morning, Joans of Arc, Queens Elizabeth and Mary, Mephistopheles, and every other character that was ever conceived, were represented. An excellent Becky Sharp and a good Hamlet were especially worthy of notice. The proportion of women present was a feature that added not a little to the attractiveness of the ball. They even outnumbered the men, and while there were doubtless many whose presence would be tolerated only at a masquerade, there were certainly a large number—probably a majority—of ladies of the highest respectability in attendance, particularly in the boxes and reserved seats. They could be easily distinguished by the modesty or otherwise of their attire, and the proportion of pages and short dress characters in the throng was very small.

The arrangements were unusually perfect. Everything took place at the advertised moment, except the "Reception to King Kalakaua," for which a quadrille was substituted. The management of the floor was strict, many persons being summarily ejected because they ventured to intrude thereon despite the edict making masks a necessity. By 11 o'clock the Academy was comfortably filled, although the price of the tickets ($10) turned many from the doors. Next year the society intend to double this rate, and improve the "exclusiveness" of the affair. At ten dollars nearly fifteen hundred coupon tickets, entitling the holder to a chance in the lottery for prizes, were sold, besides a large number of tickets without coupons, and every box had been purchased before the ball commenced. At 11:30 o'clock the drawing for the prizes took place, with the following result: No. 1,448, a set of diamonds, value $2,050; No. 977, a solitaire diamond ring, $500; No. 1,312, a gentleman's watch and chain, $250; No. 430, a lady's watch and chain, $250, and No. 713, three diamond studs, $250. The names of the lucky winners could not be ascertained, but they are the holders of the numbers opposite each prize.

At 11:15 o'clock the Trouillat family, six persons attired in the most grotesque opera bouffe style, danced "Les Cris Cris," a grotesque dance in a style of unexampled agility, amid great applause. This was followed later by the "Fich-ton-Kan," (Get-out-of-the-way,) another fantastic dance, executed by the same performers, and by the reception of a King Kalakaua gotten up for the occasion, the original being absent. The spurious King bore his dignity well, and the "reception" tendered him equaled in pomp, if not in dignity, that which was intended for the dusky Monarch of the Hawaiians. By midnight the Academy was crowded to overflowing, and there were new arrivals every instant. Indeed, it became at one time a question whether all could be accommodated inside the dancing-hall proper. At this time the *coup d'œil* from the lobbies was indescribably brilliant. The rainbow colors of the silks and satins of the thousands of handsome costumes, the glitter of gold and silver and tinsel and diamonds whirling in the dance in a kaleidoscopic maze, formed a sight nowhere else to be seen. The boxes, too, were well filled by this time, and the rich dresses of their occupants added not a little to the magnificence of the *tout ensemble*. Everybody was in a jolly mood, and shouts of mirth resounded on every side. All sorts of capers, but not the slightest impropriety occurred. In this manner the ball went on until early morning, when the "Grand Train de Plaisir" (a general galop) closed the fun. It was the finest affair ever given by the society, and one of the best of masquerade balls.

The attendance comprised some of the first men in the domain of politics, literature, and art in the City. There were ladies present attired in costumes which were judged by experts to have cost not less than two thousand dollars each, exclusive of their jewels. In compliance with a request of the members of the Cercle no names are mentioned. A unique feature was the presence of several children in masks. Toward morning a mild sort of cancan was indulged in by dancers who were apparently professional. The society did everything in their power to render the ball respectable, and it must be conceded that they succeeded, as far as an affair of the kind could be rendered so. The Police were under Capt. Gunner, who reported that his services had not been called for in a single instance.

The following are the committees: Committee of Organization, B. Simon, M. Fribourg, J. M. Dubois, J. Toussaint, A. Balny, A. Chalvin, P. Huot, B. Delahaet, A. Flauraud; Floor Committee, under the direction of J. Toussaint; Press Committee, presided by A. Salmon, Des Arnaud; Committee on Finance, directed by A. Flauraud; Floor Committee, under the management of J. M. Dubois; assistant, B. Lalouette; Reception Committee, under the supervision of A. Chalvin and M. Fribourg.

GOV. PARKER AT HOME.

Gov. Parker closed up his business at Trenton yesterday, and started for his home in the afternoon train. On his arrival at Freehold in the evening he was met at the depot by the public authorities, the Fire Department, and a large concourse of citizens, who formed a procession, and with torch-lights, and headed by a band of music, they escorted him to his residence. Here Judge Robbins made a brief address of welcome which was responded to by Gov. Parker. Cheers were then given for the Governor, and the assemblage retired. This demonstration was a spontaneous one, the citizens generally, without distinction of party, joining heartily in the movement to do honor to their distinguished fellow-citizen.

CRUELTY ON SHIPBOARD.

John Manning, aged about fourteen, a "ship's boy" on the British brig Water Lily on her voyage from England to Singapore and Hong Kong, and thence to this port where she is now lying at Pier No. 26 East River, came before Commissioner Shields yesterday and complained that Frederick Basteano, one of the seamen on the vessel, had continually treated him in a most brutal manner during the voyage, assaulting him and inflicting painful injuries upon him. The poor boy, who was very thin and emaciated, was sent to the British Consul, the Commissioner having no jurisdiction, the vessel not being an American bottom.

THE EXPRESSMEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 21.—The Expressmen's National Convention, after the transaction of considerable business, elected the following officers:

President, George Bingham, of Pittsburg, re-elected; Vice President, J. J. Valentine; Grand Secretary, S. Dewitt, of Elmira; Executive Committee, J. Merrill, Jr., E. Hayden, J. Q. A. Herring, E. G. Westcott, and S. G. Seaton.

The usual resolution of thanks to President Bingham was presented on behalf of the association, together with an elegant gold watch.

The convention adjourned to meet in Boston next year.

SENTENCE OF A NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Tom Ballard, the noted counterfeiter, was convicted in the United States Court to-day and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE

MICHIGAN.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S DEFEAT — JUDGE CHRISTIANCY ELECTED TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE—SKETCH OF THE NEW SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Jan. 21.—The Senatorial contest in this State ended to-day in Chandler's defeat. It will be recollected that at the nominating caucus fourteen Republicans refused to participate, but by Tuesday six of them had been won over to his support by persistent lobbying, and he received that day sixty-three votes, sixty-seven being necessary to elect. The eight anti-Chandler Republicans divided their support between Judge Christiancy, of the Supreme Court, and Webster Childs, the Granger candidate. The Democrats scattered away a dozen of the leading men yesterday on joint ballot, and Mr. Chandler gained one more vote, leaving him only three short, while the Democrats concentrated on G. V. N. Lathrop, of this city. Last night the Democrats secretly decided to swing their whole strength over to Judge Christiancy, and elect him with the aid of the anti-Chandler Republicans. This was done at noon to-day, amid the most intense excitement, when Judge Christiancy received exactly the necessary 67 votes, one of the anti-Chandler minority voting the Granger candidate still. The 64 Chandler votes of the day before then commenced to change to Gov. Bagley and other candidates, hoping by this means to run back some of the Republican minority, and half an hour of the most intense excitement was occupied in this work. The Christiancy column remained steady, however, and he was finally declared elected amid great confusion.

The new Senator from Michigan, Judge Isaac P. Christiancy, was born near Johnstown, N. Y., in the year 1812, and is now nearly sixty-three years of age. He came to this State in 1831, and located at Monroe, which continued to be his home until last year, when he moved to Lansing. Originally a Democrat, Judge Christiancy was instinctively and warmly anti-slavery in his views and soon became prominent politically. He was elected to the State Senate from Monroe County as a Free Soil Democrat in 1848, and in 1852 received the Free Soil nomination for Governor, his law partner, Gov. Robert McClelland, being the Democratic, and Zachariah Chandler the Whig candidate. In 1857 Mr. Christiancy was again a rival candidate with Mr. Chandler, this time for the United States Senatorship, when Mr. Chandler was first nominated. Mr. Christiancy was then the most prominent of the other Republican candidates for the position, receiving 22 votes to 49 for Mr. Chandler on the final ballot. In March, 1857, he was elected to the Supreme Bench of the State, and has retained the position for seventeen years, adding steadily to his reputation as a sound and able jurist. In 1865 he was re-elected an Associate Justice, obtaining both the Republican and Democratic nominations. During 1872 and 1873 he filled the seat of Chief Justice under the law conferring that position upon the senior Judge on the bench. In 1873 he was again re-elected on both tickets, receiving all the votes cast. Judge Christiancy is in the full possession of physical and intellectual vigor, and will make a dignified and able Senator, reflecting credit upon the State. As a lawyer he has no superior in this State in soundness and logical force. He is a man of strong character, of ample stores of useful information, and of practical capacity. In politics he is a sound and earnest, though not a partisan, Republican. Upon economic questions he favors a sound currency and a revenue tariff with incidental protection. In all respects he is well fitted for the position to which he has just been chosen.

WISCONSIN.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S FRIENDS CONFIDENT OF A MAJORITY FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 21.—A caucus to nominate a United States Senator met here to-night. Twenty of the supporters of Washburn failed to attend. The caucus adjourned till to-morrow, when a candidate for United States Senator will be nominated. The supporters of Washburn threaten to bolt, and it is said they will offer to unite with the Democrats to elect Judge Cole, of the Supreme Court, or J. C. Sloan, Attorney General. The friends of Senator Carpenter are confident that he can secure a majority in the Legislature.

MINNESOTA.

A LOSS OF THREE FOR RAMSEY ON THE VOTE FOR SENATOR.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21.—The vote for Senator to-day was as follows: Ramsey received 58 votes, losing 3; Donnelly, 52, gaining 1; Davis holds his 24. The explanation of Mr. Pettit, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, upon the bolting of Ramsey, created a profound sensation, and there is a prospect of a general scattering to-morrow.

RHODE ISLAND.

THE LATEST BALLOT FOR SENATOR—CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21.—The General Assembly took only one ballot to-day for United States Senator, which resulted as follows: Necessary to a choice, 53. Burnside, 45; Dixon, 29; Bristow, 16; Sheffield, 7; scattering, 8. A conference of the Republican members of the Legislature was held this afternoon. The session was secret, but it was learned that a vote was passed to call a Republican caucus on the Senatorial question to-morrow afternoon, the action of which shall be binding. Most of the Burnside men withdrew before this vote passed, however, and those who remained declined to be bound by it. Mr. Dixon, who was present, announced that he would abide by the decision of the Republican caucus. It is rumored that at a subsequent conference of the friends of Mr. Burnside it was resolved not to go into caucus.

TENNESSEE.

JOINT BALLOT OF THE LEGISLATURE FOR SENATOR.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 21.—The two Houses of the Legislature met in joint convention at noon to-day, and proceeded at once to ballot for United States Senator. After the third ballot the name of Mr. Savage was withdrawn. On the fifth ballot Johnson received 33 votes, Brown 14, Stephens 17, Bates 17, Ewing 8, Quarles 8, Kennedy 1. On the sixth ballot, Johnson 33. On the seventh ballot, Johnson 34. On the eighth ballot, Johnson 32, Brown 13, Stephens 17, Bates 19, Ewing 8, Quarles 8.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WORKMEN'S SALUTE IN HONOR OF THE ELECTION OF DAWES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 21.—The workmen at the National Armory in this city fired a salute of one hundred guns this afternoon in honor of the election of Congressman Dawes to the United States Senate.

THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 21.—At the morning session of the Board of Trade resolutions were adopted petitioning the Government to abolish all duties levied on imported ship-building material; also to impose a small duty on imported iron as a protection to home manufactures. At the afternoon session Messrs. Morse, Huton, and Mitchell, interested in obtaining assistance for the sufferers by the grasshopper plague in Kansas, presented themselves to the board, and a committee was appointed to confer with them on the subject. The Winter navigation of the St. Lawrence was discussed at length. It was agreed to petition Government aid in establishing a line of steamers between Quebec and the lower ports during the Winter months. The enlargement and deepening of the Welland Canal was the next order of business. Mr. Oille, of St. Catherines, offered a resolution that provision should be made for the passage of the largest class of vessels used on the upper lakes by increasing the depth to fourteen feet in the metre sills of the locks. Messrs. Sewell and Douglass supported the resolution. Mr. Parsons, of the National Board of the United States, said the Detroit board had ordered him to speak in favor of the enlargement of the Welland Canal. He believed the position of Canada eminently fitted her for the great carrying trade of the West, but in order to control the lake trade Canada must furnish facilities to compete with American railways, and she could do so by the enlargement of the canal to fourteen feet. If such a course was pursued, all the American harbors would be deepened in accordance therewith. The motion was carried.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—1 A. M.—The barometer is now lowest in the lake region. It has fallen from the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, with rising temperature, easterly or southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and occasionally light rains, except with light rain, sleet, or snow in the lower lake regions and northern portions of the Middle States, and snow in New-England and the upper lake region. The pressure has increased from the North-west and Wisconsin southward to Texas, with west or north winds, falling temperature, and clear or clearing weather.

The Mississippi River has continued slowly falling at and below Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

During Friday, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, higher temperature, cloudy and rainy weather, followed by rising barometer, winds shifting to west and north, and at night clearing weather.

In the West Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region, rising barometer, falling temperature, north or west winds, clear or clearing weather, and in Texas a norther.

In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, high, followed by falling barometer, lower temperature than on Thursday, clear or partly cloudy weather, and north-westerly winds, possibly shifting to southerly.

In the Middle States and lower lake region, south to west winds, cloudy weather and rain, except partly as snow over the northern portion of this area, followed by rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds and clearing weather, with falling temperature in the latter districts, but generally higher than on Thursday in the former.

In New-England, falling barometer, decided rise in temperature, winds veering to southerly and westerly, cloudy weather, and rain or snow, but followed at night by clearing weather.

The Mississippi River will continue slowly falling at and below Cairo. The Ohio will commence rising at Pittsburg.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	27°	17°	3:30 P. M.	42°	28°
6 A. M.	28°	17°	6 P. M.	40°	29°
9 A. M.	31°	21°	9 P. M.	37°	27°
12 M.	39°	25°	12 P. M.	37°	28°

Average temperature yesterday..........24°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........35⅛°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the first floor of the three-story tenement-house No. 139 Spring street, occupied by Isaac Jacobs, dealer in window glass, caused by wood-work igniting from an overheated stove. Damage, $500. A family named Werner, consisting of four persons, residing on the second floor, had a narrow escape from suffocation, as, owing to the dense smoke, they were unable to make their way unaided down the narrow staircase. Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, and several of his officers rushed into the building, forced open the door of the bedroom, and brought the family to the street in safety.

The Methodist Church at New-Worcester, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. It is supposed to have been set on fire. The loss is $20,000, and insurance $14,000, as follows: $5,000 in the Queens; $3,000 in the American, of Philadelphia, and $2,000 each in the Builders', the Westchester, and the First National offices, of Worcester.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the two-story frame building No. 2,015 Third avenue, owned by Terence McGuire and occupied as a liquor store by John Devlin. Damage to stock $100; insured for $600 in the National Company. The building was damaged to the extent of $500; insured for $1,000.

A fire occurred in the United States Hotel building, Portland, Me., at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, originating in the laundry, and burning up through three floors. The fire was extinguished with a loss of about $4,000 or $5,000. No material damage was done to the main portion of the building.

A fire broke out yesterday in the Post Office and Custom-house building, at Newport, R. I. The letters were all saved. The fire was extinguished after damaging the interior of the building to the extent of $10,000. Postmaster Coggeshall is making temporary arrangements for the mails.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the fancy store of Jacob Kahn, No. 549 Eighth avenue, caused by goods igniting from a gas jet. Damage to stock $150; insured in the Metropolitan Company. The building is owned by Charles F. Southmayd. Damage, $50.

A fire occurred at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning on the second floor of the residence of R. K. Davies, No. 31 West Seventeenth street, caused by a defective flue. Damage $100; fully insured.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Salinas Valley, California, is under water, resulting in great damage to property, but no loss of life is reported thus far.

Zenas Howard French, a provision dealer, of Boston, was run over at the Eastern Depot yesterday and fatally injured.

Mrs. Eliza Smith, an aged lady, of Nashua, N. H., was burned to death yesterday by her clothes catching fire from a kerosene lamp.

Joseph W. Holden, Mayor of Raleigh, N. C., died yesterday morning, aged thirty-three years. He was Speaker of the State House of Representatives in 1868.

The Democratic Executive Committee of North Carolina are in session at Raleigh, considering the question of calling a State Convention to change the Constitution of 1868.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the First District of New-Hampshire yesterday nominated Charles S. Whitehouse, of Rochester, for Congress, on the fifth ballot.

The Rockland (Me.) District Methodist Ministerial Association, in convention at Damariscotta, unanimously passed resolutions, similar to those adopted in Boston on Monday, commending President Grant's policy toward Louisiana.

The Maine State Temperance Convention began its session at Augusta yesterday. The attendance was light. Gov. Dingley presided, and resolutions were adopted congratulating the friends of prohibition on its success in Maine, and suggesting new safeguards.

The annual meeting of the New-England Freight Agents' Association was held in Boston on Wednesday. Nothing of special importance was accomplished. Arrangements were made to bring the association into communication with similar organizations in the West and South.

Officer Thompson, of the Philadelphia Police, while serving a warrant on Joseph Donnelly, at No. 1,002 South Sixteenth street, last evening, was attacked by Donnelly. The officer fired, after having been twice knocked down, the shot taking effect in his assailant's abdomen. The latter was taken to the hospital in a dying condition.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted a resolution favoring the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars by Congress for the improvement of the harbor of Charleston, S. C.; also the report of the committee favoring the location of a branch mint at Cincinnati, and asking the Ohio members of Congress to urge the passage of the bill for that purpose now before the House.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The Department of New-York, Grand Army of the Republic, are holding their annual encampment here. The business thus far has been mainly of a routine character, with the exception of the election of officers. Resolutions were passed to-day in favor of the extension of the time in which soldiers can avail themselves of the benefit of the Homestead act. They also favor a State appropriation for a Soldiers' Home. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Department Commander, John Palmer, of Albany; Senior Vice Commander, Joseph E. Goff, of Troy; Junior Vice Commander, Henry M. Loomis, of Norwich; Chaplain, Rev. H. K. Eddy, D. D., of Brooklyn.

Delegates to the National Encampment were elected as follows: Hon. Benjamin A. Willis, of New-York; Gen. William J. Rogers, of Buffalo; Samuel Minnis, of New-York; James S. Graham, of Rochester; J. L. De Peyster, of Tivoli; Gen. John D. Murray, of Seneca Falls.

The next Summer encampment was ordered to be held at Norwich, and the annual encampment at Albany.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

EXCESSIVE RAILROAD TAXATION—VERDICT AGAINST THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—In the Superior Court of this city to-day, in the case of the State against the Northern Central Railroad Company, to recover one-half of one per cent. of the gross receipts, as a State tax, involving a large amount, Judge Dobbin rendered a decision against the State, declaring the tax to be arbitrary, and greatly exceeding the assessments on other property in the State.

THE NEW EQUITABLE LIFE BUILDING

More than six or seven years ago it was believed by some that the financial centre of the City would be changed from Wall street to the vicinity of the City Hall Park, but the erection of a large number of very substantial and commodious buildings in Wall street and its immediate vicinity, the permanent location of the Stock Exchange, the purchase by the United States of the Assay Office and the Sub-Treasury, the establishment of the New-York Clearing-house one block from the centre of Wall street, have settled this matter for the future. The proposed building on the present location of the Post Office as a common exchange for all the commercial interests of the City, the extension of the new Equitable Building—itself one of the most superb and well-arranged structures for business purposes—all contribute to make this locality the permanent financial centre. Within a radius of a few hundred feet from the corner of Pine and Nassau streets will be found more corporations and institutions representing financial strength than in any part of this or any city upon this Continent. The new building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States is fast approaching completion. Favorably situated, with its three entrances on Broadway, Cedar and Pine streets, the latter entrance one block from the heart of Wall street, it embraces perhaps greater advantages than any other commercial building in the City, offering, by means of its six elevators, unequalled facilities for lawyers, who occupy almost exclusively its upper stories. The corporations who have occupied its first story and basement are prosperous and are extending their quarters. The German-American Bank will occupy a large banking-room in the rear, admirably lighted and far more spacious than their present one. The Hanover Fire Insurance Company extends its offices on Cedar street. The Mercantile Trust Company, whose business is rapidly increasing, stretch their offices and safe deposit vaults more than fifty feet further on Cedar street.

The citizens of Chicago and Boston are more alive to the necessity of *real* fire-proof offices than we are now, but let a great conflagration once take place in this City, destroying the books and the records of business men, with all the confusion, inconvenience, and disaster incident to such a catastrophe, and the value of entire security will then be fully felt. The great fire in Boston was stopped by the Post Office, a structure almost identical with that of the Equitable Life Building, being of the same material and method of construction. When, added to this, careful supervision and policing such as is possible in so large a building as the Equitable is carried out, every tenant may feel that as far as human foresight can reach, all avenues of safety are comprehended.

The rooms in this building were offered the first part of this week, and more than one-half of the accommodations presented have already been rented. We append herewith a list of the corporations, lawyers, and others who have offices at present, or who are to become tenants in the building after the 1st of May next:

Corporations—MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
WM. G. LAMBERT, President.
ELBERT B. MONROE, } Vice Presidents.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, }
GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.
H. ROCHOLL, President.
D. SALOMON, Vice President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
JAMES M. HALSTED, President.
THOMAS L. THORNELL, Secretary.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
B. S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
B. W. DELAMETER, President.
WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY AGENCY.
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
D. W. McWILLIAMS.
CONTINENTAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY.
HOMER H. STUART, President.
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—*Mail.*

THE BOSTON RAILROAD COMMITTEE ON ITS TRAVELS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 21.—A party of Boston excursionists left Poughkeepsie this morning, at 10 o'clock, by sleighs, for Pine Bush, on the Crawford branch of the Midland Railroad, twenty miles distant. They were met there by a large party of excursionists in a special train, and proceeded to Newfoundland, on the New-Jersey Midland Railroad. They had receptions at Deckerton and Franklin. At the latter place ex-Gov. Price, of New-Jersey, made an address of welcome to the Bostonians. They returned to Middletown and thence by the Erie Railway to this city, accompanied by a large party of Newburgers, who went out in a special train, this afternoon, to meet them. To-morrow they will be shown various points of interest to railroad men about the city, and afterward will be taken, by special train, to Warwick, the terminus of the proposed new railroad in New-Jersey, to Gardiner, on the Wallkill Valley Railroad, and other points. In the evening the visitors will be entertained by the authorities at a banquet at the United States Hotel, and will leave here for home on Saturday morning, via Dutchess and Columbia, Connecticut and Western Railroads. A number of prominent railroad men are here conferring with the committee in reference to their errand. The time of arrival at Newburg was 10 o'clock.

THE MAINE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 21.—The Constitutional Commission to-day adopted the following:

First—That the Constitution be so amended as to provide for elections in November, instead of September, commencing November, 1876.

Second—That the election of Governor, Senators, and Representatives be by the people biennially.

Third—That the Legislature meet on the first Monday of January, biennially.

Resolutions were adopted that it is not necessary to have the department officers of the State elected by the people, and that no change in the veto power is advisable.

A proposition that the Governor shall not be eligible for two successive terms was defeated.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

In Croup and Acute Laryngitis, Pneumonia, I have used GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA with marked and decided benefit.
ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., No. 137 West 47th st.
Depot No. 451 6th av. Sold by all druggists; 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

The greatest Discovery of the age. Cancer cured without the knife. Call on DR. STEPHENSON, No. 23 University place, and be convinced. All consultations free.

Four Dollars will Buy a Pair of Gent's Neat serviceable WINTER SHOES. CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

Lundborg's Jockey Club includes the Choicest perfumes of nature.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. Try it.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, Families cannot afford to be without. No. 571 Broadway.

MARRIED.

COLTON—SNIVELY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. William A. Snively, Rector, assisted by Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, of St. Peter's, Albany, Hon. FRANCIS COLTON, of Galesburg, Ill., late United States Consul at Venice, and Miss ANNIE C. SNIVELY, of Brooklyn, sister of the officiating clergymen.

CARTER—HOGE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., Mr. T. J. CARTER, of Springfield, Ill., to Miss ALLIE S. HOGE, of Brooklyn.

SHANNON—TURNER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, Cornwall on the Hudson, by Rev. John W. Teal, SAMUEL S. SHANNON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to JOSIE, only daughter of Therou S. Turner, Esq. No cards.

SOUTTER—BROWN.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, assisted by Rev. Morgan Dix, JAMES TAYLOR SOUTTER to JULIA E., daughter of James M. Brown.

☞ English papers please copy.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, WILLIAM I. ANDREWS, youngest son of Jane and Robert Andrews, aged 14 months and 16 days.

Funeral from his father's residence, No. 298 Spring st., on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 2 P. M.

AUSTIN.—On the 21st inst., at his residence, No. 135 East 36th st., LEWIS C. AUSTIN, aged 56 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison av. and 35th st., on Sunday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BARTLETT.—At Flatbush, Long Island, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, MARGARET STRONG, second daughter of Dr. Homer L. and Margaret S. Bartlett, in the 11th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock.

BOSTWICK.—On the 20th January, at the residence of Samuel B. Ruggles, in this City, Mrs. ANNE FISK BOSTWICK, widow of Joseph Abel Bostwick, in the 89th year of her age.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, Friday, 22d, at 10:30 A. M.

BONDON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, at her residence, in this City, MARIA FRANCES DU VERNET, wife of Arthur Bondon.

Funeral service at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th av. and 20th st., on Friday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAPPELL.—The members of Howard Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the regular communication this evening at the Masonic Temple, for the purpose of taking action upon the sudden death of our late worthy brother, JAMES S. CHAPPELL, P. M., which occurred at Manchester, England, on the 3d inst. Members of Republic Lodge, No. 690, and other sister lodges are invited to meet with us.

HORACE METCALF, Master.

JAMES GELSTON, Secretary.

CHETWOOD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 20, FRANCIS B. CHETWOOD, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Friday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DE VOE.—At the residence of his father, in Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, CHARLES EDWIN, oldest son of John and the late Annie De Voe, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the True Reformed Dutch Church, corner Perry and 4th sts., New-York City, on Sunday morning, 24th inst., at 10:15 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

DWIGHT.—In Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1875, TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 401 East 88th st. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment. Notice of funeral Saturday.

FOX.—On Sunday, Jan. 17, CHARLES KEMBLE FOX, in the 41st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the late residence of the deceased, corner of Lexington av. and 83d st., on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

GRAHAM.—At Newark, N. J., Jan. 20, of paralysis, CHARLES J., son of Charles S. and Isabella Graham, in the 29th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 13 Washington st., Newark, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GRIGG.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, MARY AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of John R. Grigg, aged 37 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christs Church, Greenwich, on Friday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 10 and 12 o'clock. Carriages at Greenwich on arrival of train.

HALLSTED.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, BENJAMIN HALLSTED, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 23d inst., from the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg, corner 5th and South 5th sts., at 1:30 o'clock.

HUBBARD.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 21, 1875, of pleuro-pneumonia, MERCIE, wife of Norman Hubbard, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 242 Raymond st. Remains to be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

HOTCHKISS.—On Wednesday, 20th inst., in the 69th year of his age, GUY C. HOTCHKISS, of the firm of Guy C. Hotchkiss, Field & Co., of Brooklyn.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 42 New-York ave., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited.

HOTCHKISS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, CATHERINE E., wife of Russell Hotchkiss, aged 65 years.

Funeral on Friday, 22d inst., at 10:45 A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, S. W. Knevals, No. 253 East 48th st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

LUNT.—On Wednesday, the 20th inst., of pneumonia, BENJAMIN P. LUNT, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 168 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

McDONALD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, J. GRANT McDONALD, aged 52 years and 11 months.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 41 West 42d st., on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

NEMIRE.—On 19th inst., at Jefferson Valley, Westchester County, N. Y., SARAH, daughter of J. G. and Jane Nemire.

RAGAZZI.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, ANNA MARIA EMILIA RAGAZZI, of Poschiavo, Switzerland, aged 56 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. J. Mitchell, No. 67 West 35th st., on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROBERTSON.—On the 11th inst., at Trenton, N. J., WM. ROBERTSON, in the 62d year of his age.

ROUGET.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, 1875, REBECCA VAN NUYSE, wife of Peter Rouget, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Jan. 24, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 402 Pacific st., near Bond.

STARK.—At No. 285 Warren st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 21, Mrs. ELLEN STARK, widow of Rev. Dr. Andrew Stark.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—Suddenly on Wednesday, Jan. 20, FREDERICK A. SMITH, son of Emeline and the late Jeremiah Smith.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 38 West 14th st., at 11 A. M., Friday, Jan. 22.

TAPPEN.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, Col. J. R. TAPPEN, of Kingston, N. Y.

Funeral at St. John's Church, Kingston, 11 A. M. Saturday.

TITUS.—At Westbury, Long Island, on First month, 19, ZIPPORAH TITUS, in her 89th year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, on Sixth day, 22d inst., at 11:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet at Westbury depot the 10 A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

WHITTLESEY.—On Jan. 20, Mr. JOHN WHITTLESEY, aged 75 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 812 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Jan. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY } OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1875. }

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day the following resolution was adopted:

In the providence of God, the chair of our friend and colleague WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL has been vacated by death.

Mr. ASPINWALL was one of the founders, as he has always been one of the most steadfast friends, of the interests which in common with us he has represented at this board.

In the affairs of the Company, as well as in those of other enterprises of great public importance, he has liberally devoted his credit and resources, and promoted their advancement by his knowledge and experience.

As an esteemed and honored colleague, as a pure and true man, as a faithful and conscientious trustee of interests committed to his care, as a wise friend and adviser, as a high-minded and patriotic citizen—in all of which, and in every relation of life he was a man "without guile"—this Board offers this tribute to the memory of WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, who has left the heritage of a good name in connection with that of a public benefactor, and we order it to be recorded on the minutes, and a copy of the same to be engrossed and sent to the family of our deceased friend.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, President.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, } UNION BUILDING, Nos. 52 AND 54 WILLIAM ST., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1875. }

At a meeting of the Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, held this day, to pass suitable resolutions on the sad occasion of the death of W. H. ASPINWALL, it was resolved unanimously, on motion, as follows:

We desire to express our deep sense of the great loss we have met in the death of our late friend and associate, W. H. ASPINWALL.

He was for many years a Director of this company, and was ever ready in sage counsel and material means to aid effectually in times of difficulty and peril.

In every relation of life in our knowledge, no man was ever more deservedly and more highly esteemed.

Resolved, That the foregoing be spread on the minutes of the company, and that a copy of the same be sent to the survivors of his honored name.

(Signed) D. TORRANCE, President.

W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. For sale by all druggists; 25 cents a bottle.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment is invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

MORE PEOPLE, ADULTS, AND CHILDREN, are troubled with worms than would be supposed by those who are not physicians. A poor appetite today, and a ravenous one to-morrow, often result from these pests, whose existence is never dreamed of. Eat BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and if the cause be worms, you will be cured.

THE MODEL SUNDAY PAPER.
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THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, JAN. 24, WILL CONTAIN A STORY OF GREAT INTEREST, AND A NUMBER OF SPECIAL ARTICLES ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

CURRENT LITERATURE—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

A carefully prepared review of the CITY AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES staff of HOME and FOREIGN correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

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☞ Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

IF YOU HAVE FAITH TO BELIEVE THAT there is an herb calculated to cure every disease, if we only knew where to find it, send at once to Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, Jersey City, N. J., and procure his Free Treatise on the subject, and get well.

THE LABOR OF 200 OR MORE BOYS, from thirteen to eighteen years of age, in the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, New-York, is offered for contract. Shop room and other facilities included. Address the SUPERINTENDENT, House of Refuge, Harlem, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Wednesday at 11 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 4 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BARTLETT'S LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN street lamps, silvered or French porcelain reflectors furnished with the Boulevard lamps. Factory sales-room, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.
DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

The School Fund of Indiana amounts to over $8,000,000.

Hereafter the school year in Virginia will end July 31, instead of Aug. 31.

The Baltimore City College Building is completed, and will be opened on the 25th inst. It cost $142,000.

A school for deaf mutes was opened in Chicago 4th inst. It has been placed in charge of Mr. P. A. Emory.

The Board of Trustees of the Toledo University of Arts and Trades have resolved to open a School of Design.

The ladies cannot complain of want of appreciation in Chicago, 93 per cent. of the teachers employed there being females.

Dr. E. W. Hilgard, Professor of Geology, Zoology, and Botany in Michigan University, has decided to accept the chair of agriculture in the California University.

At the reunion of the Alumni of Cleveland High School the oration was delivered by John P. Green, Esq., a colored graduate, he having been selected for that duty.

Two lady students of Girton College, England, Miss Kingsland and Miss Dove, both daughters of clergymen, have taken degrees at the Cambridge Natural Science Tripos.

The irrepressible question in regard to the use of the Bible in the public schools is being agitated in Toledo, Ohio. After a long discussion action on the question was indefinitely postponed.

The names of Israel Washburn, Jr., LL. D., and Rev. E. C. Bolles, D. D., are mentioned in connection with the Presidency of Tufts College. Dr. Miner's resignation takes effect the middle of February.

The aggregate salaries of the school teachers of Memphis in 1873 was $63,122 60, and in 1874, $61,976 60, although the average daily attendance was much larger in 1874 than in the previous year.

All graduates of Dartmouth College resident in Albany, Troy, and vicinities, are requested to send their address to Edward De Forest, Secretary Alumni Association, Box No. 654, New-York City.

The Vermont Legislature, at its special session, appropriated $30,000 for a reform school for boys, to be located at Vergennes. It was also resolved to establish a reform school for girls, and $5,000 was appropriated therefor.

Three persons only have as yet been spoken of as candidates for the Presidency of Tufts College, and these are ex-Gov. Israel Washburne, Jr., of Portland, Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles, of Salem, and Rev. E. H. Capen, of Providence.

The munificent gift of Mr. W. W. Corcoran to the Columbian University at Washington, consisting of property valued at a quarter of a million dollars, has been secured by the subscription of an additional hundred thousand dollars necessary to fulfill the terms of the grant.

The Alumni of Michigan University have raised $25,000, wherewith to endow a professorship in honor of George P. Williams, who was retired three years since on account of advanced age. The income will be paid to Prof. Williams during his lifetime and to the occupant of the chair after his death.

Thus, you see, there has been a gradual increase in all the States save New-Hampshire, and she has held her own. In 1840 the number given as attending our Vermont colleges is 156. The increase of population in sister States may account in part for their number of students, but what adequate reason can be assigned for our decrease?"

The Legislature of Vermont at its late session abolished the State Board of Education, and elected in place thereof Mr. Edward Conant Superintendent of Public Education. Mr. Conant will perform, substantially, the duties of the late board, and also of the late State Superintendent, Mr. John H. French.

The Compulsory law in New-Hampshire is working better than its most sanguine friends anticipated. The State Superintendents have been earnest to secure its efficient enforcement, with the following encouraging result:

	1872.	1873.	1874
Children between four and fourteen not attending school	4,602	3,680	2,593
Decrease	....	922	1,087
Percentage of non-attendants to number registered	.063	.052	.037

The Danville (Ky.) *Advocate* says: "There is a student attending Centre College this session, who is a citizen of an adjoining county, is married, and has two children. He can be found promptly at his post on Monday morning, with a wallet of provisions sufficient to supply him until Friday evening, when he returns to his home. The only expense that he incurs is a small fee for a bed in the dormitory during his stay from Monday to Friday, which is a mere trifle, the college generously furnishing tuition free."

In Philadelphia during the year 1874 twenty-five new school-houses were in course of erection, eleven of which have been finished, leaving fourteen still in course of construction. The cost of the whole will be $747,725. In addition to the above, plans have been prepared for the Normal School, for a school-house at Twelfth and Ogden streets, at Broad and McFerran streets, and at Point Breeze. Plans have been ordered for the extension of the Lincoln School, at Twentieth and Coates streets, and the White Hall School-house, at White Hall.

The number of children in Illinois under 21 years of age in 1873 was 1,399,634, and 1,444,141 in 1874; the number between 6 and 21 years of age in 1873 was 909,994, and 938,878 in 1874. The number of school-houses has increased from 11,323 to 11,434, while the number of public free schools appears to have slightly declined. In 1873 there were 20,775 teachers employed, and 21,129 in 1874. The number of pupils enrolled in 1874 was 671,775, against 654,309 in the previous year. The expenditures for 1874 were $7,865,632 18, the cost per scholar, on average daily attendance, being $13 73.

The occupations of the members of the Boston School Board at the commencement of the present municipal year were as follows: Merchants, 23; physicians, 20; lawyers, 13; officers of banks, associations, &c., 12; clergymen, 11; clerks, 9; mechanics, 9; press, 2; "gentlemen," 2; real estate agents, 2; manufacturers, 2; insurance agents, 2; teachers, 1; dentist, 1; civil engineer, 1; vacancies, 4; unknown, 2; total, 116. While in the past eighteen years the total city expenditures have increased only 7.63 per cent., the total city expenditures have increased only 3.53 per cent.

The report of the New-Hampshire State Superintendent of Public Instruction contains the following statistics: Number of school districts in the State 2,148; number of schools, 2,502; number of pupils, 69,178; average attendance, (69 per cent,) 47,275; children four to fourteen not attending schools, 2,593; teachers, males 482, females 3,330, total 3,812; wages per month, males, $44 87, females, $24 90; average length of school year, weeks, 20; value of school buildings, etc., $2,208,025; value of maps, reference books, &c., $24,055. Total expenditure for schools, $488,104; average per scholar, $7 05.

The Boston *Globe* of the 12th inst. says: "The notable incident of the first meeting of the School Committee of 1875, which took place last evening, was the presence and the official recognition on equal terms of the six ladies elected members at the recent municipal election. No question was raised in regard to their credentials, and they received appointments in due proportion with other new members on the various subcommittees. That the demonstration of equal rights might be more emphatic, as it might seem, a colored citizen, Mr. James T. Still, of the Sixth Ward, also took his seat as a new member. The names of the ladies are Abby W. May, Lucretia Crocker, Lucia M. Peabody, Lucretia P. Hale, Katherine G. Wells, and Mary J. S. Blake."

A correspondent says of the Vermont colleges: "The catalogue of 1873-4 gives the U. V. M. 84 young men studying for the degree of A. B.; Middlebury, 52; total, 134; of this number Vermont furnishes 98. We send about the same number to other New-England colleges. The number of Vermont young men attending New-England colleges in 1830 was 127; 1850, 211; 1870, 190. The number attending New-England colleges from the other New-England States has gradually increased. I give the figures:

	1830.	1850.	1870.
Maine	125	187	290
Massachusetts	529	664	808
New-Hampshire	135	176	174
Rhode Island	34	64	108
Connecticut	198	191	231

A correspondent of the Belleville (Ill.) *Advocate* makes the following comparison between the Illinois State Normal School and those of other States for the year 1872:

Locality.	No. of Pupils.	Expenses.	Cost per Pupil.
Fredonia, N. Y.	141	$24,000	$170
Toronto, Ontario	172	23,645	137
Buffalo, N. Y.	164	18,000	110
Framingham, Mass	100	10,296	102
Oshkosh, Wis	158	15,910	100
Platteville, Wis	125	12,240	98
New-Britain, Conn	133	12,000	90
Westfield, Mass	140	12,548	89
Peru, Neb	90	7,500	83
Englewood, Cook Co., Ill	147	12,060	82
Bridgewater, Mass	150	12,091	80
Ypsilanti, Mich	250	20,090	80
Whitewater, Wis	186	13,695	74
Providence, R. I	140	10,000	71
Oswego, N. Y	260	18,000	69
Salem, Mass	160	10,894	68
Normal, Illinois	460	31,369	68

The mass of the students in the Illinois Normal University come from the middle walks of life. Its 3,250 beneficiaries, reckoning from the beginning, have been of parentage as follows:

Children of farmers	1,474
Those taking care of themselves	375
Children of widows	259
Children of mechanics	219
Children of professional men	216
Children of merchants and agents	185
Children of public officers	41
Children of bankers	11
Children of railroad men	9
Children of hotel-keepers	8
Children of insurance agents	6
Children of butchers	6
Children of clerks	6
Children of steamboat men	2
Children of livery-stable keeper	2
Children of editors, jewelers, and auctioneers, one each	3
Children of unknown	436
Total	3,258

The census of 1874 reports in Michigan 436,105 children of school age, of whom 326,142 attended school, an increase in two years of 31,000. There are 5,685 school-houses in the State, with 405,582 sittings. The total cost of these houses is $8,889,568, and the total expenditure for school purposes in 1874 was $3,408,632; number of teachers, 14,026; indebtedness of school districts, $1,175,130. The Primary School Fund at the close of the fiscal year was $3,125,918 79, producing an annual income of $213,016. There were of unsold lands belonging to the Agricultural College, Sept. 30, 1874, 109,793.56 acres. The number of students in 1871 was 144; in 1872, 131; in 1873, 143; in 1874, 121. The graduating class of 1873 numbered 15; of 1874, 21.

From the report of the Superintendent of Schools in Pittsburg, it appears that the city has 53 school buildings, valued at nearly $2,000,000; 382 teachers are employed, and the average daily attendance of pupils is 12,873. The cost of each pupil is $23 92 per year. Superintendent Luckey calls attention to the importance of the Evening Mechanical Schools, and further says:

"To what I deem the most important question of the day, 'Compulsory Education,' I desire to call your patient attention. This is a subject which has long excited the attention of philanthropists and educators. Wherever the compulsory feature of common school instruction has been adopted, it has borne good fruits, such indeed as its advocates had always rightly expected. Pennsylvania which has hitherto taken an advanced position among the States leading in educational matters is in this respect, at least, sadly behind hand. There is every argument in favor of coercive instruction, and there is no sound argument to combat it. We have the verdict of statistics in all countries, that education lessens crime, reduces pauperism, and conserves individual and governmental prosperity."

The following regulations have been adopted by the School Trustees in the town of Binghamton, N. Y., for the enforcement of the Compulsory Education law in that town:

When children amenable to the law are found out of school, a Trustee may enter complaint and arraign such child before a Justice of the Peace, if practicable notifying the parent or guardian to be present at the examination. If upon examination the charges are sustained, the Justice shall cause the child to be committed to such place for instruction, within the county, as the Trustees shall direct.

The Trustee who causes the arrest of a child shall see that it is provided with all proper board, clothing, books, &c., and that in all respects it is properly cared for.

If the child, after its commitment, shall give satisfactory assurance that it will faithfully attend some school, it shall be allowed to do so; but in case of failure to fulfill its promise it shall be recommitted.

If the parent or parents of the child or children committed are able they shall furnish the children with books and clothing, and shall pay $1 a week for board, payment to be made to the Supervisor.

Trustees shall keep a correct account of expenses incurred in enforcing the law, and all such expenses shall become a charge against the town.

The school to be established for truant children to be known as "The Industrial Reform School."

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for Nebraska for the years 1873 and 1874 shows that at the close of the fiscal year 1872 there were 538 school-houses in the State, valued at about seven hundred thousand dollars. The present report shows 1,345 school-houses, valued at a fraction over one million three hundred thousand dollars. An increase of over eight hundred buildings and six hundred thousand dollars valuation in the two years. The total number of pupils at the close of the year 1872 was 51,123; at the close of 1874, 72,991, showing an increase in the two years of 21,868. The total amount of school money apportioned by the Superintendent for the years 1871 and 1872 was somewhat over three hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The past two years the total amount apportioned was nearly one hundred thousand dollars of an increase. A the close of the year 1872 there were 1,512 qualified teachers in the State. The reports for 1873 and 1874 show 2,200. The average cost of tuition per pupil for two years has been within a fraction of two dollars per month.

Prof. Robert Curry, Deputy State Superintendent of Public Schools for Pennsylvania, says, in an official report: "One of the coal companies visited by me, and which may be regarded as a specimen of its kind, employs about one hundred and fifty men, mostly heads of families, who take with them into the mines about one hundred of their children under fifteen years of age. And, although the number of children belonging to these families is very great, the proprietor of the company thinks the parents send none of them to school or take any interest whatever in their education. One of the iron mills visited by me employs about one hundred boys, whose ages, ranging from eight years upward, would probably average thirteen years. About fifty of these can read and write a little, but the remaining fifty can neither read nor write, nor do they go to school anywhere. And, indeed, the nature of their employment is such that they have no time to go to schools. And similar results have been obtained in other branches of manufacture. So far as my investigations have gone, I have found only one case in which the least attention has been paid to the law forbidding the employment of children under certain ages, and, indeed, this was the only case in which the parties seemed to have any knowledge of the existence of such a law. In the iron works visited I found the wages of men vary from $1 50 to $8 per day, according to their education, knowledge of iron, skill and ability to manage hands. And like differences in wages were found in all the other branches of manufacture.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

GERRIT SMITH.

HOW HE BECAME AN ABOLITIONIST.

To the Editors of the Pittsburg Gazette:

The recent death of this distinguished man recalls the old times when a little band of brave and earnest men and women maintained a long and determined battle against slavery. Never were there a party more despised and hated than the Abolitionists; and what the Jews in Rome said to Paul, when he arrived in that city, of the followers of Jesus of Nazareth, was very applicable to them: "As concerning this sect we know that everywhere it is spoken against." My present object is simply to relate how Mr. Smith became one of them.

I think it was in 1835 that the anti-slavery men, under the lead of William Lloyd Garrison, Arthur and Lewis Tappan, Joshua Lavet, and other distinguished men, appointed a convention to be held at Utica, N. Y. The attendance from other cities was pretty large, embracing some of their ablest orators. They assembled in a church; but, while they were organizing, the pro-slavery men had a mob organized, made up of the roughs of the city, led by the special friends of the Constitution and of "the rights of our Southern brethren." They rushed to the church where these "incendiaries" were at work, and under the three-fold inspiration of patriotism, prejudice, and whisky, drove them not only out of the church but out of the city. Some fled on foot, others by any conveyance they could find. None were seriously injured; but slavery gained a great victory that day in Utica.

It so happened that Gerrit Smith, whose home was in Peterboro, some twenty or thirty miles distant, was in town that day and witnessed the scandalous conduct of the people and the authorities—the one for outraging the rights of these strangers, and the other for making no effort whatever to protect them. His manly and generous soul was roused to intense indignation, and he took immediate measures to convey to as many of them as possible an invitation to come to Peterboro and hold their convention, pledging his word that they should be protected.

The invitation was gladly and gratefully accepted, and the evening of the next day saw nearly all the scattered fugitives gathered in the quiet town of Peterboro. They organized in a church, and had an undisturbed and interesting meeting. Mr. Smith addressed the convention, not in opposition to slavery, nor in favor of its abolition, but upon the God given right of private judgment and free discussion, which had been so grossly outraged in their persons at Utica. He frankly told them that he was opposed to the object they were seeking, and that he had spoken and written in opposition to it. That speech was one of the grandest efforts of his life. A verbatim report of it was made, and it was extensively published.

Up to this time Mr. Smith had been a warm friend and munificent subscriber to the Colonization Society. In that scheme he thought he saw the only possible means of putting an end to a monstrous wrong which had become engrafted upon our national system. But what he had seen in Utica, and what he heard at Peterboro, set him to thinking and to comparing the two opposing schemes. The result was that he became convinced that that of colonization was calculated to strengthen rather than weaken slavery; and that abolition, although it might shake the nation, was the only remedy. In a few days afterward he addressed a note to the President of the Colonization Society (which was published) inclosing a check for one thousand dollars—his annual subscription—and directing his name to be stricken off the rolls of the society. Thenceforward he took his place in the front ranks of the Abolitionists, both in talents and wealth, shared in their reproach, and finally in the glory of their triumph.

Mr. Smith was a member of the Presbyterian Church when he became an Abolitionist, and his Peterboro speech was replete with Christian sentiment. Afterward when he found his church inclined to repress anti-slavery opinion, and even to apologize for slavery on religious grounds, as did the General Assembly of 1846, he withdrew from it, and for some years took an erratic course as a religious man. But it would be hazardous to assert that because he forsook his church that he forsook his God and Saviour. No being less than Omniscient is able to sit in judgment on such a man. In the great conflict through which he passed he may have been driven where few Christians would dare to follow him, or could safely follow; yet we may rationally and fondly hope that he still held fast to his integrity. It is said that in the peaceful quiet of his latter days he did seem to return to the faith of the Christian, both in doctrine and trust. J. C.

KANSAS, January, 1875.

A WOMAN SHOOTS A BURGLAR.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* of the 16th inst. gives the following account of the killing of a burglar: "Thursday night after 11 o'clock thieves visited a canal boat moored in a secluded place at Williamsport, in which a poor washerwoman lived. Her husband was absent, and one of the fellows entered, and, taking her by the throat, threatened to kill her if she did not give up her money. She arose and, followed by the robber, with a revolver close to her head, went to a looking-glass and took out $160, all the money she had in the world. He then retired and conversed with the robbers outside, when he returned and demanded more money. The poor woman, upon her bended knees, with a Bible in her hand, told him she had no more, when he began examining the bed-clothes. He again retired outside, and something about murder was said. The unfortunate woman now gathered her little ones about her, extinguished the lights, and, seizing a shot-gun, lay in wait. Presently the robber entered for the third time, with a dark lantern in his hand, and as soon as he appeared in the doorway, Mrs. Freed fired at him. The robber fell, kicked once or twice, when his companions pushed open the door, against which the body had fallen, wrapped him in the bedclothes he had removed on the occasion of his second visit, and hurriedly carried him off. It was thought he was killed, and that the body was thrown through a hole in the ice on the Susquehanna, as there was a bloody trail to an opening in the ice. The parties came in a sleigh, and the robber who entered wore long black whiskers, and had very pretty hands. After they had gone, a little terrier dog entered the boat, evidently in search of its master. It had on a collar and locket, and there was a name on the collar, but Mrs. Freed could not persuade the canine to remain, and it left, following the trail across the river on the ice to the opening mentioned. The shot-gun contained a handful of shot, and the concussion knocked Mrs. Freed down. Her oldest boy, a little fellow, seized a hatchet and wanted to go to where the robber was lying and dispatch him, but Mrs. Freed prevailed on him to keep back, as from the deep mutterings of the companions of the robbers she knew he would be murdered."

CREMATION IN ALASKA.

A Sitka correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta*, in a recent letter, writes:

"The Hoona tribe of Indians, a few weeks ago, sent a deputation of well-armed warriors to this place, where the Sitkas live, to treat with them for the full value of a certain demised squaw of the Hoona tribe, whose existence a Sitka buck a few months before had, by the accidental discharge of his gun, cut short. The council was held last night on the beach at Indian Town, a few yards from our commanding officer's house; the Hoonas taking care to leave some of their number in the canoes and afloat. Evidently the red men are not of an over-confiding nature. After much arguing for and against, the cash value of the defunct lady of Hoona descent was found to be one thousand yards of calico, four camphor-wood boxes, fourteen muskets, and sixty blankets. Terms, cash. The succeeding night was then devoted to a universal spree in the Indian town in honor of their guests. A few nights after, when Hoonas had gone home a Chilcat Indian, who was on a visit to his Sitka brethren, repaid their hospitality by making mince-meat of a stalwart Sitka warrior, and then absconding. The Indian's body, two days after his crossing the Styx, was consigned to the funeral pile, as is the custom of the Sitkas. The cremation grounds are within from fifty to three hundred yards distant from the commanding officer's residence, and as I stood near his house taking items of the imposing exercises the wind wafted delicious fumes from the burning flesh right over, into, and all around the house. The cup, filled with fire-water, freely passed among the mourners squatted around the blaze, which at times leaped to a height of not less than ten feet, while a stalwart buck with a pole was working hard all the while stirring up the fire and turning over the body. But the mourners finally, one by one, were overcome by grief and other manifest causes, and were led away by commiserating acquaintances, while the corpse became reduced to ashes and charred bones, which were then collected and "gathered to his fathers" in a sort of large dog-kennel or chicken-house on stilts, each of which constitutes a family mausoleum, and is never more than twenty yards from the family residence; while under the ash-box burrow dozens of coyote dogs, also belonging to the family, whose accorded privilege it is to there make their homes."

A RARE DECEPTION.

A correspondent writes from Newbern, N. C.: "It all happened in this way—and a more ludicrous love affair the ingenious and industrious Cupid had never inaugurated. A few evenings ago one D. repaired to the residence of his 'lady love,' Miss G., and found upon his arrival that he had been supplanted by one M.—'our sailor boy'—whereupon he avowed his intention to taking strychnine. The expostulations of the young lady were in vain, and the disappointed swain set out for the nearest drug store. After an absence of about thirty minutes he returned, fell prostrate at the feet of his enchantress, and began frothing at the mouth and uttering heavy groans, as though laboring under excruciating pain. This, of course, alarmed the whole family, and several physicians were immediately called in, who proceeded to pump the supposed strychnia from him. But, to the utter astonishment of the large crowd the *coup d'affaire* had drawn to the spot, the poison turned out to be soap pills!"

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS IN GEORGIA.

In his Message to the Legislature of Georgia Gov. Smith says: "The number of volunteer companies organized in the State is 221. Of these, 1 artillery company, 11 cavalry, and 43 infantry companies have been armed. There have been issued to the infantry 2,330 stand of arms, with accoutrements in full. Included in this amount are 100 muskets furnished to the Agricultural College at Athens. Four hundred and sixty pistols, and an equal number of sabres, have been issued to the cavalry. Five 12-pounder Napoleon guns have been drawn by the State from the Ordnance Department Washington, 4 of which have been given to an artillery company at Savannah. Experience demonstrates that nothing tends so effectually to preserve the public peace as a consciousness on the part of the evil-disposed and lawless that Government possesses the power to enforce the laws. Hence the Militia should, to the extent practicable, be thoroughly organized and armed. The quota received annually from the Federal Government by the State is wholly insufficient for this purpose. The quotas in fourteen years—from 1861 to 1874 inclusive—were required to supply the fifty-five companies already armed, and to furnish the Agricultural College, as before stated. The companies organized, but now unarmed, must, therefore, be disbanded, unless an appropriation be made by the Legislature to supply them with arms. I recommend that a sufficient amount be voted to arm the companies already organized. The expenditure of this appropriation should be guarded by limiting the cost of the arms to be purchased to the regulation prices prescribed by the Ordnance Department of the United States."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

VIEWS OF THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

Gov. James M. Smith, of Georgia, closes his late Message to the Legislature of that State as follows:

"The chief obstacle in the way of our advancement has arisen from the course pursued by the party in possession of the Federal Government toward the Southern States. One of the immediate results of this policy has been the disorganization of our labor, and the consequent large increase of idleness, vagrancy, and crime. It has been erroneously assumed that the lately enfranchised class would not receive just or proper treatment from the white people, and to prevent this imaginary evil the mischievous and unconstitutional measures known as the Enforcement acts have been resorted to. We are now further threatened by still greater evils in the passage by Congress of what is commonly designated as the Civil Rights bill. Should this great and unnecessary wrong be inflicted upon us, I hazard nothing in saying that it will be followed by the immediate overthrow of our public school system, by the complete demoralization of our labor, by great injury to our finances and to the holders of our securities, by confusion in every department of business, and by further alienation between the two classes of our population. The unwisdom of the measure, so far at least as the State of Georgia is concerned, is shown by the fact that the laws of this State already guarantee precisely the same rights to all the people, of whatever class, condition or color. We have one law for all—for the white man and the colored—for the freeman and the freedman. It is admitted that there are distinctions among us, but they are such distinctions as obtain among all peoples, under all Governments, and in all societies, and such as no Government has heretofore ever undertaken to regulate by legislative enactments. That such legislation is unnecessary and can be productive of mischief only, we very well know. Self-interest, to take no higher view of the subject, would dictate to the white people the policy of forbearance, conciliation, and fair dealing toward the colored race. Even when a slave the negro was sure of protection and kind treatment, and now that he has become a free and independent laborer, and possesses every legal right that the white man has, it is still to the interest of the latter that his rights should be carefully guarded, that his efficiency as a laborer should be increased, and that his general condition should be improved in all practicable ways. But its injurious effect upon the peace and material prosperity of the Southern people, is not the only mischief justly chargeable to such legislation. The disregard of the right of local self-government, of which it is the expression, betrays the existence of an alarming disease in the Federal system. The experience of this people during the last ten years, but confirms the uniform teachings of history, that power, in whatever hands, is ever struggling for its own enlargement. During that short period, the General Government has violated the liberty of the citizen, overturned and created State Governments at will, and committed other flagrant violations of the Constitution. The crowning act in this course of usurpation and wrong is the attempt to stifle, by the strong arm of military power, the will of the people of Louisiana, expressed at the recent election. In popular governments the untrammeled exercise of the elective franchise, and the purity of the ballot-box, are at once the form and essence of public liberty. The recent attempt to pervert the popular will in Louisiana may well excite the gravest apprehensions. There would, indeed, be little ground of hope for the perpetuity of our free institutions if such usurpation were met with public apathy. Happily, however, it has produced the contrary effect, and patriotism finds encouragement in the almost universal sentiment of condemnation this grave wrong has evoked. The change in public sentiment indicated by the recent elections, also leads us to look for an early reformation of the policy of the Federal Government toward the Southern States. If the policy of irritation should be abandoned, and the people be left to themselves, the two races would soon establish such social and business relations with each other as their own peace, happiness, and true interests require. In other words, our people only ask that they be secured in the great right of local self-government as it once existed in all the States of the Union, but which is now enjoyed alone by the people of the Northern States. If the Government will but give us home rule, a revenue tariff, an honest and economical administration, and a sound circulating medium, we shall not have long to wait for the return of peace and prosperity to all parts of the country, and among all classes of the people."

ENGLISH PICKPOCKETS IN FRANCE.

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "A curious trial here has just revealed how it comes that Paris is often infested with British pickpockets until the very word pickpocket has passed into the language with 'rosbif,' 'milord,' 'gentleman rider,' &c. Formerly the English pickpocket was a cautious individual, who stopped at Calais or Boulogne, and before coming on to the capital consulted French lawyers on the penalties to which his peculiar avocation would expose him. Of late pickpockets have flocked to Paris without any apprehension, and one reason is perhaps suggested by the following facts: On Tuesday, Dec. 29, Ernest Dermenon, Inspector of Police, was brought up before the Seventh Chamber, accused of being the accomplice of English pickpockets. The prisoner, who is described as intelligent, has been an Inspector for ten years. It was lately remarked that he frequented taverns where English thieves met, and it was discovered that he was in league with them. He used to warn the thieves of the presence of detectives, and received considerable sums for his services. He was also in correspondence with a man named Beston, in London, and recommended him to send over some good thieves, who on arriving were shown where they could operate with advantage and without much danger. Dermenon one day took his accomplices to the Northern Station, where they stole no fewer than eight portemonnaies, the contents of which he shared. Generally aware of the doings of the detective force, he was enabled to warn the pickpockets against going to such and such a place, which he knew was watched by the Police. In some instances he received money for false evidence, and thus procuring light sentences for persons who had got into trouble. And in fact Dermenon having betrayed his trust in every possible way, was condemned to five years' imprisonment and five years' surveillance.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FIREPLACES.

The London *Sanitary Record* says: "The adoption of the close stove as a means of heating air-chilly rooms has again been earnestly advocated this season. No doubt a great deal may be said in its favor, but it has many disadvantages. The Dutch stove is a close-stove, but the heated iron surface is apt to burn up the air and the dust which settles upon it. The American stove is less objectionable because of the moisture yielded to the air from the vessel of water which is generally placed upon it. The stoves used in Russia and Germany, which are sometimes of iron and sometimes porcelain cased, retain within them the heated products of combustion until the whole surface of the stove-structure has been heated. The saving of fuel in all these close stoves is considerable. The question is, are our grates more healthy? We have not a word to say for the common and ill-devised grates which are in every day use with us. They send nearly all their heat up the chimney, and heat merely by the radiation of the most paltry surfaces. But a room heated by a grate which, besides radiating its heat into the room, sensibly warms a large body of fresh air in gills behind it, and permits that to issue into the room, is preferable to all the close stoves which we have seen abroad. Nor have we forgotten many cases of asphyxia, for which these close stoves are answerable. There are scores of engineers in England who would undertake to make the rooms of any house here quite as comfortable as any in Russia, and maintain the heat which is implied in this comfort, without running any risk of suffocating the inmates."

A FIRELESS STOVE FOR STREET CARS.

A fireless stove, as it is called, is now being tried by a street-car company in Columbus, Ohio. It is described as a small iron box placed under the car-seat. The box contains the necessary pipes and valves, and is filled with water. The heat is supplied at the depot. A small upright boiler, not higher than a man of ordinary stature, and consuming not more coal than a large heating-stove, supplies the steam. By means of rubber hose the steam is introduced into the stove through a pipe which projects from the outside of the car. In a short time the condensed steam heats the water to 212°, and the car is heated and ready for travel. In a trip of one mile and return, occupying about forty minutes, the stove only loses 30° of heat. Then another charge of steam is given, and the temperature of the car is kept pleasant constantly.

PLUNDERERS OF THE SOUTH.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, a Democratic paper, admits that carpet-baggers and negroes are not the only enemies of the South. It says: "A Mississippian of high character writes as follows: 'It is an unquestionable fact that three-fourths of the money wrung from the overtaxed property-holders of this State has gone into the hands of white men, at least half of whom are "native and to the manner born."' That's the trouble in other 'Radical' States. The negroes are cheated out of the spoil, and the white carpet-bagger succeeds in plundering because aided by the white scallawag."

THE COSPATRICK.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE WRECK—WHAT BEFELL THE SURVIVORS.

The London *Times*, in its issue of Jan. 2, supplies a brief but comprehensive summary of the circumstances of the loss of the Cospatrick. The account runs as follows: The second mate, who now tells the story, retired from his watch at midnight of the 17th of November, leaving "everything quiet," in "fine, light weather," and a "smooth sea." He went to bed, and had just dropped off to sleep when he was awakened by the alarm of fire. Jumping out of bed, he met the Captain, who ordered him forward to see what was the matter. He found smoke and flames coming out of the forescuttle, and it was conjectured at the moment that the fire was in the boatswain's locker under the forecastle. The chief mate was getting the men to work the force-pumps, and they were playing the hose down the forescuttle. The Captain, on receiving this report, ordered MacDonald to call for volunteers to see where the fire came from; but this order was too late, and, consequently, it must be supposed that nothing can have been done but to pour water down the forehatch at random. The Captain was asked to keep the ship before the wind, so as to prevent the flames blowing aft. He said he was trying to do so, but the attempt failed from some reason not explained; the vessel's head veered round to the wind, and the flames were, of course, swept through her. All order seems to have been lost from the first, and it is difficult not to connect this with the failure of the Captain to command the ship's course. "The passengers," says MacDonald, "rushed all about with loud screams for help, impeding us in our work." The flames burned the forward boats, and gradually drove the crew and passengers back. MacDonald then asked the Captain whether the other boats should not be at once lowered, but he said "No," they should do all they could to extinguish the fire. The passengers, however, were now beyond control. They crowded to the poop, where two boats hung on davits, and eighty of them, "mostly women," got into the starboard boat. The davits gave way, she fell into the sea, and all in her were at once drowned alongside. MacDonald then gave orders to some sailors to stand by the port boat and not lower her without orders from the Captain; but the passengers could not be prevented from entering her. By this time the foremast had fallen; the flames were bursting from the after-hatch, and the Captain, who was standing at the wheel, was heard to say, "Now everybody try to save his own life," or words to that effect. The disorder which had already prevailed was then complete. Four men tried to launch the large pinnace, but could get no assistance, and her bow caught fire; the Captain's gig was thrown overboard, and disappeared; the Captain himself, his wife, and child, and the doctor, are said to have thrown themselves into the sea; and at length MacDonald gave orders to lower the remaining boat, and just succeeded in procuring a place in her. The catastrophe, however, was not over; the sea was covered with spars, and other pieces of wreck, to which the remainder of the passengers were clinging in despair. The starboard boat was fortunately seized and righted, and some thirty persons, including one Irish woman, got into her. But there was no officer on board, and MacDonald, at their request, left the other boat to help them and share their fate. The two boats then cruised round the burning vessel till she had burned down to the copper and sank; but this was not for more than thirty-six hours. They were then parted in one rather rough night, and the frightful voyage commenced, in which for ten days MacDonald and his companions were gradually driven by thirst and hunger toward madness and death.

What befell the survivors during the ten days ensuing is thus narrated by Mr. McDonald: "We lay by the burning ship till daylight. Some people hung to the spars alongside. We picked one man up who had been floating on a piece of plank all the time. We pulled toward some spars floating at a distance, and met the starboard boat full of people, the boat having been righted by some sailors. Not having an officer in the boat they begged of me to take charge, which I willingly did, and as their boat was not so full I took one able-bodied seaman, one ordinary seaman, and one male passenger along with me. We stopped by the ship until she sank, which was on the 19th, 5 P. M. We drifted all the night, and next morning divided oars—one a half in my boat, no rudder; two oars and rudder in the mate's boat. We were without provisions or water; had neither masts nor sails, but I got a petticoat from an Irish girl in the mate's boat to use as a sail. We then shaped, as we thought, our course for the Cape of Good Hope, and kept company all the 20th and 21st, when it commenced blowing. We got separated during the night. I whistled and shouted, but got no answer, and at daylight the boat was nowhere to be seen. My boat contained the baker, the emigrants' cook, three A.B.'s and one O.S., and twenty-three passengers, all males, and myself, in all thirty people. The other boat contained the Chief Mate Cunningham, A.B. Nichol, A.B. Turvey, A.B. Ruske. About eleven days out, Sunday, 22d, weather dull and a heavy swell on. Thirst began to tell severely on us all. A man named Bently fell overboard while steering and sank. Three men died, having first become mad in consequence of drinking salt water. We threw their bodies overboard. Monday, 23d.—Blowing hard, and a high sea running, which kept us continually baling water out. We tore seats and stern sheets out and made a drag, which caused the boat to lay easier; but it only being fastened with strands of painter, we lost it. Four men died the same as the others, but we were that hungry and thirsty that we drank the blood and ate the liver of two of them. We lost our only oar this day by the man steering falling asleep. Tuesday, 24th.—Strong gales; rigged another drag, fastened with braces and belts and clothing of the dead. Six more deaths to-day. Wednesday, 25th.—Light breeze and awfully hot; some more died, and we were reduced to eight, three of these out of their minds; we all felt very bad that day. Early on the morning of Thursday, the 26th, it not being daylight, a bark passed close to us, running. We hailed, but got no answer, which made us lose all hope. One more died. Light, fine weather. We kept sucking the blood of those that had died. Friday, 27th.—Squally all around, with light showers, but we never caught a drop of water. We threw one overboard, but were too weak to lift the other. We were five, two A.B.'s, one O.S., myself, and passenger, who was mad and attempted to drown himself three times. We were all fearfully bad, and had all drunk sea-water. We were all dozing, when, being awakened by the madman biting my feet, I saw a vessel bearing down on us. The vessel proved to be the British ship British Sceptre, of Liverpool, from Calcutta for Dundee. We were (five in all) taken on board and treated with every kindness; but two, Bob Hamilton, A.B., and the passenger, name unknown, died, and Thomas Lewis, A.B., Edward Cottes, O.S., and myself were brought to St. Helena and landed."

KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* has had an interview with Don Alfonso, and writes thereof: He has grown a good deal during the last year, and his features have become more manly. He has a very pleasing smile on his lips and has a frank countenance. He apologized for keeping me waiting, as he would not leave his mother before she retired to rest. On my asking whether he would soon set out for Spain, he said he was ready; but he was told it was necessary to wait for a dispatch before fixing his departure. On my remarking that this time he had not stayed long in Paris, he said he regretted having left England, which he liked very much. There were many things to observe and learn in that great country. I remarked that he had been studying. "Yes," he said, "and I have not finished. I hope I shall still have time to study." I asked whether the news had not excited him. "Not beyond measure," he said, "because I expected it. I try, moreover, to have *sangfroid* under such circumstances; but such an event is always exciting." I asked whether he thought the Carlists would continue the war. "I believe at first it will be very hard; but by degrees people will come to me, and it will come to an end. I am not the King of a party. The Ministry is composed of men of all shades. It is Liberal and Constitutional, as I have been taught to be myself, and as I sincerely am. I know well that to be King of Spain at this moment is not a matter of pleasure, but I shall try to understand my duty, and do it." "Will the Queen, your mother, accompany you?" "Oh, no," he said, with vivacity, "that has already been decided. She remains here." There was a moment's silence. I felt that he must be fatigued, and waited for him to dismiss me. The young King, who has not yet the habits he will soon learn, did not understand my attitude, but after some moments he offered me his hand very cordially. "If you come to Madrid while I am there, it will give me pleasure to see you and to remember France, which I love so much." I hoped he might offer Spain a long reign and the peace which it needed so much, and said I should follow his Majesty's career with real interest. "I thank you very much," he said. I retired very favorably impressed. The King does not conceal his desire to learn. He has a simple, affable air, enjoying his royal fortune with a kind of modest anxiety which marks a real maturity of mind. I do not know what the Spaniards reserve for him, but I am sure he carries to Spain a sincere love of his country, and a warm desire to put an end to its evils.

THE RUSSIAN AMNESTY.

"A Disappointed Russian" writes to the London *Times* under date Jan. 4: "Your readers will probably remember that after the visit of the Emperor of Russia to London last year, a proclamation was issued granting an amnesty to all Russian subjects who had not been guilty of the grave offense of assassination. This I read with joy. I left Russia in 1849, at the age of nineteen, without a passport, and soon after my brother had to purchase a substitute for me to serve in the army. As I had not committed any offense save leaving the country without permission, I made application in June last to the Russian Consul De Berg, asking leave to return, and was informed that a formal petition must be sent in, accompanied with references to London citizens. This was done, and, in addition, I signed an agreement to pay a fine of ten roubles per annum for the twenty-five years absence. Everything was completed to the entire satisfaction of the Consul, and I was requested to wait a reply. In December last I received a post-card demanding my presence at the Consulate, where I attended with a friend, who was requested by the Consul to retire (witnesses not being required.) The answer I received to my application was simply this: 'That as you are a Jew you cannot return;' and reference was given to a law of 1863 prohibiting Jews. But the most astounding fact is yet to follow. I was requested by the Consul not to mention the nature of the reply. Why, I cannot answer; therefore, in justice to myself and thousands of my fellow-countrymen, I beg you will make this public that the matter may reach head-quarters, and no doubt the spirit of the amnesty will be carried out."

A COLLEGE PRANK.

THE PRACTICAL JOKE THAT WAS PLAYED UPON THE DIGNIFIED PRESIDENT OF DICKINSON COLLEGE.

From the Louisville Commercial, Jan. 17.

Dr. Jesse T. Peck was President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., in 1848, and was made the victim of a practical joke about that time which was widely published and regarded as the very essence of college mischief. The authors of that joke can, at this late day, be made known, for the first time, without submitting them to censure. Dr. Jesse T. Peck (afterward Bishop Peck, and now, if we mistake not, dead) was a very large man, dignified in his manner and bearing, and with a peculiar faculty for rolling his r's in conversation, which made his speech very impressive. At Dickinson College in that year was Moncure D. Conway, now famous in this country and in England for his high literary attainments, his vigorous, brilliant intellect, and his strong-minded views on all religious and scientific topics. Mr. Conway (or as his fellow-students styled him then, Monc Conway,) was not regarded as a brilliant student, but was rather noted for his literary predilections. He appreciated humor, and enjoyed the practical jokes for which college students have always had a weakness. In the same Junior Class was Marcus J. Parrott, who afterward became a prominent man in the Free-soil Party of "Bleeding Kansas." This was the same Marcus J. Parrott who some years ago, while at the Langham Hotel, in London, dispatched to the Grand Hotel, in Paris, to reserve apartments for him. On his arrival there great was his astonishment to find that one of the grandest suites of apartments in the hotel had been reserved for him, while he was greeted with the greatest display of respect by mine host and his staff. This extraordinary attention to a simple American sovereign was caused by a ludicrous misconception of Mr. Parrott's name. The dispatch conveyed to the landlord the impression that the apartments were for the Marquis de Parrot, a distinguished foreign nobleman.

Dickinson College was sustained at the time we referred to by the Methodist Conferences of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland, and the annual conference was to be held at Staunton, Va., in March, 1848. Dr. Peck, as was customary, made his arrangements to attend the conference, and also to witness the inauguration of President Taylor in Washington. The students were aware of the fact, and one evening Moncure D. Conway, Marcus J. Parrott, and E. A. Maginness, then a freshman from New-Albany (now the portly manager of the Louisville Industrial Exposition), sat down to play a game of euchre. The President's visit to Staunton was commented upon, and, in the mischievous spirit of reckless studenthood, a practical joke was projected, which, after mutual suggestions from each of the three, assumed complete shape.

Conway could imitate Dr. Peck's handwriting, and pen and ink being procured he wrote a letter to the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Staunton, Va., in which he stated that a very respectable citizen of Carlisle, Penn., named Hugh Blair, was subject to temporary aberration of the mind, during which he imagined himself to be Dr. Jesse T. Peck, President of Dickinson College. Then followed a description of the unfortunate Hugh Blair, which description was an elaborate picture of Dr. Peck himself. As Mr. Hugh Blair had been absent some days his friends were becoming alarmed, and the supposition was that as Dr. Peck would reach Staunton to attend the conference on a certain day, Mr. Hugh Blair had gone there under his delusion, and would be on the same train. Would the Superintendent be so kind as to watch the train, and if the gentleman described came, to take him to the asylum without exciting his fears, and retain him there until his friends could come for him, when all expenses would be paid, and they would be ever grateful, &c. This letter was sent, and the trio awaited the sequel.

Dr. Peck, in all his imposing dignity, reached Staunton on the day expected. On stepping from the train he was accosted by a polite gentleman with, "Is this Dr. Peck?" "Yes, Sir; I am Dr. Peck, President of Dickinson College," was the dignified response. "Glad to see you, Sir. Will you step into my carriage, Dr. Peck?" said the affable gentleman. Dr. Peck, supposing it to be an attention which was being paid to the President of Dickinson College, complied, and was driven to the asylum, his companion chatting pleasantly on the way. He had not been inside the institution long before he discovered its character, and naturally desired to know why he had been brought there. The Superintendent assured him that he would not be harmed; that he would simply be required to remain at the institution until his friends came for him. Dr. Peck became indignant, and demanded to be released. He declared himself to be "Dr. Jesse T. Peck, President of Dickinson College," but as this exactly corresponded with the description given of the unfortunate Hugh Blair, and his peculiar delusion, the Superintendent smiled blandly, and begged the Doctor not to excite himself. Finally Dr. Peck's protestations were so violent that the Superintendent, to pacify the supposed monomaniac, acceded to his request to send for some of his conference friends to identify him. They came, in wonder and surprise, and the Doctor was recognized by his astonished friends, and released with profuse apologies from the Superintendent, who could only, in palliation for his error, produce his letter, assuming to be from Dr. Peck, regarding the unfortunate Hugh Blair.

Dr. Peck felt very much hurt over the cruel joke; the pleasure of his visit to the conference was spoiled, and on his return to the college the entire Faculty—among which were Prof. Beard, now of the Smithsonian Institute, Prof. Allen, now of Girard College, and Dr. Tiffany, now Pastor of the Methodist Memorial Church, of Washington—instituted an investigation to discover the authors of the prank, but all their efforts were in vain.

FIRE INCIDENTS.

The tendency of the average person to "lose his head" at a fire was well illustrated lately at Rutland, Vt. The *Herald* thus enumerates:

"A girl in one of the hotels, who was absent during the first of the fire, came rushing in when it was at its height, and in breathless haste ran to her room. She quickly seized a hair-brush, and stuffing it into her muff, started down stairs in the same haste, leaving her trunk and other valuables in the room.

Another, in her excitement, forgot her little child, and left it to its fate. Two courageous young men, however, amid thick smoke, and in close proximity to the flames, rushed up stairs and secured the child.

While one of the blocks was burning a woman came down stairs with an old cast-iron kettle in her hand, which she clung to with great tenacity. On reaching the sidewalk she crossed the street, walked along that side some distance, recrossed, walked along the sidewalk, and crossed back again, all the while carefully carrying the kettle. When she crossed the last time she was accosted by a gentleman, who said: 'Madam, what are you looking for?' She replied: 'I am looking for a place to put this kettle down.' The gentleman volunteered to take it, and she left perfectly satisfied."

A MANIAC'S END.

From Charente Inférieure, in France, a terrible story is reported. On Wednesday, Dec. 30, the Police of Gernozac was informed that a madman had shut himself up in a lonely house, whence he fired upon the passers-by. The Brigadier, accompanied by two gendarmes, went out at once to arrest him. They found the madman by his door, armed with a double-barreled gun. He warned them that if they approached he would fire, and did so, breaking the Brigadier's wrist, and blinding one of his men. The other, supposing him now disarmed, sprang forward and received a revolver bullet in the heart. Summoned by telegraph, all the magistrates of the neighborhood arrived, with the Captain of gendarmes, and a large force of policemen. All day the siege lasted. Shut up in his house, the madman dared any to approach, firing at the least movement. Toward 4 o'clock on the 31st, seeing that another Brigadier had lost his life, and a neighbor was severely wounded, the magistrates ordered fire to be put to the house. It was done, but the poor maniac would not yield. He was burned alive.

PARIS SCHOOLS AND THEIR LIBRARIES.

Replying to the statement made the other day in the French National Assembly by M. Laboulaye, that the great schools of Paris are almost destitute of libraries, the *Bibliographie de la France* mentions the following as the actual condition of things: The Ecole de Droit has a library of about 11,000 volumes, but the room in which it is placed is of very small dimensions, and by no means well adapted for consultation by students. The Ecole de Médecine has a library of 32,000 volumes, well cared for and placed in a handsome room, capable of seating as many as 150 readers at a time. Adjoining it is the celebrated anatomical collection known as the "Musée Orfila," occupying a suite of six rooms. The Collége de France, unfortunately, has no library. The Ecole des Mines has a library of about 7,000 volumes. Finally, the library of the Ecole Normale Supérieure has a collection of 30,000 volumes, devoted to general literature, and another of 10,500 volumes, devoted exclusively to science.

ARE THE LABELS COUNTERFEIT?

A man calling himself Dr. Charles De Grath was brought before Justice Smith at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge made by Henry E. Bowen, of the drug firm of John F. Henry, Curran & Co., Nos. 8 and 9 College place, that he had "forged and counterfeited" labels and wrappers used by the firm on bottles of "Oleo Electreco." De Grath denied the alleged guilt, claiming to have been the original proprietor of the medicine named, which, in English, is simply "electric oil," and asserting that his arrest had been prompted by malice, arising out of his having initiated proceedings against the firm on charges of violating the internal revenue laws by not affixing stamps to some of the preparations sold by them. Justice Smith accepted a $200 draft from De Grath as temporary security for his appearance this morning to give bail.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Delmonico, the lion tamer, has been devoured at Berlin by one of his own lions.

It is reported that an unusually large concentration of troops in Russian Poland has taken place.

The number of stamps used in the United Kingdom in a year for bills of exchange and promissory notes is now about ten millions, and the revenue received is about a million sterling.

The Glasgow *Evening Star* understands that Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co. contemplate building small iron-clads for shallow waters, and that they will erect works for the purpose on the Clyde, near Greenock.

Card playing is not going out of fashion in England. Last year duty was paid on 1,020,950 packs, while seven years before the number was but 743,350. In 1874 only 731 dozen packs were imported from abroad.

The auxiliary forces in the British Army are rapidly giving up their grey uniforms and adopting scarlet. When the volunteer movement began this was prohibited, but the War Office has since withdrawn the prohibition.

A musical journal of Milan gives a list of the new operas brought out in Italy during 1874. The number is thirty-five, being an increase on the preceding year, when it was only twenty-four, while in 1872 fifty-two were produced.

A professedly religious paper, the *Echo di Rome*, was fined one thousand francs a few days ago, and its printer imprisoned for three months, for an article grossly insulting King Victor Emmanuel. The paper has since been suppressed.

The astronomical clock used by the English party which took observations of the transit of Venus at Cairo will, it is said, be presented to the Egyptian Government as a mark of appreciation for the kind offices rendered.

Throughout the past year the French troops have been largely exercised in night marching. A battalion would march at dusk to some distant point, and then, breaking up, find its way back to barracks in separate detachments and by different routes.

The Swiss, Austrian, and Belgian Governments have adopted stringent measures against the importation of American potatoes infected with the Colorado beetle. The British Government has thanked Herr Von Tschudi, the Swiss Envoy at Vienna, for directing public attention to this dangerous insect.

A Japanese gentleman, twenty-four years of age, said to be the son of the Mikado's principal physician, has just taken his degree as a Doctor of Medicine at the University of Berlin. The Japanese doctor is now preparing for practical experience in Austria, Italy, and France, after which he intends to visit England.

The Bishop of Lichfield delivered an address a few days ago at Wilnecote, near Tamworth, on the occasion of consecrating a new cemetery there, in which he referred to cremation. He alleged that burial is altogether in accordance with Christian ideas, and that to replace it by burning the dead would be to go back to barbarism.

The German North Pole Society has determined to solicit the good offices of the Bremen Senate with the German Government on behalf of a new expedition to the Arctic regions. The expedition, if the necessary funds can be procured, is to leave in June for the eastern shores of Greenland, and to follow the route explored by the last German expedition under Capt. Koldewey.

A writer from Berlin thus describes a German military bow: "Imagine an oak plank six feet in height, with a hinge in the middle, draw itself up to a perpendicular, and, with a quick movement, snap the hinge so that the upper part suddenly springs forward and back again, and you will have some idea of the gracefulness of the executed movement, and of the shock one gets when being introduced to a German military 'swell.'"

A letter from Kovno, (Lithuania,) in the German St. Petersburg *Gazette*, says that notwithstanding the severe measures taken by the Russian Government against the Poles in that province, the peasantry are still as Polish in spirit as ever, and that if the Government, after completely reorganizing the administration on the Russian model, were to relax any of its restrictions on the Polish element, the Poles would, in a twelvemonth, recover the position in the country of which they were deprived after the last insurrection.

A woman entered an action for breach of promise. The defendant allowed the case to go by default, and a jury was drawn to assess damages. On being questioned the woman swore that she had never seen the man, but that she had heard a good account of him from his former wife, had corresponded with him, and had prepared to marry him. The jury awarded her five pounds. We need scarcely add that this strange affair occurred in Ireland, in one of the Dublin courts; but even there it was pronounced very remarkable.

The project for constructing a tunnel across the English Channel is assuming a practical shape. A Boulogne correspondent says: "The Préfet of the Pas de Calais has issued an *arrêté* empowering M. Michel Chevalier, his colleagues and agents, to take possession of any lands in the commune of Ferques and three adjoining communes which they may require for carrying out the works. The *arrêté* further provides that any claims for indemnity which cannot be amicably settled between the owners of property and the company's agents shall be referred to the Conseil de Préfecture for arbitration."

A man went the other evening to one of the Police stations in Paris and begged to be arrested. His head, he said, had not been well replaced, and the blood circulated badly, so that he felt cold; he regretted that he had permitted his being mended, and wished he had been left in two pieces. He was surprised that the Police did not recognize him; he was Moreau, the herbalist, who had been guillotined, but the Academy of Sciences had put his head on again. He was sent to Charenton, and it appears that his name is Moreau, and that he witnessed the execution of his namesake, which completed the turning of his brain, already none of the strongest.

A Rheims correspondent says that a discovery of much interest to all lovers of archæology has just been made in the Department of the Aisne, at the little village of Amifontaine, lying about half way between that city and Laon. As the common lands belonging to the parish were being broken up for the purpose of being brought under cultivation, the point of a pickax struck a hard object, which turned out to be an earthen jar filled with Roman medals to the number of six hundred. They were in a good state of preservation, in not very pure silver, and all struck with the effigies of Emperors of the Antonine period. After some discussion it was resolved to take them to Rheims, and they are now awaiting disposal in the museum of that city.

An interesting ceremony, says *Galignani*, took place at Nantes (Loire-Inférieure,) the other day. A large crowd of friends and relatives accompanied a widow, named Bouin, to church to return thanks on the occasion of her completing her hundredth year. She was born on the 28th December, 1774, as her baptismal certificate proves. She is in full possession of all her faculties and walked with a firm step at the head of the procession. A remarkable circumstance in her life is, that when she was eighty-two her son was drowned in the Loire, and his wife perished also in trying to save him. They left seven children, very young, and the old woman took them home, tended them, and brought them up, and has now the happiness, at the age of a hundred, of seeing them all well to do in the world.

A curious scene, enacted in one of the village courts of the Government of Astrachan, shows the patriarchal manner in which justice is administered by the peasants among themselves, and the great need there is of education spreading among them. A mother complained of her son's treatment, although he gave her board and lodging and all she could want, and the son said that the mother's temper was the sole cause of domestic scenes, and courted inquiry among his neighbors. The Judge announced that a mother could not be wrong; that she had a right to treat her son as she pleased, even to beat him. The mother at once put this theory into practice, pulled out her son's hair, and beat him so cruelly that bystanders called her a she-devil, and no mother, and all this to the satisfaction of the Judge, who objected even to the young man's turning from the blows showered on him. At last the woman pardoned her son, and the story ends characteristically with "but in what consisted the son's fault no one knew."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700 Western Union.. 73⅜	100 Lake Shore....c. 73¾
500 do.......... 73½	900 do.......... 73⅝
100 do.......... 73⅝	1500 do.......... 73½
650 do.......... 73½	500 do......b3. 73⅝
1400 do.......... 73¾	400 do.......... 73⅝
1600 do.......... 73¼	100 Union Pacific.... 36⅝
400 do......s3. 73⅛	200 do.......... 36½
600 do.......... 73¼	100 do......s3. 36⅜
500 do.......... 73⅜	300 do.......... 36½
16 do.......... 73½	200 Tol. & Wab...... 15
300 do........c. 73⅜	100 do.......... 14⅝
1400 do.......... 73⅜	300 do.......... 14½
600 do.......... 73½	200 do.......... 14¾
1200 Pacific Mail...... 33¾	100 do......s30. 14½
100 do......s60. 33	400 do.......... 14½
600 do.......... 33¾	1100 do.......... 14¾
300 Panama......110¾	200 do......b3. 14⅞
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...102	500 do.......... 14¾
5 do..........102⅛	400 North-western... 44½
500 do.........c.102	1400 do.......... 44⅝
10 do.........c.102¼	200 do.........c. 44⅝
50 do..........102½	100 do.......... 44½
600 St. Paul.......... 38¼	400 Del., L. & W......107¾
400 do......s3. 38⅛	600 Ohio & Miss...... 28¼
100 do.......... 38⅛	600 do.......... 28⅜
500 Erie Railway...... 28	800 do.......... 28¼
300 do......s3. 28	800 do.......... 28⅛
300 do.......... 28⅛	1200 do......s3. 28
700 do.......... 28¼	100 do......s10. 28
200 do.......... 28⅜	1200 do.......... 28⅛
300 do.......... 28¼	300 do.......... 28¼
14 Pac. R. of Mo.... 50	700 do......s3. 28¼
500 do.......... 50½	500 do.......... 28¼
300 Rock Island......103⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$13,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.......118¾	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......118¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.......114⅞	35,000 do....b.c.c.118⅞
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......114⅞	26,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......b.c.118⅝
10,000 do....12.114⅞	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......119
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......116¾	20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.......b.c.118⅞
5,000 do....12.116¾	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur., b. c.......118¾
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......118¾	5,000 do....12.119
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Reg....12.112¾	15,000 do.......119½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s,L. Bds. 95⅛	10 N. Y. C. & Hud...102¼
3,000 Del. & H. R. Bds., '84..b.c.105½	100 do....b.c.c.102
	740 do.......102
10,000 N. J. C. 1st C.103⅞	10 do.......102⅛
1,000 do.......104	70 N. J. Cent. R.....107½
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st La C. Div.....88	200 do.....b.c.107⅜
	600 Erie Railway.b.c. 28⅛
2,000 C. & N. W.Con. 91½	3200 do....... 28⅛
6,000 do....b.c. 91¾	1100 do....... 28¼
3,000 C. & N.W.1st..100	200 do....... 28⅛
15,000 C. & N. W.C.C. G. bds....s60. 80	200 L.S.&M.So.R..b.c. 73⅝
	18 do....... 73¼
8,000 do....... 81	100 do....... 73⅝
1,000 M & E. 7s,'71.101⅞	1500 do....... 73½
1,000 Erie 1st M....105	100 do....s3. 73½
5,000 Erie 3d M....101	400 do....... 73⅝
1,000 Mich.So. 2d...101¾	500 do....s3. 73⅝
3,000 Am. D.Imp.Co. 7s.......... 99	700 do....... 73¾
	700 do....... 73⅞
4,000 L.S.con.C.1st.102	100 do....b4. 73¾
1,000 N.Y.C. 6s. '83. 99½	500 Un. Pac. R....b.c. 36½
6,000 M. & E. bds. of 1900.......b.c.100¾	200 do....s3. 36⅜
	300 do....... 36½
7,000 M. & E.con.bds. 98	100 Clev.&P.R. G'td... 89¾
3,000 North Mo. 1st. 84	100 do....b.c.c. 89¾
3,000 Ohio&Miss 2d. 83½	42 do....... 89⅞
5,000 C. P. 1st, San Joa. Br....b3. 85	50 C.,C.,C.&Ind'p's R. b.c....... 65½
30,000 U.P.R.1st M... 91⅜	200 C. & N. W.R..b.c. 44⅝
20,000 do....b3. 91½	200 do....s3. 44⅝
2,000 P. R.of Mo..1st. 91½	300 do....... 44¾
4,000 P.F.W.&C.1st.106⅝	50 do....... 44½
1,000 P.F.W &C. 2d.102½	100 C. & R. I. R....b.c.103¾
10,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 95½	100 do....... 103⅜
8,000 W Un.Tel.7s..100⅛	400 do....s3.103⅜
1,000 Tol.&Wab.1st. St. Louis Div.. 65½	800 C.,M.& St.P...b.c. 38⅛
1,000 do....... 65	100 Rens. & Sar.R.b.c. b3.......110
1,000 Tol.&W.1st M. 82	100 Tol., W., & W.b.c. 14¾
10 Fourth Nat. Bk... 97	200 do....... 14⅝
12 Tradesmen's Bk.142	900 do....... 14¾
100 Maryland C. Co. x div....... 17	300 do....s3. 14⅝
	50 do....... 14½
50 Del. & H. Canal..113⅜	200 T.,W.,&W.Pf.b.c. 20
200 Con. Coal.....b.c. 42	150 D.,L.,& W.R..s3.108
45 At. & P. Tel....b.c. 24⅛	432 do....b.c.108
700 Pac. M. R....b.c. 33¾	200 Pac.R.of Mo...b.c. 50¼
16 Adams Express..b.c..100	100 Mor. & Es.R...b.c. 95½
50 do....... 100	100 do....... 95⅝
160 U. S. Express....... 59½	48 do....... 95⅛
15 do....b.c. 59	15 Chic. & Alt.R.b.c.105
150 do....... 59½	46 do....... 104⅞
100 Wells Fargo Ex. b.c.b3....... 82	200 H. & St. Jo. R.... 24
	100 H &St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 33
100 W.U.T.....b.c.b3. 73½	263 Alt. & T. H. Pf.... 26
1100 do....... 73⅝	21 do....b.c.c. 25½
400 do....... 73¼	200 Ohio & Miss.R.b.c. 28¼
1600 do....... 73⅝	200 do....... 28⅜
1500 do....... 73⅝	3200 do....... 28⅛
100 do....... 73⅝	3100 do....... 28
300 do....... 73⅜	100 do....s3. 27⅞
500 do....... 73½	500 do....... 28
100 do....... 73⅝	100 do....s3. 28⅛
200 do....b3. 73⅝	2200 do....... 28¼
700 do....... 73⅝	400 do....... 28⅛
100 do....c. 73½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$9,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67.118⅞	400 Lake Shore.....c. 73¾
63,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.119	100 do....... 73⅞
5,000 N. J. C. 1st, c.103⅞	300 do....... 74
10,000 U. Pacific S.F. 81½	300 do....... 73⅞
100 Western Union.... 73½	400 do....b3. 73⅞
300 do....... 73⅝	600 do....b3. 73⅞
600 do....... 73¾	100 do....b3. 74
100 do....s3. 73⅝	100 do....... 73⅞
200 do....c. 73⅝	900 do....... 73¾
270 do....... 73⅝	100 N. Y. C. & Hud...102
700 do....b3. 73⅝	100 do....... 102⅛
400 do....... 73½	28 do....... 102¼
250 Pacific Mail...b3. 33⅞	100 N.J. Central....107¼
300 do....... 33⅞	1000 Rock Island....103⅜
100 Erie Railway....c. 28	200 do....b4.103½
200 do....... 28¼	900 do....b3.103½
100 Han. & St. Jo....... 24½	100 do....b3.103⅜
500 Tol. & Wab....s3. 14⅝	500 Ohio & Miss...... 28¼
200 do....... 14⅝	1500 do....... 28⅛
100 do....b60. 14⅝	500 do....... 28⅜
100 Union Pacific....... 36½	400 do....... 28⅜
400 do....s3. 36⅛	500 do....... 28⅛
200 do....... 36⅜	400 do....b3. 28¼
100 North-western....s3. 44⅛	200 do....... 28⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......b.c.116⅞	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......b.c.119
500 U.S.5-20C.,'67.119	60,000 U. S. 5s C, '81.......b.c.114⅛
2,000 U. S. 10-40 R.112¾	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 S.C.6s.n..J.&J. 32⅛	100 Union Pac.b.c.s3. 36½
1,000 N.Y.S.7s,BL.R.106	1000 do....... 36⅜
7,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 81½	200 Ch. & N. W....b.c. 44⅝
5,000 Bell.&S.Ill.1 t. 97½	1100 do....... 44½
3,000 N.Y.Con.1stC.112⅛	100 do....b3. 44¾
10,000 C.& N. W.C.C. gold bds....... 81	100 do....... 44⅝
	700 do....... 44½
10,000 do....s60. 80	100 C.& N. W. Pf.b.c. 59¾
1,000 Lake.Sh.D.B's.100⅞	100 Ch.&R. I.b.c.s3.103⅜
5,000 do....... 100⅜	100 do....... 103⅜
2,000 A.& T.H.2d Pf. 94	900 do....... 103¼
4,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.105¼	300 C.,M.& St. P..b.c. 38⅛
2,000 C., B. & Q.7s..102¼	100 do....... 38
100 Del. & H. Can. Co.113⅜	100 Del.L.& W..b.c.108
100 do....... 113½	100 Han. & St.Jo....... 24¼
17 do....b.c.113⅜	350 do....b.c. 24
100 Quick. M.b.c.b3. 31	100 do....... 23⅞
100 Pac. M. Coal....b.c. 67	100 do....b3. 23¾
300 A. & P. Tel....b.c. 25	100 do....... 23⅝
25 do....... 24½	100 do....10. 23½
700 W. U. Tel..b.c.s3. 73½	300 do....... 23½
1200 do....... 73⅝	200 do....... 23⅜
200 do....s3. 73⅝	1600 do....... 23¼
1700 do....... 73⅞	100 do....s10. 23
18 Adams Express..100	100 do....... 22¾
10 U. S. Express....... 59¾	100 do....... 22½
115 Am. Express.b.c. 64	200 do....... 22
100 Pac. Mail...b.c. 34	200 do....... 21½
100 N.Y.C.& H R.b.c.102	400 do....... 21¼
100 do....b3.102⅛	100 do....... 21½
200 Mich. Central....... 79¾	600 Tol. W.& W...b.c. 14¾
100 Erie R....b.c.s3. 28⅛	100 do....c. 14¾
200 do....... 28¼	200 do....... 14⅝
800 do....... 28⅛	700 do....s3. 14½
500 do....s3. 28	300 do....... 14⅝
600 do....... 28⅛	1300 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 28¼
100 L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3. 73⅞	19 Morris & Es..b.c. 95½
500 do....... 73⅞	100 N. J. south..b.c. 3
700 do....s3. 73¾	200 At. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 16
1200 do....... 73⅞	100 do....... 16⅛
3700 do....... 73⅞	200 Warren Railroad. 90
700 do....... 73⅞	100 do....... 89¾
200 Panama....b.c.111	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65........N.118	700 Union Pacific..... 36½
	100 Illinois Central... 97
200 Pacific Mail....... 33¾	500 North-west...b3. 44⅝
800 do....... 33⅞	200 do....... 44⅝
45 At. & Pac. Tel....... 24½	400 do....... 44½
2000 Western Union.. 73¾	100 North-western P..59½
1100 do....... 73⅞	100 Rock Island....... 103⅜
100 do....s5. 73⅞	100 do....... 103½
4300 do....... 73½	100 Toledo & Wab....... 14⅝
5 do....... 73⅞	100 do....... 14¾
700 N. Y. C. & Hud...102	100 do....... 14⅝
200 Erie Railway..s3. 28	100 St. Paul....... 37⅞
400 do....b3. 28⅛	100 Ohio & Miss....... 28¼
1300 do....... 28⅛	700 do....... 28⅜
1100 do....... 28¼	100 C. C. & I C....... 8½
100 do....b3. 28⅛	100 Mor. & Es....s3. 95⅜
500 Lake Shore....... 73⅞	500 Han. & St. Jo....... 22
100 do....b3. 73⅞	100 do....... 21¾
100 do....s3. 73⅞	100 do....... 22
1500 do....... 73⅞	100 do....... 22¼
100 do....... 73⅞	100 At. & Pacific Pf... 16
800 do....s3. 73⅞	100 Pacific R. of Mo... 51½
500 do....... 73⅞	200 Michigan Cent....... 79½
600 do....s3. 73⅞	100,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.119½

THURSDAY, Jan. 21, P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Market to-day was devoid of animation, and on the majority of speculative stocks there are no important fluctuations to record. Hannibal and St. Joseph formed a marked exception, the stock opening at 24@24½, and subsequently, under a heavy pressure to sell, declining to 21½, with however, a partial recovery in the final dealings. Western Union was about steady, selling at 73⅜@73½@73⅞@74, and closing firm. In Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Erie, and other prominent stocks, the fluctuations were slight. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph displayed much strength, advancing to 25 and closing firm. Toward the close of business an effort was made to break the market on the strength of reports, claiming to be authentic, that two of the most prominent Chicago banks were in trouble, and that their drafts had been protested by their correspondents in New-York. Investigation proved the reports in question to be without foundation, and, consequently, the effect on the market was very slight.

The rates for money were stereotyped at 2½@3 ₩ cent. throughout the day. At these rates the supply of capital was largely in excess of the demand. Prime commercial paper is quoted at 5@6½ ₩ cent.

The foreign advices reported no change in the Bank of England rate of discount to-day, notwithstanding that the bank gained in bullion during the week £291,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 47⅜ ₩ cent., against 45⅛ a week ago. To-day £10,000 sterling was withdrawn from the bank on balance. The London market was a fraction lower for consols, which closed at 92¼@92⅜ for money and at 92⅜ for the account, and dull and steady for American Securities, which left off at 107⅝ for 1865s, old; 107½ for 1867s, 104¼ for 10-40s, and 102¼ for new 5s. Erie declined from 26 to 25½@25⅝. Sterling Exchange was quiet and firm early in the day on the basis of yesterday's quotations, but in the afternoon the market was quoted as being slightly weaker in tone, without any perceptible change in quotations. The offerings of bills continue small, and the demand is quite moderate, so that there is nothing in the condition of the market at present to cause any decided change in rates. The business of the day was at $4 86¼@$4 86½ for bankers' 60-day sterling, and $4 89½@$4 89¾ for demand. The nominal asking rates remain at $4 87 and $4 90½ for Long and Short Sterling. The Gold market exhibited very little life, although it was stronger, and the price reached 112⅝, some of the foreign bankers having been moderate buyers toward the close. The opening and closing transactions were at 112½, that price having been bid in the final dealings. The two extremes of the day were 112⅜ and 112⅝. There was some buying during the day on German account, which gave rise to rumors of approaching complications between some of the continental Governments of Europe. The rates paid for carrying were 2, 1, 1½, 2½, and 3 ₩ cent. The Specie shipments amounted to $700,800, of which $500,000 was gold coin, and the balance silver. The Customs receipts to-day were $182,000. The total payments by the Assistant Treasurer on account of January interest to date are $13,797,000.

Government bonds were strong under an active investment demand. Prices advanced for all issues, but notably in the case of Currency 6s, which rose from 118¾ to 119½. 1867s and 1868s, coupon, sold as high as 118⅞@119. In addition to the transactions at the Boards, a large counter business is reported. These purchases are the natural result of the inability of banks and capitalists to secure anything like profitable rates of interest on money loaned out on call. The decline in speculative securities on the Stock Exchange of late has reduced the demand from this source and consequently added to the supply of funds offering. The firmness of most of the leading descriptions of Railroad Mortgages is also due to the same reasons, the demand being large. In the morning, Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold Bonds sold at 81, in the regular way, and 80, seller 60. These prices were repeated in the afternoon, but for different amounts. The quotations are lower than those current yesterday. Toledo and Wabash Firsts declined to 82, and St. Louis Division to 65. The Pacific Mortgages continue in request. Union Pacific Firsts sold at 91⅜@91½, and Sinking Funds at 81⅛. In State Bonds only a few small transactions were reported.

It is officially announced that the Morris and Essex Railroad Company recently executed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in trust, a consolidated mortgage covering its entire property, and that $3,000,000 bonds issued under this mortgage have been taken by the banking firms of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., and J. S. Kennedy & Co., for the account of customers in this country and Europe. The principal and interest of each bond is guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company by special indorsement.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1875.

Gold receipts	$546,203 75
Gold payments	250,200 47
Gold balance	44,458,850 91
Currency receipts	980,185 78
Currency payments	482,925 54
Currency balance	45,736,203 60
Customs	182,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 21.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s, coup., 1881	114⅛	114¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	114⅞	114⅞
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	118¾	119
American Gold	112¼	112½
New-York Central and Hudson	102	102⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	103¼	103½
Pacific Mail	33¾	33⅞
St. Paul Common	38¼	37⅞
St. Paul Preferred	59	59
Western Union	73⅝	73½
Union Pacific	36⅝	36⅜
Lake Shore	73⅞	73⅞
Toledo and Wabash	15⅜	14¾
North-western Common	44⅝	44⅝
North-western Preferred	59⅞	59¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	108	108
New-Jersey Central	107½	107¼
Panama	111	111
Erie	28⅛	28¼
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅛	28⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	8½	8½
Harlem	127¾	127¾

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅛	102	2,590
Erie	28⅜	28	13,100
Lake Shore	74	73½	23,400
Wabash	15	14½	8,200
North-western	44¾	44½	5,100
North-western Preferred	59¾	59¼	500
Rock Island	103½	103⅛	5,600
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38¼	37⅞	4,100
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	16⅛	16	800
Pittsburg	87¾	89¾	142
Del., Lack. and Western	108	107¾	950
New-Jersey Central	107½	107¼	400
Michigan Central	79¾	79½	400
Illinois Central	97⅛	97	100
Union Pacific	36⅝	36⅜	5,900
Morris and Essex	95⅝	95⅛	248
C., C. & Indiana Central	8½	8⅛	800
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24½	21¼	6,100
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pf.	33	30½	100
Ohio & Mississippi	28½	27⅞	21,500
Missouri Pacific	50½	50¼	800
Panama	111	110¾	400
Western Union	73¾	73⅛	29,300
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	25	25	500
Pacific Mail	34	33¾	5,100
Quicksilver	34	34	100
Adams Express	100	100	110
American Mer. Union Ex.	64	64	100
United States Express	60	59½	250
New-Jersey Southern	3	3	100
Total sales			136,240

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119⅜	119⅝	5-20s, '67, r.	118¾	119
6s, '81, r.	118⅝	118¾	5-20s, '67, c.	118⅞	119
6s, '81, c.	118⅞	119	5-20s, '68, r.	118¾	119
5-20s, '62, r.	114⅞	115¼	5-20s, '68, c.	118⅞	119⅛
5-20s, '62, c.	117⅞	118	10-40s, r.	115¾	116
5-20s, '64, r.	116½	117	10-40s, c.	115¾	116
5-20s, '64, c.	116⅞	117	5s, '81, r.	112¾	113
5-20s, '65, r.	118⅝	118⅞	5s, '81, c.	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s, '65, c.	118¾	118⅞	Cen. Pac.G.B.	94	94¼
5-20s, '65, n., r.	118	118¼	Wes.Pac.G.B.	85⅞	86⅛
5-20s, '65, n., c.	118	118¼			

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$28,782,000
Gold balances	1,910,400
Currency balances	2,153,430

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $70,000 for interest, and $9,000 for called bonds.

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$83,201,319
Currency balances	4,424,710
Gold exchanges	6,663,165
Gold balances	755,545

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	41	Asylum or U., '92	94½
Alabama 5s, '86	41	H. & St. Jo., due '75	99½
Ark.7s.L.R.& F.S.is	10	H. & St. Jo., due '87	94
Ark. 7s, M. & L.R.	10	N.Y. Reg. Bty.Loan	105
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	10	N.Y.Coup.Bty.Loan	105
		N.C.6s,old,Jan.& Jy.	27
Ark. 7s, M. O.&R.R.	10	N. C. 6s,April & Oct.	27
Ark. 7s, A. C. R.	10	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.&Jy	53
California 7s	105	D.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	53
Connecticut 6s	104	N.C.6s,n. bds,J. &Jy.	16
Georgia 6s	81	Ohio 6s, '75	99½
Georgia 7s, n. bs	90	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Georgia 7s, ind.	83	Ohio 6s, '86	104
Indiana 5s	99	Rhode Island 6s	104
Illinois 6s, W. L.	100	South Car. 6s	34
Kentucky 6s	100	S. C. 6s, Jan.& July.	31
Louisiana 6s	25	S. C. 6s. April & Oct.	31½
Louisiana 6s, n. bs.	25½	S.C.Funding Act,'66.	31
La. 6s, n. F. Debt	25½	S.C.6s,L.C.,'89 J.& J.	31
La. 7s, Penitentiary,	26	S.C.6s,L.C.,'89,A.& O	31
La. 6s, L. bds	26	S. C. 7s, '88	31
La. 8s, L. bds	25½	S.C.Non-fundable bs.	7½
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75	25	Tenn. 6s, old	71
Mich. 6s, '78-79	102	Tenn. 6s,old, x coup.	51
Michigan 6s, '83	102	Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	70
Michigan 7s, '90	104	Tenn.6s,n.bonds, x c.	51
Mo. 6s, due in '75	99½	Tenn.6s,n.bonds, h.s.	51
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98	Texas 10s, '76	97
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97	Va. 6s, old	34
Mo. 6s, due in '78	96½	Va.6s,new bonds,'66.	34
Mo. 6s, due in '79	95	Va.6s,new bonds,'67.	34
Mo. 6s, due in '80	95	Va. 6s,consol. bonds.	55
Fund'g bs., '94	93½	Va.6s,x mat'd c. bds.	53
Long bs.,'81 to '91 in.	95⅛	Va. 6s, deferred bds.	10¾

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	106⅛	Clev., P.&A. New B.	100½
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	102	Det., Mon. & Tol. B.	101¾
Bos., H. & Erie,1st	22¾	Buf. & Erie New B.	102
Bos., H. & Erie, G.	25	Buf. & State Line 7s.	100
C. & Ohio 6s, ex-Cou.	34	L. S. Div. Bonds	101
Chi. & Alton Inc.	100½	L. S. Con. Coup. 1st.	101
Joliet & Chi. 1st	105½	L. S. Con. Reg. 1st.	102
Lou. & Mo. 1st G.	90½	L. S. Con. Coup. 2d.	91⅝
St. L., J. & Chi., 1st.	97½	Mich. C.Con.7s, 1902.	102
Chi.,B. & Q. 8 p.c.,1st.	111½	Mich.C.1st.8s,'82,S.F.	112⅞
Chi., B. & Q. con. 7s.	101½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	101
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105¾	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	99
Cen. R. N. J. 1st. n.	109½	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	99¼
C. R. N. J. 1st con.	103⅞	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	95
C. R. N. J. con. c.	106	N. Y. C. 6s, Sub.	95
Am. D. & Imp. bds.	99	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	102
M.&St.P.1st,8s. P. D.	108¾	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	112
M.&St.P.1st,73-10PD	95¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	110½
M.&St.P. 1st,LaC. D.	87	H.R. 7s, 2d. S.F.,'85.	106⅝
M.&St.P.1st, H.& D.	80	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101
M.&St.P. 1st, C. & M.	83	Har. 1st. 7s, Coup.	109½
M. & St. P. 1st con.	72½	North Mo. 1st	84
M. & St. P.2d	77	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	98½
C. & N.W. S. Fd.	104	Ohio & M. Con.	97¾
C. & N. W. C. bds.	91½	Ohio & M. 2d, Con.	83
C. & N. W. 1st	100	Cen. Pac. G. B.	93⅞
C. & N.W. C. G. bds.	81	Cen. P. San Joa. Bch.	84⅞
Iowa M. 1st, 8s	85	Cen. P. Cal. & Or.1st.	83
G. & C. Ex.	106¼	Cen.P. State Aid B.	103½
G. & C. 2d	101½	West. Pac. Bonds	85⅞
W. & St. P. 1st	76	Union Pac. 1st Bs.	91¼
C.,C.C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.	105½	Un. Pac. L.Grants,7s	91¾
D., L. & W. 1st	101	Un.Pac.Sink Fund	81
D., L. & W. 7s, C.	108	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	91¼
M. & E. 1st	108⅝	Pac.R.7s g't'd by Mo.	100½
M. & E. 2d	105½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.1st.	106⅝
M. & E. 7s of 1871	102	Pitts., Ft.W. & C.2d.	102½
Erie 1st, Ex.	104½	Cl.& Pitts. Con.S. F.	103
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879	101½	Cl. & P.tts. 3d	101⅛
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883	101¼	Cl. & Pitts. 4th	94
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880	97⅝	Col., Chic. & Ind.1st.	70
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888	96	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	95
Long Dock bds.	101	Alton & Terre H.1st.	105
B.,N.Y.&E.L'ge bds.	86	Al. & Terre H.2d,P.	94
H. & St. J. L. Grants.	104	Al. & Terre H. 2d, I.	77¾
H. & St. J. 8s. Con.	88½	Bel.&S.Ill. R. 1st,8s.	97
Ill. C. 7 p. c., 1875	101	Tol.,Peo.& War.E.D.	80½
C. F. & M. 1st	82¼	T'l,Peo.& War.W.D.	69
Mich. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d.	101¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	80½
M.So.N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ ct.	105¾	Tol. & W.1st,St.L.D.	65⅛
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	58
Clev. & Tol. New B.	100¾	Tol.& Wab. Con. C.	44
Clev., P. & A. Old B.	101½		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	149	Metropolitan	131
American Exchange	117⅛	Nassau	106
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	New-York	125
City	300	New-York County	209
Commerce	120	Ninth National	100
Corn Exchange	128	North America	97¼
Fourth National	97	Pacific	160
German-American	90	Park	137½
Germania	108	People's	138
Hanover	92	Phenix	98
Importers' & Traders'	193	Republic	105
Irving	124	Shoe & Leather	149
Mechanics'	137	State of New-York	110
Merchants	119	Tradesmen's	140
Merch'ts' Exchange	101	Union	130

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 21.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	....
City 6s, New	105	....
Camden and Amboy	130¼	130½
Pennsylvania	55⅜	55¾
Philadelphia and Reading	56¼	56⅜
Lehigh Valley	61⅞	62
Catawissa Preferred	42¼	42½
Philadelphia and Erie	20½	20⅝
Northern Central	34¾	34⅞
Lehigh Navigation	40⅛	40½
Lehigh Gold Loan	100	100⅛

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall street, have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Seven ₩ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company will pay on the 1st prox. a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₩ cent.* at the company's office, No. 180 Chatham street.

The St. Nicholas Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway, will pay on Feb. 1 a dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*

The forty-fifth semi-annual statement of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, No. 120 Broadway, shows a cash capital of $400,000; net surplus, $329,096, and total assets, $1,426,954.

The Houston and Texas Central Railway Company claim that their net earnings for 1874, which they consider a year of depression, amounted to $3,166,368 27; net expenses, $1,897,614; balance in favor of the company, $1,268,754 26.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	40	Lead, pigs	490
Bees-wax, pks	10	Spirits Turp., bbls.	115
Cotton, bales	1,849	Resin, bbls	414
Dried Fruit, pks	127	Oil-cake, pks	1,393
Eggs, bbls	193	Pork, pks	1,079
Flour, bbls	4,949	Beef, pks	335
Wheat, bushels	1,800	Cut-meats, pks	2,003
Corn, bushels	24,000	Grease, pks	50
Oats, bushels	25,000	Lard, pks	2,560
Rye, bushels	60	Butter, pks	2,288
Malt, bushels	6,200	Cheese, pks	67
Grass-seed, bags	822	Tallow, pks	50
Beans, bbls	39	Dressed Hogs, No.	650
Peas, bushels	615	Starch, bxs	300
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Tea, half-chests	13
Corn-meal, bags	625	Tobacco, hhds	19
Hops, bales	180	Tobacco, bxs.and cs.	49
Hides, No.	560	Whisky, bbls	580
Hides, bales	56	Wool, bales	57
Leather, sides	11,134	Sugar, bbls	504
Moss, bales	32		

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted steady, with a moderate inquiry noted; 1,820 bags by the South America sold at 18½c.@19¾c., gold. An invoice was also reported sold at Baltimore without reliable particulars....The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 28,728 bags, and at the outports, 38,705 bags, with 186,400 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 23,000 bags were for New-York. Other kinds have been scarce and quiet at former prices, the recent movements (part previously reported) having been summed up thus: 14,901 mats Java, ex Julie, and 2,056 mats Singapore, ex St. Bernard, sold before arrival on private terms; 875 mats Laguayra and 298 mats Maracaibo sold for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was only 1,558 bags, including 860 bags Costa Rica, 400 bags Java, 150 bags Laguayra, 98 bags Savanilla, and 60 bags Maracaibo. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19½c.@19¾c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¼c.@20½c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Jamaica, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 20c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@20c.; Mocha, 29c.@30c., gold, ₩ lb. The *Shipping List*, in its annual Coffee trade statement, says of the business of this port that there was received here during 1874 from foreign and coastwise ports, 179,097,750 lb., against total receipts in 1873 of 153,158,360 lb., an increase of 25,939,390 lb.; while the deliveries for consumption in 1874, including coastwise receipts, were 180,965,844 lb., against deliveries in 1873 of 154,253,838 lb., an increase in 1874 of 26,712,006 lb., or nearly 17 5-16 ₩ cent. Of the whole imports into the United States in 1874 64 4-10 ₩ cent were received at New-York, against 56 80-100 ₩ cent in 1873, 59 ₩ cent. in 1872, and 50 1-10 ₩ cent. in 1871. The receipts here from nearly all the producing countries were larger in 1874 than for the previous year; from Brazil the increase in the number of bags was very much larger for the year under review than in 1873, but the weight does not show a relative increase, owing to the standard of the bag of Brazil having been reduced on the 1st of January, 1874, from 5 arrobas, or say 160 lb., to 60 kilogrammes, say 132 lb.; the receipts from Maracaibo, including that received via Curacoa, were in excess of the imports of 1873, as were also those from Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Costa Rica and New-Grenada, Jamaica and Ceylon, while those from Java, Sumatra, and Singapore were nearly 100 ₩ cent. larger. On the other hand, there was a falling off in the shipments hither from Hayti, Porto Rico, Europe, Mexico, Africa, &c....The total receipts of Coffee in the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1874, were 2,178,509 pks., weighing 275,402,143 lb., against receipts in 1873 of 1,863,181 pks., weighing 269,127,342 lb., and the total consumption in 1874 was 278,178,827 lb., against a consumption in 1873 of 269,138,160 lb., being an increase in 1874 of 9,040,667 lb., or nearly 3⅜ ₩ cent.

COTTON—Has been less active for early delivery and quoted lower, the revised official figures showing a reduction of ⅛c. ₩ lb., closing weak. The export inquiry has been light. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,772 bales, (of which 1,370 bales were placed on last evening,) including 364 bales to shippers, 300 bales to spinners, 650 bales to speculators, and 450 bales in transit. Of the sales 500 bales were to arrive. The business for forward delivery has been moderately active, opening about ⅛c. ₩ lb. lower, influenced in part by the less favorable Liverpool reports, but closing stronger at about last evening's figures, the demand having improved for all options through the afternoon. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,100 bales, (of which 3,800 bales were on last evening, and 14,300 bales to-day,) with 4,000 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 1-16c.; February, 15⅛c.; March, 15½c.; April, 15 13-16c.@15 27-32c.; May, 16⅛c.@16 5-32c.; June, 16 15-32c.@16½c.; July, 16 13-16c.@16 25-32c.; August, 16 29-32c.@16 15-16c. ₩ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,849 bales, of which 487 bales were by railway; and at all the shipping ports, 17,023 bales, against 17,019 bales the same day last week. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Good Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling Fair	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Fair	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been very quiet since our last at $2 35@$2 40 for full count.

FISH—There has been a fairly active demand noted for the leading kinds of stock, prices of which have been quoted quite firm. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 75, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₩ box; Dutch Herring, $1 15 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour at essentially unchanged prices. Holders of desirable lines of shipping Extras have shown more confidence, in view of the buoyancy in the Spring Wheat market. The sales since our last have been 13,250 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 40@$3 90; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$5; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5@$5 65; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 60@$5, mostly at $4 80@$5; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 60@$5; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $4 90@$5 65; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $4 85@$6 15; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $4 90@$6 25; Western White do., Extras, at $5@$7; St. Louis Extras, $4 75@$7; Extra Genessee, $4 90@$6 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 65@$8, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 7,600 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mill product, on the basis of the quoted rates....Southern Flour has been in limited request, yet without important alteration as to values. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 730 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 85 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been more active and quoted firmer, within the range of from $4@$5 20 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales 750 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 20 for Superfine, ₩ bbl....Corn-meal has been in less request within the range of from $4@$4 60 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $4 60 for Golden Ear; $4@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 425 bbls. Corn-meal, in sacks, has been selling slowly at from $1 45@$1 85 ₩ 100 lb....Oat-meal in light demand within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ₩ bbl....Buckwheat Flour very quiet within the range of $2 50@$2 85 ₩ 100 lb. for poor to fancy, in bags.

GRAIN—An active demand has been noted for Spring Wheat, for shipment and on speculative account, at an advance of about 2c. ₩ bushel, closing buoyantly on lighter offerings of prime, especially of No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago. Prime to choice No. 1 scarce and wanted, partly for milling purposes. Winter Wheat has been inactive, but held more confidently; sales have been reported, since our last, of 139,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 24 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring; $1 12@$1 16 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 12½@$1 14 for fair to choice, in store; $1 09½@$1 13½ for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 09½@$1 09¾ for good to $1 11 for very choice, in store; $1 09@$1 12½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 09@$1 09¾ for fair to very good, in store, and $1 12 for prime, afloat; $1 07@$1 10 for No. 3 Spring; $1 26@$1 32½ for White Western; $1 26@$1 29 for Amber do.; $1 20@$1 25 for Red do., odd lots....New Corn has been quite freely purchased, in good part for export, at a shade better prices, closing firmly. Old dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 92,500 bushels at 85c.@87c. for poor to strictly prime new Mixed Western, mainly at 86½c.@87c. for good to strictly prime, afloat; 86½c.@87c. for new Yellow Western; 86½c.@86¾c. for new Yellow Southern, chiefly at 86¾c., afloat; 86c.@86¾c. for new White Western....Rye dull within the range of 92c.@96c. for car stock; 1,500 bushels sold at 95c.@96c. for State. ....Barley very quiet at about previous prices; sales, 1,500 bushels four-rowed State at $1 35 ₩ bushel....Barley-malt in limited demand at about former rates....Buckwheat quiet at 72c. for State....Canada Peas dull; last sold at $1 05, in bond, for car lots....Oats have been held more firmly, on lighter offerings of prime and a moderate trade demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 33,500 bushels at 67c.@69c. for poor to choice Mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for White do.; 68½c.@69c. for White State; and 66c.@68c. for poor to about mixed State, car stock....Feed has been quoted steady, on a moderate jobbing inquiry within the range of from $24@$31 for poor to choice ₩ ton. Hay has been in fair demand at firm rates. Shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 60c.@70c. for fair to choice; retailing qualities at 70c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c. Rye Straw at 50c.@70c. Oat at 55c.@70c. ₩ 100 lb.

HARDWARE—Has been in comparatively limited demand, with values quoted nominally as before.

HEMP—Has been inactive at unchanged rates.

HIDES—Have been quite moderately sought after at essentially unaltered figures. Sales, 1,300 California, and 150 Acapulco on private terms.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans has been in moderate request at previous prices, the better grades having been in most favor with buyers; 266 bbls. sold, in lots, at 58c.@65c. ₩ gallon. The stock of New-Orleans in first hands this morning was estimated at 9,700 bbls. Foreign product, old crop, inactive at about previous quotations. Stock in first hands this morning was 1,471 hhds. Porto Rico, and 844 hhds. English Island. We quote here: Porto Rico, 45c.@55c.; Barbados, 43c.@45c.; Demerara, 40c.@45c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 57c.@66c., for good to fancy. Cuba product wholly nominal. Syrups have been in rather better request, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 42½c.@75c., the latter for very fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@55c., the latter for fancy, ₩ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been very quiet, on the basis of 30c. for hhds. and 33c. for bbls. Of new crop Cuba Molasses extensive purchases have been reported as having been made in the Cuban markets for refining account at equal to 39c.@41c., currency, delivered here.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in limited request on the basis of $2 05@$2 10 for Strained to Good Strained; sales, 800 bbls....A light jobbing inquiry noted for Tar and Pitch at unaltered figures....Spirits Turpentine quiet at 38c. for Merchantable; sales 30 bbls. Oil pks. at 37½c. for Southern, and 39c. for New-York pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quiet but steady at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; sales 500 bbls. at 6⅛c....Refined in moderate demand with early deliveries quoted here at 12c.@12⅛c., and at Philadelphia at 12c.; sales here 2,500 bbls., deliverable Feb. 1 to Feb. 10, at 12¼c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 17c.@17¼c....City Naphtha, 9c.@9¼c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower, for early delivery, on a moderate demand. Sales, 150 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $19 50@$19 75, chiefly at $19 50, with small lots of Prime Mess at $18 50@$18 75, and of Extra Prime at $16. And for forward delivery, new Western Mess quoted stronger, on a more confident inquiry. Sales, 500 bbls. February option, at $19 12½; and 500 bbls., March, at $19 12½, closing at $19 12½@$19 25....Dressed Hogs in moderate request, with City quoted at 8⅜c.@8½c; and Western at 7⅝c.@7⅞c., the latter in ample stock....Cut Meats, quoted generally less firm, on a restricted inquiry, with sales reported of 5,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 14 lb. averages, at 9½c.; small lots of City Pickled Shoulders at 7¾c.; Smoked do. at 8¾c.@9c.; Pickled Hams at 11c.; Smoked do. at 12½c.@12¾c.; 100 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 7½c.; 100 bxs. Long Cut Hams on private terms—quoted at 10⅞c. for 16 lb. averages, with Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb....Bacon very quiet, but without important change in values. Sales, 40 bxs. Short Rib at 10½c., with Western Long Clear quoted at 10c.; Long and Short Clear at 10¼c.; and Short Clear at 10½c. And for Western delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 9½c....Lard has been less confidently sought after, and quoted lower, with more urgent offerings noted for prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 450 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅞c.@14c., closing at 13⅞c. for prime; small lots of Western Kettle at 14½c.; 170 tcs. City Steam at 13⅞c.@14c., closing at 13⅞c. for prime; 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 13½c., and 250 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 14⅜c., closing at 14⅛c.@14¼c., with West India stock quoted at 14c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,500 tcs., February option, at 13⅞c., closing at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; 2,000 tcs., March, at 13 15-16c.@14c., the latter rate for (250 tcs.) export; 2,000 tcs., April, at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c., closing weak at 14⅛c.... Beef quiet at unaltered prices. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, ₩ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls.... Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess; $22@$24 for India Mess; $30 for Extra do., ₩ tierce. Beef Hams quiet at $20@22 50 for Western....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without decided alteration.

RICE—There has been a moderate jobbing inquiry noted, chiefly for domestic, at previous rates. Carolina, ordinary to very choice, at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 25@$6 62, and in bond at $2 75@$3, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₩ 100 lb. Stock of Rangoon estimated at 4,000 bags.

SEED—Clover has been in active request and very firm in price; 1,600 bags prime Western, to arrive, sold at 11c. ₩ lb. Other kinds quiet at previous prices.

SPICES—Have been generally inactive, yet quoted steady. Mace quoted at $1 15@$1 22½ for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 06@$1 10; Cassia, 23c.@24c.; Cloves, 39c.@41c.; East India Pepper at 19½c.@20c.; White Pepper at 26½c.@27c.; Pimento at 11c.@11½c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11¼c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate demand on refining account at steady rates. Sales to-day, 400 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c. And, last evening, 545 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c.@9c.; 15,000 bags Cebu at 7¼c.; 5,448 bags Bahia on private terms. And, recently, 320 hhds. refining Cuba at 8¼c. We quote fair Refining at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9c.; Manila, bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar at 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¼c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Granulated at 10½c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9½c. ₩ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars since Jan. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Jan. 1, 1875	33,077	43,432	26,940	257
Receipts since	5,491	7,720	38,990	420
Total	38,568	51,152	65,930	678
Sales since	11,751	15,759	35,353	225
Stock Jan. 21, 1875	26,817	35,393	30,577	453
Stock Jan. 22, 1874	20,977	17,313	228,904	729

TALLOW—Rather easier in price on a moderately active business. Sales equal to 117,000 lb. at 8¾c.@8 15-16c. for very good to strictly prime....Stearine held rather more confidently on a more active demand, partly for choice for shipment. Sales have been reported of 50,000 lb. City, in hhds., on private terms, quoted at 14¼c. for prime, with 14⅝c. reported as bid for very choice....And of White Grease, 50 tcs. sold at 11½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—In good demand and firm; sales, 1,300 half-chests Green, 2,000 half-chests Oolong, and 700 half-chests Japan on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been very quiet, within the range of $1 05@1 15, gold, for Arctic ₩ lb. The New-Bedford *Shipping List* makes last year's imports of Whalebone into the United States 345,560 lb., against 206,396 lb. in 1873; the consumption of Whalebone in the United States last year 201,800 lb., against 151,100 lb. in 1873; and the stock of Whalebone in the country on Jan. 1, 1875, 145,000 lb., against 165,800 lb. Jan. 1, 1874.

WHISKY—Steady at 97½c. Sales, 150 bbls., and of Alcohol 150 bbls. at 96c. per proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the way of berth freights have been comparatively limited. Rates have not varied materially. The offerings of produce were very moderate, and chiefly for British ports. Room, however, was not plenty for early use. The chartering business has been light. Tonnage for Petroleum was in some request in the local market at about late figures. Grain tonnage was very sparingly sought after here, but was wanted for prompt use at Philadelphia and Baltimore, quotations remaining about as before. Some demand was noted for tonnage suited to the Lumber and Cotton trades....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 200 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton, and, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₩ lb., 390 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 50s. ₩ ton, with Grain quoted at 10d.@10½d. ₩ bushel. Also, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at ½d. ₩ lb. ....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₩ standard bushel; and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour (reported) at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 599 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Havre, two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1c. ₩ lb....For Antwerp, by steam, some demand was noted for room for forward shipments, on the basis of 50s. for Provisions, ₩ ton, late February use....For Hamburg, by steam, 250 bbls. Apples, 1,000 pks. Provisions, and 500 pks. Seed, on private terms....For Stettin, a German bark, 507 tons, hence with about 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms....For Valparaiso, an American bark, 558 tons, hence with general cargo, on private terms....For Martinique, an American schooner, 202 tons, hence with general cargo at equal to about $1,000....For St. Kitts, an American schooner, about 375 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,000....For Cuba, an American bark, 295 tons, and an American brig, about 250 tons, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Boston, a British schooner, 147 tons, with general cargo, from Demerara, reported at $750....For New-York, a British bark, 370 tons, with Salt from Curacoa, reported at 11c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 612 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,888 head, or 464 against 391 cars for the same time last week. But few Cattle are in the yards for sale. The last receipts were through consignments. What few cars are left will be shipped through on first hands. About 500 head were disposed of at yesterday's prices. Sales of 150 head Ohio Steers, averaging 827 to 1,245 lb., at $4 12½@$5 75; 100 head Michigan Steers, averaging 841 to 1,141 lb., at $4 50@$5 60; 150 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,000 to 1,400 lb., at $4 75@$6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 23,400 head, against 16,400 head for the same time last week; the market is more active at yesterday's prices; about 3,500 head were disposed of, leaving four cars in the yards, of medium quality, to operate with; sales, 2,800 Western Sheep, averaging 81 to 96 lb., at $4 87½@$6 30; 650 Ohio Sheep, averaging 75 to 86 lb., at $4 50@$5. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 3,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,900 head, against 20,500 head for the same time last week. The last receipts were mostly through consignments. Twelve cars are for sale, all Yorkers and light Pigs. Sales, 600 head; market slow; Yorkers, $6 25@$6 50; best, $6 75; light Pigs are not wanted.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Cattle weak; moderately active; common to extra shipping, $4 25@$6 50; butchers' stock, $3@$4; receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 1,900 head. Live Hogs steady; moderately active; poor to prime light, $5 50@$6 35; heavy, common to choice, $6@$6 70; receipts, 13,000 head; shipments, 8,000 head. Sheep quiet and weak; good to choice, $4 50@$5 50; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 2,000 head; pens full.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—Cotton quiet and easier; Low Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c. Flour dull, heavy, and unchanged. Wheat nominal; nothing doing; prices unchanged. Corn quiet and nominal; White Western, 78c.@81c.; Yellow Southern, 80c.@81c.; Mixed Western, 80c., spot; 81c., February. Oats firm; Southern, 66c.@68c.; White Western, 66c.@67c.; Mixed do., 65c.@66c. Rye firm at $1 01@$1 05. Hay quiet but firm; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $18@$21. Provisions dull and heavy. Pork nominally $20. Bulk Meats—Loose held at 7c.@9¾c. for Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, buyers offering 6½c.@9½c.; packed jobbing lots sold at 7¼c., and 10c.@10¼c. for Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides. Bacon dull; jobbing lots sold at 8½c., and 11c.@11¼c. for Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard firm at 14c.@14¼c. Western Butter easier; moderate business; good to extra fine Tub and Roll, 24c.@32c. Coffee quiet but firm; fair to prime Rio, 18¼c.@19¾c. Petroleum nominal. Whisky nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring nominal; No. 2 do., 89¾c., cash; 90¼c., February; 91¼c.@91¾c., March; No. 3 do., 83½c.@83¾c.; Rejected, 78c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet, unchanged. Rye and Barley unchanged. Dressed Hogs quiet and weak; light, $7; heavy, $7 50. Pork dull and declining at $17 80, cash; $17 87½, February; $18 20, March. Lard in fair demand, lower; $13 25, cash; $13 30, February; $13 47½, March. Bulk Meats steady, unchanged. Whisky steady at 94c. Seeds steady, unchanged. On the call of the Board this afternoon Wheat was unsettled, but unchanged. Corn quiet, unchanged. Pork dull at $17 82½, February; $18 35, March. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Flour dull; Superfine, $3 75@$3 80; State, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 25@$6; High Grades, $6 25@$7 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 18@$1 22; Amber, $1 23@$1 25. Rye, 92c. Corn dull; Yellow, 79c.@81c.; Mixed Western, 80c. Oats—White, 67c.@68c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky, 99c. Clover-seed—Prime, 10⅞c.; common, 9½c.@10c. Petroleum—Refined, 12c.@12⅛c.; Crude, in bbls., 9¼c.; in bulk, 6c. Butter dull; New-York State and Bradford County Choice, 39c.@40c.; Western Extra, 30c.@32c.; Western Firsts, 26c.@28c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 15¾c.@16¼c.; Prime Western, 14½c.@15½c. Eggs firm; fresh Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 31c.@33c.; Western, 30c.@31c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet; Red held at $1 05@$1 10. Corn steady at 70c.@72c. Oats firm at 60c.@63c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Barley firm; Spring, $1 39. Pork nominal; $19, seller April; $19 25, seller May. Lard quiet, steady; Steam, $13 37½@$13 40; Kettle, $14 25. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 6½c., spot; 6⅞c., March; 7c., buyer March; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c., spot; 10c., buyer March; Clear Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c. Bacon quiet, steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@11c. Green Meats dull; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.; Clear Sides, $9 15@$9 25. Hams, 9¾c.@10¼c. for 17 to 13 lb. average. Whisky firm at 94c. Butter unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat firmer, but inactive; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05½@$1 06¼; No. 2 Spring, 89½c.@90c. Corn easy; some sales lower; No. 2 Mixed, 64¼c.@67c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 55½c.@56½c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Pork dull; $18 bid; none offered; held at $18 25, February; $18 12½ bid. Dry-salted Meats dull. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard salable at 13⅛c.; held at 13¼c. Whisky steady at 94c. Live Hogs dull; Yorkers, $5 25@$6; Packing, $6@$6 75. Cattle unchanged; the demand for best grades exceeds the supply. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels, and 6,000 Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.—Flour quiet, steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 94½c.; No. 2, 90c.; February, 90½c.; March, 91¼c. Oats quiet, firmer; No. 2, 51½c. Corn easier; moderate demand; New, in store, 63c. Rye dull, declining; No. 1 weak at 96½c. Barley dull, declining; No. 2 Spring, $1 31; No. 3 do., $1 14. Provisions active; nominally easier. Mess Pork held at $17 95, cash; nominally $18, February; Prime, $16; Extra Prime, $13. Sweet-pickled Hams dull at 10½c.@10⅞c., according to size and condition. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c., loose; Middles, 9¼c.@10c., boxed. Prime Lard dull; Steam, 13¼c.; Kettle, 13⅞c. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Jan. 21.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 09; extra do., $1 12; Amber Michigan, $1 07½; February, $1 08½; April, $1 13½. Corn quiet; High Mixed, cash and January, 69¼c.; May, 75½c.; Low Mixed nominally, 69¾c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 57½c.; Michigan, 57c.; White, 59c. Clover-seed, $6 10. Dressed Hogs dull and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Flour steady; sales, 700 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 50 for White Winter, $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat steady and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; Extra White Michigan, $1 37. Corn unchanged at 88c. Barley nominally unchanged; Canada held at $1 48@$1 49. Corn-meal, $37 for bolted, $36 for unbolted ₩ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30 ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn easy at 68c.@70c. Oats easy at 61c.@63c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm and in fair demand. Pork, $20. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Prime Lard, Steam, 14c.; Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky, 94c. Bagging unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Receipts all through. Shipments—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels. Flour dull and unchanged; sales at $4 80. Grain of all kinds entirely neglected; quotations nominally unchanged. Pork quiet at $19 50 for heavy Mess. Dressed Hogs quiet at $8@$8 50. High-wines nominally 97c.

DETROIT, Jan. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; extra held at $1 13¾; No. 1, $1 10; Amber, $1 07½@$1 08. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Wheat dull. Rye steady at 80c. in the street. Corn dull; sales of 1 car round Yellow at 84c. Oats dull at 62c.@66c. for the entire range. Barley active, but prices are not made known. Malt steady.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 21.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn scarce and firm at 86c.@88c. Oats scarce and firm at 72c.@73c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c., all loose.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 21.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 35¼c. Resin quiet and steady at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Hard, $2 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 2,744 bales; exports, coastwise, 8,395 bales; sales, 1,854 bales; stock, 101,654 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 2,173 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,565 bales; coastwise, 923 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 70,815 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 867 bales; gross, 873 bales; exports, to the Channel, 670 bales; coastwise, 492 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 71,973 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Middling, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 7,349 bales; gross, 1,915 bales; exports, to France, 2,919 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 307,639 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 21.—Cotton quiet; demand moderate; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 1,691 bales; exports, to the Channel, 10 bales; coastwise, 34 bales; sales, 1,490 bales; stock, 72,756 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 21—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼@92⅜, and 92⅜@92½ for the account. United States Bonds—10-40s, 104⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 26.

4 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £291,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance is £10,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability which last week was 45⅛ ₩ cent. is now 47⅜ ₩ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 25¾.

5:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¼@92⅜ for money and the account.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 21.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 98½.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 15,126,000f. during the past week. Rentes 61f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7 11-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,200 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.; do., do., deliverable March and April, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 82s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for new Mess.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 9s. 2d.@9s. 6d. ₩ cental for average California White, and 9s. 8d.@10s. 2d. for Club do.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Petroleum, 9¼d. ₩ gallon.

4 P. M.—Tallow, 45s. 6d.@45s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 25s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Friday, Jan. 22, 1875, is as follows: Nos. 34½, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69½, 70, 71, 72, 75, 76.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
23—Byrne vs. Tate, &c.	157—Baldwin vs. S. and A. Telegraph Co.
50—Stuyvesant Bank vs. McMurray, &c.	158—Same vs. Same.
68—Hanretty vs. McGuire.	161—Hunt, &c., vs. Chapman.
93—Thornton vs. Halloway.	173—Griffin vs. Webb.
99—Matter of Bailey.	183—Whitmore vs. Green, &c.
101—Thornton vs. Halloway.	184—MacMurdo vs. Markham.
111—Wright vs. McCormick.	196—Skinner, &c. vs. Fisk, Executrix, &c.
119—Moran vs. Hatfield, &c.	201—Matter of Wilzinski.
128—Heatherton vs. Hastings.	202—Darling vs. Brewster, &c.
130—Benner, &c., vs. Baker.	203—Same vs. Same.
149—Pauley vs. Farley, Jr., &c.	205—McLean vs. Murphy.
153—American Literary Bureau vs. Pepper.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Nos. 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 108, 109, 147, 197, 35, 36, 60, 125, 126, 127, 130, 145, 153, 203, 211, 58, 152, 155, 213, 215, 216, 217, 218, 131, 220, 37, 55, 55½, 144, 149.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Issues of Law and Fact—Nos. 91, 108, 113, 114, 115, 116, 6, 118, 8, 119, 121, 122, 10, 18, 72, 102, 78, 61, 123, 124, 22, 125, 127, 74, 128.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
1484—Bell et al. vs. Braisted	1566—Mangan vs. Bishop, as Executor, &c.
2018—Taylor vs. N. Y. Midland Railway Co.	1870—Audenreid et al. vs. Wolff.
1510—Mackenzie et al. vs. Hyde.	1892—Bartenuck vs. Sniffin et al.
1646—Anderson vs. N. Y., H. & N. R. R. Co.	1752—Sager et al. vs. Randell et al.
1322—Barretto vs. Cunningham et al.	2088—Bungarten vs. Mass.
1368—Gilchrist vs. Carrington et al.	2136—Tyler, Jr., et al. vs. Beardsley.
590—Graham vs. McKenzie.	2054—Boyce vs. Hudson.
1622—Clapp vs. Ten Thousand Island Hotel Co.	1778—Gazzam vs. Evarts.
	1784½—Rossman vs. Bradbury et al.
1463—Gibbs vs. Webber.	1636—Pratt vs. International Tel. Co., impl'd, &c.
1540—Cohen et al. vs. Bancroft.	2032—O'Rourke vs. The Mayor, &c.
1606—Hunt, Ex'x, &c., vs. Dana. Brickord Knitting-machine Co.	1650½— —— vs. ——
	2028—Craven vs. Redmond, Jr.
1450—Waldron vs. Kochler.	2104—Jonasson vs. Farley.
1356—Cooper, Trustee, &c., vs. Arango.	2128—Cassidy et al. Trustees, &c., vs. Schedel et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
1645—Martin vs. Stewart.	1287½—Sharpe et al. vs. Feldmann.
2075—Roosevelt Hospital vs. Gibbons.	2095—Hart vs. Scheider.
1313½—Hass et al. vs. Hyman.	1649—Architectural Iron Works vs. Kurz.
1455—First National Bank of Lebanon vs. Israel et al.	2131—Brown vs. Alberger.
	1315—Guiteau vs. Hurd.
1309—Noble, Administratrix, vs. Whipple.	2051—Burbank vs. Marshall et al.
1475—Cahu et al. vs. French.	1177—Seligman vs. Felden et al.
1498—Lodewick vs. Raymond.	1541—Baker et al. vs. Pardee.
1821—Salisbury vs. Hubbell et al.	2121—Halstead vs. Hurd.
1653—Smith vs. Simpson et al.	1325½—Levy vs. Jarvis.
	1893—Barston vs. Sniffin et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
972—Hazewell vs. Coursen.	920—Levy vs. Koehler.
802—Rust vs. Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.	922—McCalcin vs. Risley.
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	924—Robinson vs. Weinberger et al.
896—Gaston vs. Waite.	928—Metropolitan Gaslight Co. vs. Manhattan Market Co.
808—Alford vs. Davidson.	
826—Salmon vs. Dyett.	930—Righter vs. Scully, &c.
910—Mannheim vs. Koehler.	932—Hanover Life Ins. Co. vs. Tomlinson.
880—Coody vs. Erie Railway Co.	934—Alden vs. Lock et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2068—Bartfield vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.	1891—Kaufman vs. Spyer et al.
	2298—Strouse vs. Lall.
2226—Atkins vs. Seaver.	2284—Simmons vs. Thomas.
2151—Loehmer vs. Gorsch.	
2148—Doyle vs. Burke.	2254—Baldwin vs. Burr.
2173—Taylor vs. Goodridge.	2008—Fraser vs. Samuels.
	2264—Black vs. Warner.
2225—Pettigrew vs. Way.	2304—Holden vs. Leland.
1999—Home Insurance Company vs. Drydell.	2210—Johnson vs. Donnelly.
	2208—Johnson vs. Harris.
2009—Curtis vs. New-York Silk Manufacturing Company.	2227—Berdell vs. Berdell.
	2197—Magner vs. Thain.
2163—Robinson vs. Landers.	1527—Snodgrass et al. vs. Wilcox.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1376—Mettrich vs. Seaman et al.	1266—Butcher et al. vs. Briggs.
1268—Robinson vs. Hammell.	1380—Bristol B. & C. Co. vs. Levy.
1328—McNamara vs. Heinstein.	2591—Arnstein vs. Ludwig et al.
1202—Thoma vs. Rubenstein.	2592—Beatty vs. Woodward et al.
2454—Meyer vs. Stahl.	2593—Same vs. Same.
1346—Madigan vs. Olwell.	2636—Hassen vs. Gardiner.
427—Luke vs. Smith.	2679—Zimmerman vs. Leclere.
1190—Hang vs. Debober.	
1149—Carpenter vs. Williams.	2703—Lewisohn et al. vs. Julian et al.
2308—Balliard vs. Moore.	2435—Koehler vs. Tincker.
1947—Oppe et al. vs. Plumer.	878—Emery vs. Powell et al.
1745—Malone vs. Sutton et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2490—Slote et al. vs. Hastie.	1654—Bogardus vs. Daly.
	2626—Wilmore vs. Levy.
1530—Guy vs. Lynch.	1832—Leopold vs. Rauth.
1091—Moschell vs. Truffler.	433—Sprekerman et al. vs. Blank.
2646—Schuchman vs. Falk.	2636—Engleson et al. vs. Hazlett et al.
2357—Cleveland vs. Groen.	
2599—Seymour vs. Jenkins.	1305—Rouse vs. Streuz.
	2557—Fischer vs. Johnson.
2445—Johnston et al. vs. Daly.	2403—(third case)—Tinker vs. Roffman.
2166—Hawes, &c., vs. Wild.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Robert Robertson, robbery.	John Morrissey, grand larceny.
Minnie Mitchell, felonious assault and battery.	Dennis Morrissey, grand larceny.
Henry Porter, burglary.	John Burns, grand larceny.
John Boardman, burglary.	James Faulkner, grand larceny.
Thomas Morton, burglary.	Frank Webb, grand larceny.
John Thomas, grand larceny.	
Michael Fitzgerald, grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Davis vs. Garley; Smith vs. Simpson; New-York State Loan and Trust Company vs. Drake; Pike vs. Pike; Petition of Spearwater; motions denied.

Conklin vs. Goodwin; McGinnis vs. Baker; Burbank vs. Marshall; Renner et al. vs. Koenigberg; in the matter of the application of Hoffer; motions granted.

Cauldwell vs. Society of the Church of the Puritans; Same vs. Same; Bull vs. Marks; in the matter of Hoffer; Addonis vs. Marx; Pratt vs. International Steamship Company et al.; Burchell vs. Voorhis; granted.

In the matter of the United States Car-spring Company; Hyatt vs. Marks; Loder vs. Loder; Fredericks vs. Fredericks; Merchants' National Bank of Burlington, Iowa, vs. Lathrop; orders granted.

In the matter of Palmer; Hoey vs. Kenny; Glogowski vs. Benziger Bros.; memorandum.

Rowland vs. Battershall; motion granted; memorandum.

Bearup vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion denied without costs.

Brewster vs. Hartigan; granted; memorandum.

Scofield vs. Scofield; divorce granted; decree will be signed when presented.

By Judge Barrett.

Fowler vs. Lester; the injunction could scarcely be sustained upon the original papers; but upon reading the opposing affidavits there is not the slightest question; the motion to continue the injunction is denied, and the temporary injunction is dissolved, with $10 costs.

Clark vs. Clark; report confirmed, but the judgment should be in the usual form.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Ferris vs. Ferris; findings settled and motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Day vs. Mabie et al.; plaintiff is not entitled to a trial fee.

De Groof et al. vs. Mackinley; motion to discharge order of arrest must be denied, but the amount of bail to be reduced to the nominal sum of one dollar.

Atkins vs. Robinson; motions denied, with cost of opposing to abide event; see opinion.

Hock et al. vs. Hassey; I think the defendant, who is a mere depositor of the money claimed by the plaintiffs, should be allowed to pay the money into court, and the action thereafter proceed against the Receiver. The plaintiff ought not to be required to stand between two fires. The order appointing the Receiver extends expressly over the fund in question or the defendant has notice thereof.

By Judge Curtis.

Moulton vs. Garrison; motion for leave to amend denied, without costs; see memorandum.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the Court of Appeals, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1875:

No. 33.—John W. Rice, executor, &c., respondent, vs. John Harbinson et al., appellants; passed.

No. 41.—The People, &c., ex rel. the Town of Floyd et al., vs. Nelson K. Hopkins, Controller, &c., et al., respondents; passed.

No. 43.—The People, ex rel. James G. Harper, appellant, vs. The Commissioners of Taxes, &c., on reading and filing the consent of the respondents' attorney, and, on motion of Amasa A. Redfield, judgment was reversed, with costs.

No. 44.—The People, &c., ex rel. John Mann, respondent, vs. Jacob Mott et al., Commissioners, &c., appellants; passed.

No. 50.—Henry Reinmiller, respondent, vs. Edwin T. Skidmore et al., appellants; argued by S. W. Fullerton, of counsel for appellants, and by A. J. Parker for respondent; appellant's points to be forwarded.

No. 52.—Hannah Smith, respondent, vs. The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, appellant; passed.

No. 54.—Louisa Roehner, appellant, vs. The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, respondent; passed.

No. 55.—Henry H. Blossom, respondent, vs. The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, Appellant; passed.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Friday, Jan. 22, 1875, at 10 A. M.

The Court of Appeals was again compelled to pass nearly the entire calendar of to-day on account of the non-appearance of counsel. For this reason they have put fifteen causes upon the day calendar.

COAL VESSELS ON FIRE.

A BRITISH BARK BURNED AT SEA—TRIALS OF THE CREW—OTHER DISASTERS.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 12.

The ship Annie M. Small, from New-York, arrived in this port yesterday, having on board the crew of the British bark Willie S. Thomson, of St. Johns, New-Brunswick, consisting of the Captain, his wife, the steward and wife, the mate, second mate, carpenter, sail-maker, and four men. The Thomson, loaded with coal, was burned and totally destroyed in the Straits of Le Maire, on the 24th of October last, the crew escaping in the boats, with only a few of the barest necessaries. Capt. J. H. Chapman, of the ill-fated vessel, favors the *Chronicle* with the following statement of the circumstances of the disaster:

"I sailed from Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 13th of July, 1874, with a full cargo of Newcastle coal, bound for Iquique, Peru. I had a great deal of contrary wind throughout the entire passage to the Straits of Le Maire, near Cape Horn. Made the land on the 23d of October, which proved to be Staten Island. The weather being moderate and foggy, the wind from southward and westward, I did not attempt to pass through the Straits, but proceeded down the island, intending to pass around Cape St. John, on the east end of Staten Island. At 2 o'clock P. M. was off New-Year Island, a small island about half the length of Staten Island, and about three miles off. The wind being light and a strong tide running, the vessel moved down the island very slowly. At 3 P. M. there was discovered a large quantity of smoke passing through the ventilators, which made me aware of the cargo being on fire. I went down into the forehold through the forehatch, which I always carried off, weather permitting. There I found nothing to show me where the fire was. I then lifted the mainhatch and soon found that there the fire was situated. Immediately the hatch was lifted the smoke poured forth freely, attended by a tremendous heat. As there was no possible means of extinguishing the fire, there was nothing else for me to do but abandon the ship. I then hauled the vessel in for the land, and prepared to leave her. The wind being light, the vessel would not steer, and was carried within two miles of Cape St. John. Night came on, the tide changed, and the vessel drifted up the island again, and at daybreak I was near New Year Island. A light air sprang up from the north-east, which enabled me to draw in with the land, and I anchored off the north-east end of New Year Island. The fire increased very rapidly during the night, the heat being so great that people could not stop in the cabin. At 5 A. M. on the 24th, launched the long boat and pinnace, took on board provisions, and was compelled to leave the vessel, the weather looking bad and a low glass. Took to boats and proceeded to New Year harbor, about midway of Staten Island, a distance of about four miles. Reached the harbor at noon, after considerable trouble and danger. There we found splendid shelter for the boats and plenty of good water and wood, which were easily procured. We spent fourteen days on the island, during which time we decked the long boat and worked up to the north-west end of the island as the weather permitted. Five of the crew refused to assist in decking the boats, and threatened to kill me and the second mate, S. G. McKay, and take the long boat and leave the island. But when they found they were the weaker party, they asked for the small boat which I gave them, and was very glad to get clear of them. The five of them left in the open boat on the 30th of October with ten days' provisions, and that is the last I have heard of them. When I got the long boat ready, I intended to cross over to the main land, and then keep a lookout for passing ships, as they generally pass close when bound through the Straits of Le Maire. On the 6th of November I started from Middle Cove, north-west end of Staten Island, and when opening out the Straits of Le Maire, saw a ship standing in toward us, which proved to be the American ship Annie M. Small, Charles E. Packer, commanding. The wind being light from the south-west, the ship passed through the straits very slowly, which enabled me to come in sight. The ship waited for the boat to come alongside, and the Captain received us on board, thirteen in number, and landed us here. We were fortunate to fall in with so hospitable a man as Capt. Packer. He did everything in his power for the shipwrecked, and I heartily thank him for the manly way in which he has acted, both in receiving us on board, and the good usage on the passage from the Horn to San Francisco." The Willie S. Thomson was owned by William Thomson & Co., New-Brunswick. She was built in 1862, in Clifton, in the same province, by W. B. Fleweiling. She registered 846 tons, and was valued at between fifty and sixty thousand dollars. Her cargo consisted of 1,370 tons of coal. The insurance probably covers two-thirds of the loss. On her voyage up, the Annie M. Small lost a seaman named Andrew Noren overboard.

The ship Monmouthshire, which arrived here from Liverpool yesterday, also underwent some experiences on her voyage, which made it interesting for the crew. On the 8th of October, at 9 o'clock in the morning, it was discovered that the coal was on fire at the main hatch. The sailors dug down, by the command of the Captain, and landed all the coal they could between decks. The weather being very rough at the time, the Captain thought it best to throw overboard a quantity of coal. The flames were extinguished with much difficulty, after digging down to the keelson. The Captain placed a large ventilator down the main hatch, and turned the coal again from both ends.

WHAT A MONKEY'S FROLIC COST HIS MASTER.

The following amusing story, illustrative of "red tape" in France, is told in the Paris letter to the London *Daily Telegraph*, under date Jan. 4: On the 30th of May last, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Mme. Caroline Witt saw a terrible sight. Her little girl, aged five years, was first to behold the spectacle, and she screamed to her mother to "Come quick!" The mother tells us that she ran—she flew. "What do I see! Crouched upon my baby's chest an ape—an awful ape, which made faces at me and scratched my baby!" Mme. Caroline Witt flew again, straight for that monkey's tail. She dragged him off, and she dragged his master before the court. If any English reader should chance to have their babies bitten by an ape in Paris, they may like to know beforehand what steps it will be necessary to take in the pursuit of vengeance and damages. Here is the list of Mme. Witt's proceedings: May 31, *procès-verbal*, drawn up by the Police Inspector; June 1, examination of baby by five doctors in succession; 8th, formal complaint by mother; 11th, formal reference of complaint to Police Inspector; 12th, reply of Police Inspector; 15th, dispatch by the Court of Prefecture of Police; 18th, dispatch by the court of *procès-verbal* and complaint to superior officer of Police; July 2, formal complaint of mother; 3d, noted by the court; 10th, dispatches by the court all round with the second complaint; 14th, note of Police Inspector No. 1 forwarding the views of Police Inspector No. 2; 22d, citation to M. Cadot, owner of the monkey, on the part of justice, before the tribunal of simple Police at Charenton; 28th August, citation of M. Cadot, owner as aforesaid, to pay £1,200 damage to baby; Sept. 3, judgment given, condemning owner of monkey to ten francs fine, 150 francs for medical attendance, fifty (£2) a year pension to baby for life, payable in advance, costs. Against this decision Mme. Witt appealed, but the case was yesterday given against her. I don't think one of our Police magistrates would need quite so many formalities; but we who enjoy the blessings of the Code Napoleon like to have as much of them as possible for our money.

THE AMERICAN REVIVALISTS IN ENGLAND.

The London *Standard* of Jan. 4 says: "Ten thousand pounds is to be raised toward the expenses of the mission of Messrs. Moody and Sankey to London, and the Agricultural Hall has been secured for the month of March. In three succeeding months they are to labor in other quarters of the capital. Our Liverpool correspondent writes that they have arranged to spend the whole of the month of February in Liverpool. A temporary building, capable of accommodating some eight thousand persons, is being specially erected as a central hall for the occasion; and though only of a temporary character, to be entirely demolished within two months, it is to cost £3,390, and the committee calculate that at least £4,500 will be required to cover the whole expense of the visit. They are confident the amount will be speedily subscribed, however, without the necessity for a 'general solicitation.' The invitation to Messrs. Moody and Sankey was forwarded to those gentlemen in September last, and was signed by nearly one hundred of the clergymen and ministers of all denominations in the town. Early last month a numerously attended conference was held of the leading ministers and other friends of the movement in the town. Mr. Moody was present, and the whole of the arrangements were completed."

THE BOOKS OF 1874.

The London *Publisher's Circular* states that in the year 1874 there were published in Great Britain 3,351 new books, 961 new editions of older books, and 291 importations from America, making a total of 4,603, or 388 less than in the preceding year. This falling off may be accounted for by the increase in the cost of production. There is a decline of nearly 150 in theological books, but an increase in the number of scientific works and in the books classed under the title "Essays, Belles Lettres, &c." The publications of the year are divided into fourteen classes. There are 664 theological works, 478 of them being new books, and not merely new editions nor American importations; of educational, classical, and philological works the numbers are 365 in all, 301 being our new books; of juvenile works the two numbers are 229 and 207; novels, 825 and 516; law, 124 and 71; on politics and trade, 133 and 101; arts, science, and illustrated works, 623 and 421; travels and geographical research, 244 and 175; history, biography, &c., 393 and 265; poetry and the drama, 305 and 223; year books and serials in volumes, 249 and 243; medicine, 135 and 95; belles-lettres, essays, monographs, &c., 211 and 159; miscellaneous, including pamphlets, but not sermons, 103 and 93. Of our own 3,351 new books, 133 were published in January, 225 in February, 310 in March, 294 in April, 370 in May, 238 in June, 234 in July, 207 in August, 186 in September, 284 in October, 369 in November, 591 in December.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Is it possible for man to fly? Will man ever be able to fly? These are questions which we hear very frequently asked, and almost as frequently answered quite confidently in the affirmative. The mechanical philosopher who expresses a doubt upon the subject is, in fact, liable to be regarded as deficient in largeness of view and incapable of conceiving or appreciating the possibilities which lie beyond the range of his immediate knowledge. There were men, it is remembered, who refused to believe in Columbus, or Watt, or Fulton, or Stephenson, or Morse. The doubter above referred to exposes himself to be classed among those dullards of other times whose short-sightedness and narrow-mindedness is now known of all men. Dr. Lardner once affirmed, and staked his professional character on the assertion, that the ocean could never be successfully navigated by steam. He lived to see his elaborate arguments on this subject so completely refuted by facts, that he strove, though vainly, to persuade the world that he had never used them. And now, whenever a fresh draft is made, no matter how extravagant, on the world's faith in the resources of science and the power of human ingenuity, whoever fails promptly to honor the draft is pretty sure to be reminded of the unhappy Dr. Lardner. The question of aerial navigation is one which, in the popular mind, has long seemed to be pretty well settled. "Navigate the air! Of course we shall; it is only a question of time." Such is the verdict which we hear pronounced whenever the question is raised.

But besides the argument drawn as above from the past errors of human judgment—an argument which with many is so apparently conclusive as to need no reinforcement—there is another which, to the philosophic mind, is more substantial, and which goes far to be convincing. It is the fact that the air is navigated, if not by men, at least by living beings in great numbers, and the problem is only to do on a larger scale that which we see done on a smaller one every day. The solution of the problem upon the plan suggested by these examples, would be to provide a man with wings, that he may fly as the bird flies. This plan is fabled to have been tried by the unfortunate Icarus, and the legend tells us that it would have been successful, had not his wings been secured to his person with wax which the Summer's sun melted, instead of being fastened with good strong straps and buckles. Strange as it may seem, there have not been wanting in comparatively recent times enthusiasts who have been silly enough to emulate literally the mad attempt of the adventurous Greek; but so soon as they proceeded to make an actual trial of their strength of pinion, they in every case very naturally came to grief. The reason is very obvious. The bird is strong enough to fly. Man is not. Whoever has attempted to climb a rope "hand over hand," as the sailors say, may form some idea of what would be the degree of muscular effort he would be compelled to put forth in order to sustain the whole weight of his body, and of the machinery attached to it, by beating the thin air with a pair of monstrous wings.

If, then, human beings are ever to traverse the air at will, it must be not by the process of flying, in the proper sense of that word, but by navigation. We must have an artificial motor to drive the wings which lift us, or the propellers which give us movement in the desired direction. It is true that, for the lifting, we may employ aerostats; but it is also true that by as much as we in this way gain in respect to buoyancy, by just about so much we lose in the power of directing our machine, and so become the more helplessly exposed to the caprices of the wind. It is hardly necessary, in addition to this, to speak of the danger of depending on a structure so frail as must always be the material of the stoutest balloon, since the question before us now is not whether aerial navigation will be safe, but whether it will be possible. We are justified, however, in the conclusion that if aerial navigation shall ever be possible, it will be possible only, or at least it will be possible most easily, under the condition that the flying-machine shall fly, as the bird flies, by the strength of its own pinions.

The problem is therefore a mechanical problem, and admits of being worked out on mechanical principles. It is no more an evidence of good sense or of sagacity to say that the aerial boat must succeed because the steam-boat succeeded, or because the telegraph succeeded, than it would be to say for the same reason that we shall probably yet have a telescope by which we may look through a stone wall. This view of the subject seems to have been taken by Mr. Duroy de Bruignac, a French mathematician, who has recently presented to the Academy of Sciences of Paris a communication in which he investigates analytically the power necessary to sustain in the air, and to maintain at a given velocity, an aerial vessel of given weight, constructed according to each of the several different plans heretofore proposed, with the various modifications of construction of which those plans are capable. This is taking an exact and practical view of a matter which we often hear spoken of as if it belonged wholly to the region of speculation and conjecture. Had the numerous sanguine projectors who, in connection with this subject, have wasted their fortunes and worn out their lives in the vain endeavor to accomplish a practical impossibility, bethought them first to make such an abstract investigation of the question as is here presented, an incalculable amount of personal wretchedness might have been avoided, and the labor and ingenuity thrown uselessly away in this visionary pursuit by all of them, might have been turned to the profit of the world.

Mr. Bruignac commences his inquiry by determining what is the resistance which the air opposes to the movement through it, at given velocities, of objects of known form and dimensions. This element is essential, not only as a means of computing the amount of work required to impart to the machine the desired movement of translation, but also as a measure of the effective propelling force obtainable with any given form of aeronautical apparatus. It is an element which, in the nature of things, can only be determined upon experimentally. The mode of experimentation adopted by the author was to expose sails of measured dimensions to the direct action of the wind at different velocities, and to ascertain by suitably arranged dynamometrical contrivances, the pressure per square metre. The velocity of the wind itself is easily measurable by the improved anemometers of modern times. Mr. Bruignac found that the pressures at velocities of the wind of ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and forty-five metres per second, were 13, 30, 54, 122, and 277 kilogrammes per square metre. Translating these numbers into denominations more familiar, we find the velocities observed to correspond, very nearly and disregarding minute fractions, to 33, 49, 65, 98, and 147 feet per second; or to 22⅜, 33½, 44¾, 67, and 100 miles per hour; and the pressures to 2¾, 6 1-6, 11, 21½, and 55½ pounds per square foot. These pressures increase very nearly as the squares of the velocities, and in this respect experiment verifies the anticipations of theory. In order that a body exposing a flat surface may be moved in a direction at right angles to that surface horizontally through the air at the lowest of the velocities above named, or in round numbers twenty miles an hour, it must be provided with a motive power capable of overcoming a resistance equal to nearly three pounds of steady pressure upon every square foot of that surface. And if this motive power takes the form of a screw propeller, which is about the only one available, this propeller must have such a pitch and be run with such a velocity as to generate an equal resistance or reaction in the air set in motion by it in the opposite direction. If the cross-section of the column acted on by the propeller is one-sixteenth as large as the resisting surface of the vessel moved, then, according to the law above set forth, the velocity of rotation of the propeller should be such as to be capable of generating a velocity of progression in this column four times as great as that of the proposed movement of translation. Further than this, inasmuch as, after the movement of translation begins, the efficiency of the propeller will be diminished by the amount due to the velocity of progress, therefore in the case supposed the propeller must be rotated one-fourth faster than is computed above, or so as to be capable of generating in the column of air acted upon by it, a velocity five times greater than that of the movement of translation.

A machine presenting the resisting surface above supposed, would require, in order to move it horizontally through the air at the assumed velocity of ten metres per second, an expenditure of force equivalent to more than 530,000 foot-pounds per minute, which slightly exceeds the work of a sixteen horse-power steam-engine. But inasmuch as a vessel sufficiently large to accommodate a single navigator, with his motive power, fuel, and supplies, might conceivably be constructed so as to expose a resisting surface not more than one-fourth so great; and inasmuch as by giving to this as nearly as possible the form of a solid of least resistance, the necessary propelling force may be still further reduced in the ratio of perhaps three to one; it follows that for such a modified vessel an engine of one and a half horse-power would more than suffice. It must be borne in mind, nevertheless, that the foregoing calculation will be true only for the case of an entirely tranquil atmosphere. If there is a wind, it may facilitate or oppose motion in the desired direction; and as, in order that the power of navigating the air may be of practical utility, it is necessary that we should be independent of atmospheric currents, our provision must be made for the case of greatest difficulty, which is the case of adverse winds. That we may know to what extent this consideration will affect the problem, we must acquaint ourselves with the results of long-continued and accurate observation as to the mean velocity of the wind at the earth's surface, and as to the variations of velocity which may be reasonably anticipated in seasons of what is called fair weather. During the prevalence of storms, it is hardly to be supposed that the most adventurous aerial navigator would continue to prosecute his voyage. On the open ocean the average velocity of the wind is found to be about eighteen miles per hour. On the land this velocity is more or less affected by local causes, and varies in different places in the temperate zone between eight or nine and fourteen or fifteen miles. But as the diminished rate of atmospheric movement observed over the land is manifestly owing to friction and the irregularities of the earth's surface, the effect is necessarily confined to the lower strata of the atmosphere; and at a height of a few hundred feet little difference would probably be found to exist between the sea and the land. If our system of navigation is to be worth anything, however, we must expect to encounter successfully, sometimes, winds of a good deal above the average velocity. We may therefore, safely say that unless we shall be able to stem a current of at least twenty miles an hour, our system must be esteemed a failure. To propel a vessel twenty miles an hour relatively to landmarks on the earth, against an opposing wind also of twenty miles an hour, would be equivalent to a movement through a tranquil atmosphere of forty miles an hour, and would require a four-fold expenditure of force; whence it follows that the smallest and the slightest and the most advantageously-shaped aerial vessel which could probably be constructed to transport a single navigator, would require to be furnished with a motor of from four to six horse-power.

We have thus far, however, considered only the easiest part of this problem, viz., that of imparting a motion of translation through the air to a body of moderate dimensions having the form of a solid of least resistance. To sustain the weight of this solid, or to prevent its fall during the motion of translation, presents a much more serious difficulty. There are two modes of doing this—the first by means of an aerostat, which by vastly increasing the surface of resistance to translation necessitates a corresponding increase of propelling power; and the second, by the use of wings, or of screw propellers turning on vertical axes, or of a broad, immovable inclined plane rising in the direction of the bow, and depressed toward the stern, by means of which, in virtue of its horizontal movement, the vessel shall ride upon the air in precisely the same manner as a paper kite. Every one of these expedients has been resorted to from time time to time, by different inventors. The idea of flying by means of wings has had a peculiar fascination for many, because birds fly with wings, and they naturally ask themselves why not man also? Wings, however, for purposes of artificial flight, have a double disadvantage. Their action is, in the first place, intermittent, so that they are efficient only half the time; and in the second place, however ingeniously their bearing surfaces may be made to feather in rising, they cannot be raised without a resistance which contributes something to the tendency of the machine to fall. It is, therefore, hardly necessary to speak of the practical difficulties involved in the construction of such contrivances—contrivances which, if made sufficiently strong, are too heavy for their purpose, and if made sufficiently light are too fragile. We have, then, to choose between the double system of vertical and horizontal propellers, and the combination of the horizontal propeller with the inclined plane—the aeroplane, as Mr. Bruignac calls it, or, to employ the term which he more frequently uses and seems to prefer, the aviatrix. Between these two plans we shall not hesitate long. The second has the advantage of simplicity, in that a single set of propellers accomplishes the work of translation and of elevation or maintenance at once. We say a single set of propellers, and not a single propeller, because two at least, turning in opposite directions, are necessary to maintain the vessel in its upright position.

It being assumed, therefore, that the plan which includes the aviatrix is that which offers the largest prospect of success in artificial flying, at least if the aerostatic principle be discarded, the author proceeds to inquire into the conditions most favorable to the practical solution of the problem. He here introduces certain processes of mathematical analysis, into which it is not necessary to follow him. It will be sufficient to say that, without attending to the amount of propelling force required, but supposing this to be always sufficient, there must necessarily be some certain angle of inclination at which an aeroplane, moving with a given velocity, shall be able to sustain its load with the minimum of surface exposed. No extent of a perfectly horizontal plane, for example, and no extent of a truly vertical plane, would sustain any load, no matter with what velocity driven, or what the amount of propelling power. And the sustaining power of a plane near the horizontal or near the vertical would be very slight. The angle the most favorable, in the respect that it would require the least surface of aviatrix, is 54° 40′; but with this angle the propelling force required would be enormously great. All the calculations of Mr. Bruignac are founded on the supposition that the vessel, with its freight and attachments, weighs not more than one thousand kilogrammes, or one ton. Such a vessel, propelled at the velocity of twenty miles an hour, would require to sustain it an aeroplane surface of 200 square metres at the angle 54° 40′; and a propeller of 187 horse-power would be necessary to drive it. If the angle should be reduced to 14°, without enlarging the surface of the aeroplane, the velocity would have to be increased to fifty miles per hour in order to attain a sufficient sustaining power; but as in this case the area of resistance in the direction of translation would be very greatly reduced, the total propelling force demanded would be only eighty-seven horse-power. If, however, the surface of the aeroplane should be so much enlarged as to make it capable of sustaining the machine at the lower velocity of twenty miles, then no more than thirty-three horse-power would be necessary to drive it. By reducing the angle still lower, the necessary propelling power would be still further reduced; but the advantage thus gained would be only apparent, since the surface of the aeroplane would require an enlargement adding more than proportionally to the weight.

It need hardly be said that these computations presume a tranquil atmosphere; and that if progress is to be made against the wind, the power required to effect the movement of translation must be correspondingly increased. The aviatrix, moreover, is incapable of rising from the earth in virtue of its own propelling power. It must be launched from an inclined plane or curved way, which will enable it to acquire from gravity an initial sustaining power; but when once in motion it may be made to ascend or descend, or to pursue its course horizontally, by varying the action of its propellers.

The foregoing results have been compared by the author with those obtained on the hypothesis of employing an aerostat instead of an aeroplane to sustain the weight of the vessel. Supposing the aerostat to be filled with pure hydrogen gas, its buoyant power should be about 1⅛ kilogrammes to the cubic metre. For simplicity, and because in practice pure hydrogen is not likely to be obtained, he assumes this at one kilogramme only. For the assumed weight of one ton there will therefore be required a volume of 1,000 cubic metres, which is the capacity of a spherical balloon of about 12½ metres, or nearly 38 feet in diameter. To impart to this a progressive motion at the rate of twenty miles an hour, in a tranquil atmosphere, is computed by Mr. Bruignac to require a force of 104 horse power, which would become 400 in case the transfer is to be made against an opposing wind of equal velocity. The spherical form is not, however, the most advantageous, although it offers only half the resistance of a plane surface equal to its great circle. The resistance of a cone with sides equal to the diameter of the base, when driven vertex foremost, is but one-third of that encountered when the base is presented in the same direction. A fusiform body, therefore, made of two such cones applied base to base, would be preferable to a spherical balloon; and a similar body with sides still more elongated would encounter still less resistance in proportion to its length. Cylinders terminated by equilateral cones offer some advantages in respect of construction over cones more greatly elongated, and these, if sufficiently reduced in diameter and correspondingly lengthened, will answer as well as the elongated double cones, or "cigar-shaped" aerostats. It is upon such forms as these that Mr. Bruignac has made his computations. In stating his results, we substitute for the metric denominations employed by him those which are more familiar among ourselves.

An oblong aerostat 25½ feet in diameter at the centre and 77½ feet long, would sustain the assumed weight of 1,000 kilogrammes; and in order to move this longitudinally in still air at the rate of twenty miles an hour, there would be necessary a driving force of 42-horse power.

A pair of oblong aerostats 16 feet in diameter and 103 feet long each, would be equivalent to the single one above described, and would require 31-horse power.

A similar pair 13⅓ feet in diameter and 133 feet long, would answer the same purpose, and would require only 22-horse power.

A single aerostat 16 4-5 feet in diameter and 175 feet long, would equally serve, and would require but 10-horse power.

These computations relate solely to the resistance encountered by the aerostat itself, disregarding that of the vessel supported by it, which, as we have seen, would itself require several horse power, an amount which must be added to the result of computation in each of the cases foregoing.

Mr. Bruignac concludes that "the advantage seems to remain with the aerostat over the aeroplane," a conclusion which, in so far as mere numbers may go, is perhaps true; but, in respect to the question of manageability, is probably less so. He proceeds next in order to examine how far the two systems may perhaps be advantageously combined; and to this end he makes a number of suppositions as to the angle of inclination of the aeroplane and the volume of the aerostat, and finds that the most advantageous combination appears to require only about one-third as much propelling power as is necessary with the single aerostat above described of 175 feet length; but in this an aerostat 22 feet in diameter and 94 feet long is necessary, with an aeroplane of the same length and a breadth o 16 feet, no account being taken of the resistance of the vessel carrying the navigator and the propelling engines. All the foregoing numbers must, of course, be largely increased if account is to be taken of the winds—nearly doubled for a wind of ten miles an hour, (the mean velocity of atmospheric currents on the earth's surface generally,) and quadrupled for one of twenty miles.

When, finally, Mr. Bruignac asks the question whether, "in presence of these results it is not permitted to think that aerial navigation is possible with motors already known, and without any need to invent others, on condition that the construction shall be made with a view to the greatest lightness and without regard to economy?" we feel compelled to answer no, and to say that his own figures furnish the best justification of this answer. We think that no practical engineer would undertake to construct a cylindrical aerostat 94 feet long and 22 feet in diameter, in combination with an aeroplane of the same length and 16 feet wide, strong enough to bear a strain of half a ton, and in addition to this a suspended car carrying a steam propeller of not less than six or seven horse power, with the fuel and water necessary to supply it, and finally the aeronaut himself, and to keep the whole within the weight of 1,000 kilogrammes, or 2,200 pounds. Merely to state these requisitions is sufficient to prove that the problem of aerial navigation is yet unsolved. We are justified in adding that it will probably remain so till that new source of motive power shall be discovered, immensely more efficient than any at present known, which so many sanguine projectors are waiting for, but which science affords us no reasonable ground to expect.

There is one mode of testing the value of any and every scheme for aerial navigation which it has surprised us that no inventor has hitherto thought proper to apply. If it is unassailable to lift the entire weight of a vehicle of any form by means of balloons or wings or vertically acting propellers, and afterward to transport this vehicle through the air in determinate directions, it is certainly practicable to do something similar with a part of the same weight. Why should there not then be attached to a car on an ordinary railroad an aerostat of such dimensions as to reduce friction practically to zero? and why may not an aerial propeller be substituted for the ordinary locomotive? If, under these circumstances, the thing proposed can be done, the more complete solution of the problem will naturally follow. But if with the advantage of a greatly increased simplicity and economy in the original constructions, to say nothing of the safety to the neck of the inventor during the progress of the experimental trials, a substantial success cannot be achieved in a method of transportation which is to all intents and purposes flying, but flying divested of its principal difficulties and all its dangers, then we shall be fully justified in maintaining that for any purpose of practical utility the fields of air are forever forbidden to man. F. A. P. B.

THE WRONG STUDENT CRITICISED.

A late President of Harvard College, says the Boston *Transcript*, whose heart was quite too large to permit him to feel much interest in petty details of college discipline, summoned before him two students at a certain hour, to one of whom an admonition was due for some grave academic irregularity, while with the other a business arrangement was to be made about some matter of room-rent. As ill-luck would have it, being in haste to discharge his mind of a most unpleasant burden, the fine old man fell foul of the student whose errand was business, and administered to him as severe a verbal castigation as his noble nature was capable of.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, at an Executor's sale to close the estate of Richard J. Owens, deceased, A. H. Muller & Son sold the premises No. 71 Sullivan street, between Broome and Spring streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100 feet, with a three-story brick-front house in front and a three-story frame-house in rear, for $10,600. The property was purchased by E. E. Anderson. The legal sale by the same auctioneers of a house and lot on West Sixteenth street, west of Eighth avenue, was adjourned to the 28th inst. The lots on West Seventy-eighth street, noticed for sale by Joseph McGuire, were not offered, and the sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, of the Loomis' property, located at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, was postponed indefinitely, owing to a Supreme Court injunction in the case.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange, as announced, are as follows:

By E. A. Lawence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Third avenue, east side, 50.9 feet north of Ninety-sixth street; and three lots, each 25 by 100.9, on East Ninety-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hamilton Odell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-second street, north side, 445 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, Wm. Blakie, Esq., Referee, of six lots on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, on East Twenty-fourth street, south side, 212.6 feet east of Second avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story and basement brick-front house, (front) and 1 three-story frame house (rear,) and lot, No. 71 Sullivan st., between Broome and Spring sts., lot 25x100....$10,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Hudson st., e. s., 34.8 ft. s. of Thomas st., runs e. 69.4 ft., thence eastwardly 13.1 ft. to a point 4.7 ft. s. w. of Thomas st., thence n. e. 4.7 ft. to Thomas st., thence e. 23.4 ft., thence s. w. 20.4 ft., thence w. 97.10 ft. to e. s. Hudson st., thence n. 25 ft.; Erskine M. Rodman to Thornton M. Rodman....$1,000

Ludlow st., e. s., No. 90, 25x87.6; Matthew T. Brennan to Michael C. Gross, Sheriff deed....1,250

Ludlow st., Nos. 99 and 101; Delancey st., No. 97; M. T. Brennan, Sheriff, to M. C. Gross....2,410

Ridge st., e. s., 94 ft. s. of Stanton st., 34x100; D. Weisburger to C. Liebler....27,000

Stanton st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Norfolk st., 20x50; Isaac Nelter to August Hartwig....1,000

27th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; Louis Steltaner to David Steltaner....12,000

29th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x32.7; G. Schimmel to G. Leed....5,000

30th st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 1st av., 22.6x98.9; Rosalie, wife of J. Nelter, to A. Hartwig....1,000

36th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x98.9; Richard Twitchin and James Francis Twitchen to Andrew Kiernan and Peter Mathews....8,000

Same property; Jacob Duckardt, sometimes called Jacob Duckart, to Michael Dooley....nom.

39th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x98.9; Sarah Myers to Haunah, wife of George B. S. Wittenbury....50,000

133d st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th av., old line, 25x99.11; James P. Moore to Erastus Brainerd....2,500

5th av., e. s., 74.2 ft. n. of 30th st., 24.7x100; Anna Taylor Barton, widow, to Juan C. De Mier....50,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THESE ELEGANT DWELLINGS WILL BE sold exceedingly low to prompt buyers: No. 7 West and Nos. 18 and 19 East 57th st.; No. 41 West 56th, No. 1 East, No. 8 West 53d; Nos. 16 and 22 West 52d; 5th av., Nos. 5, 42, 70, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, and 959, on Central Park, with stable. N. B.—Some decided bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE.
South-west corner 55th st. and Madison av., near Dr. Hall's new church, a new first-class well-built brown-stone four-story house, with mirrors, burglar-alarm, double floors, &c.; size, 20.6x55; lot 80 feet. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 645.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 38 King st.; the house has fourteen rooms, gas, water, and all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Inquire at No. 54 King st. between 7 and 9 P. M.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PATENT PLASTERING.—Ceilings and walls put up in one-fifth the time of ordinary work, and warranted not to fall. P. G. HUBERT, No. 61 Liberty st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RESIDENCE.
For sale, a four-story stone-front house, three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry. The house was built for the owner's occupancy; every way complete; lot 25x100, house, 25x58. Apply to J. N. KALLEY, No. 211 Montague st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SMALL FARM OF fifty acres, improved, near good markets; price very low and terms easy; with a capable, honest man, would cultivate on shares. JOHN COLVILL, No. 134 Reade st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, LINDLEY M. FERRIS, JR., and ROBERT M. FERRIS, Bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignee of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell as such Assignee, subject to all existing incumbrances, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, that certain property, part of the individual estate of David Colden Murray, described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of ground, with the storehouse and improvements erected thereon, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of South street, in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and now known by the street number sixty-two South street, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Easterly, in front, by South street, westerly, in the rear, by a lot of ground fronting on Wall street, now or late in the possession of Peter Cornell; northerly, on one side, by a lot of ground now or late belonging to the estate of Jonathan Goodhue; and southerly, on the other side, by a lot of ground now or late belonging to John Murray, containing in breadth and front twenty feet and eleven inches, in the rear nineteen feet and six inches, in length on the northerly side sixty-three feet and nine inches, and on the southerly side sixty-one feet, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to the said David Colden Murray by Robert Lindley Murray and wife.—Dated January 7, 1875. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York.
ja8-1aw3wF*

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.
NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875, a lease for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, of the pier foot of 25th st., East River.
For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall. JACOB A. VESTERVELT, S. H. WALES, WILLIAM BUDD, Commissioners of Docks.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 57 Prospect place, 42d and 43d sts. Apply on premises between 7 and 8 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FLAT IN WEST 23D ST.—TO LET, IN A NEW brown-stone house, a flat, consisting of six rooms, with all the modern conveniences, and finished in the best manner; suitable for a very small family only; the house is heated throughout, and has janitor in attendance; two families only in the house; every room has a window communicating with the open air. Apply to J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st., between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. Also two desirable flats in West 14th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LEASE—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, PROPerty in the village of Sing Sing, especially adapted for boarding-house and private livery business. Rent, $1,500 per year. Address B. AUSTIN, Box No. 77 Sing Sing.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DRY GOODS TRADE.
To let or lease, the large building of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, corner of Broadway and Grand st. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—ONLY BETWEEN 32D AND 43d sts. and Madison and 6th avs., in good order; price, under $40,000; net cash will be paid. Address, stating particulars, E. E. M., Post Office Box No. 2,295.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE—A small house in a pleasant locality of the City. Address L., Box No. 5,386 Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.
Capital....$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up....7,907,706 Gold
BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this company, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected:

HENRY DAVID,	DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
CHARLES JENKINS,	ABRAM WAKEMAN,
M. M. VAN BUREN,	J. WINDMULLER,
J. W. BROWN,	WM. H. MONTANYE,
EDWARD SCULLY,	JOHN A. BAUSH,
B. A. MAYEREAU,	JAMES NEEVES,
WILLIAM MILES,	THOMAS WEBB,
NELSON SAMMIS,	GEORGE C. JEFFERIES,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,	NOAH A. CHILDS,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,	JOHN M. BIXBY,
HAML'N BLYDENBURGH,	ANDREW J. BLEAKLEY,
BERNARD McFEELEY,	NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
MERRITT H. SMITH,	DAVID MAHANY,
R. G. HATFIELD,	JOHN ROMER,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	J. B. BLYDENBURGH,
ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE	H. J. BARINGER.

D. D. WHITNEY, President pro tem.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

A PRIME INVESTMENT
JERSEY CITY 7 PER CT. BONDS
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY.
The Capital Stock of this Company is FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, all issued and paid in, in cash.
THE COMPANY HAS NO DEBTS.
JAMES B. HODGSKIN, President.
JAMES B. HODGSKIN, H. R. BALTZER, WILLIAM H. GUION, H. H. VAN DYCK, LAWRENCE WELLS, } Trustees.
City County, and State of New-York, ss.: Adolfo Hegewisch, being duly sworn, says that he is the Treasurer and Secretary of the United States Rolling Stock Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.
A. HEGEWISCH.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1874. EDWIN F. COREY, JR., Notary Public, New-York County.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan for $300,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

$20,000.—A VALUABLE OPENING FOR CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESS MEN.—A party having a large property near New-York, and controlling the business of the place, with buildings, machinery, manufacturing, mercantile, and other enterprises in successful operation, desires a partner to manage business in New-York, silent or active, or would form a joint stock company; have extensive and constant water-power; will make a manufacturing centre; water and rail communication; near coal and iron; can compete with any section in producing and placing any kind of goods in market. Address, for interview, WETMORE, Post Office Box No. 2,550.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. A. WHEELOCK,	MORRIS FRANKLIN,
WM. M. BLISS,	JAMES W. SMITH,
SIMON BERNHEIMER,	CHAS. A. DENNY,
ELIAS S. HIGGINS,	LEONARD J. STIASTNY,
JAMES M. DUNBAR,	WM. L. STRONG,
	JOHN BYERS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WM. A. WHEELOCK was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. WM. M. BLISS, Vice President.
ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1875.
HOLDERS OF SCRIP ISSUED BY THE Mississippi Central Railroad Company, signed P. R. Leigh, agent, are hereby notified that the interest on said scrip will be paid by this company on presentation of the certificates at their office, on and after the 1st day of February proximo.
J. M. C. RODNEY, Assistant Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Caratel Gold Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 615 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.
A. H. WELLINGTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.
On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York; the Semi-annual Dividend due Feb. 1 on the Preferred Stock will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building; also, Dividend (Quarterly) on the Common Stock. JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

D. M. SEAMAN, INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. No. 14 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD COMPANY:
Notice is hereby given that a corporation has been organized under the laws of the State of Arkansas, by the name of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, which corporation has become vested under foreclosure sales with the title to the railroad, land grant, and all other properties formerly owned by the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company.
Pursuant to votes of the Directors of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, passed in accordance with the terms of the decrees of the United States Circuit Court confirming said sales, every holder of the railroad or land grant bonds of the old company, upon the transfer of his bonds, and all rights under them, and his stock in the old company to the new company, will be entitled to receive fifty-five per cent. of the par value of his bonds, excluding coupons, in the stock of the new company, provided he shall at the time of such transfer pay five per cent. of the par value of his bonds, excluding coupons, within sixty days, from Dec. 19, 1874, in cash to the new company. For this five per cent. in cash and interest thereon, until July 1, 1875, each person will be entitled to receive the first mortgage bonds of the new company. The capital stock of the new company is $5,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each.
It is manifestly for the interest of every holder of the bonds of the old company to avail himself of this privilege within the time specified, for otherwise he will be remitted to his distributive share in the proceeds of the sales of the road and lands, which, after payment of expenses, will probably amount to less than one per cent. on the par value of each class of bonds.
The bonds will be received and stock issued at the office of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, No. 70 State st., Boston, Mass., on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1875.
JOSEPH H. CONVERSE, President Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD, TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS.
Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on DEMAND.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 187 BROADWAY, JAN. 13, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

GEO. A. JARVIS, Pres't. ARTHUR H. WALTON, Sec'y.
OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 122 BOWERY AND No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 14, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., also an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent.; both payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.
CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1875.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A DIVIdend of Three and a half per Cent. payable on and after Feb. 1 next.
Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE D. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which, and until the 5th day of February, the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per Cent., payable on demand.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.
JOHN H. BEDELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1875.
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875, $292,040 90.—A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., has been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1875. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS PAYAble on demand. SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAYNES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., per annum; and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.
The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited now will draw interest from Feb. 1.
Assets....$3,255,861 62 | Surplus....$320,001 91
C. W. BRICKERHOFF, Sec'y. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 20, 5:40, 6, 6, 10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8 40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5, 10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. HOFFMAN, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM C. WETMORE, as executor of the last will and testiment of George Long, deceased; Mary C. Lacombe, Sarah E. Burckle, Susan Morrison, Evert D. Long, John Burckle, Susan Burckle, Henry Long, Louisa S. E. Dambman, George F. A. Dambman, and Charles F. W. Dambman, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the County Court-house, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1874.
JOHN T. CORNELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in said City, on the 30th day of September, 1874.
JOHN T. CORNELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja22-law6wF*

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA....SAT., Jan. 23 | JAVA..........WED., Feb. 3
*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27 | CUBA..........WED., Feb. 10
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.
The PARTHIA will sail for Liverpool and Queenstown on SATURDAY, 23d inst. Passengers embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 26, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Feb. 9, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Saturday, Jan. 23
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, DANRE..........Saturday, Feb. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER FRANCE FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6 o'clock, or on Friday evening. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LEMON, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Feb. 9.
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Feb. 16.
From Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $22, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Jan. 30, at noon.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ALPS..........Feb. 5.
ANDES..........Feb. 23.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ETNA..........Jan. 27.
CLARIBEL..........Feb. 13.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 23.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Jan. 27.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
REGULATOR, Capt. WOOD, SATURDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Jan. 26, from Pier 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHAPMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Feb. 21.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SHEPPARD GANDY and WARNER J. ROBERTS, partners, composing the late firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO., and individually, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of February, 1875, at one o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy in charge of the above entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100 and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed my final account as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said section 5,096.—Dated, this 20th day of January, 1875.
GEO. H. CAREY, Assignee,
No. 65 Wall street, New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY CLEWS and THEODORE S. FOWLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Henry Clews and Theodore S. Fowler, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MONMOUTH H. CHAMBERS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Monmouth H. Chambers, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATHEW B. BRADY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,833.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mathew B. Brady of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman st., corner of Nassau st. rooms Nos. 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875.
ja22-1aw3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 8th day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. S. ASPELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before Mr James F. Dwight, Register, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX ROSENSTOCK and LEOPOLD COHEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,931.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Max Rosenstock and Leopold Cohen, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1875.
P. JOSEPH HECKER, Assignee,
ja15-1aw3wF* No. 355 Broadway, New-York City.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—DROPPED ON MONDAY AFTERNOON OR evening, in either Fourth avenue or Broadway cars, an oval, sunken head SEAL RING, dark wine-color stone: a death-bed gift, highly valued. A generous reward paid for its return to Mr. WRIGHT, No. 12 West 19th st., immediately.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED INTENDS TO APPLY to the Board of Health on the 2d of February, 1875, for a permit to slaughter animals on the premises between 34th and 35th sts., 11th av. and North River.
HENRY DRAPER.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England..Tues., Jan. 26, 9 A. M. | Italy...Sat., Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M.
Spain....Sat., Feb. 6, 3 P. M. | Italy....Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........Saturday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced prices. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Jan. 26
CUBA..........Thursday, Jan. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 4
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 30 and Feb. 20, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $645,000.
STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, until THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $645,000 Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:
City Parks Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 645, laws of 1874, payable July 1, 1903..........$100,000
Additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock, authorized by chapter 230, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900..........100,000
Dock Bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by section 6, chapter 574, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1905..........145,000
Assessment Bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 397, laws of 1852, and chapter 580, laws of 1872, payable Nov. 1, 1879..........300,000
Said Stocks and Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st of May and November of each year.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
For full information see *City Record.*
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 20, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STREETS. NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.
PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS REQUIRED for the pupils and others of the Nautical School under the charge of the Board of Education.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the said Nautical School with beef, pork, flour, potatoes, bread, &c., to be delivered on board the ship St. Mary's, now lying at the pier, foot of East 23d st., or at such other place in the Port of New-York as may be hereafter occupied by said ship, in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required and designated.
Two approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from each contractor, and the committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests.
The articles will be inspected by an officer of the school.
For details apply to the Superintendent of the School, on board the ship St. Mary's, foot of East 23d st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.
DAVID WETMORE,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
WM. DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
Committee on Nautical School.
LAW. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
JAN. 19, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT.—Proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of fresh burnt English Portland Cement, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875.
For full information, see *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COAL AND PINE WOOD.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Jan. 29, 1875, for 1,100 tons Coal and 100 cords Pine Wood.
For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 27, 1875, for Hay, Straw, Oats, and Feed.
For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, LEATHER, SHOES AND FINDINGS, HARDWARE, PAINTS, OIL, &c.—Proposals Department of Public Charities and Correction until Jan. 26, 1875. See *City Record.*

AUCTION SALES.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL
Sale of paintings contributed by members in aid of the fund, will take place
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock,
At the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av.
Free exhibition now open, day and evening.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 15th January, 1875.
NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1875, the privilege of keeping for one year floats at the steps at foot of Third Avenue Bridge, Harlem River. For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.
JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.
FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.
o8-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.
CHARLES H. MILLER,
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Executors.
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY,
a11-1aw6mF.*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON,
o2-1aw6mF* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE,
Administrator, with the will annexed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator, No. 49 Wall st. au28-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFFIN, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-1awtf26F*

COAL AND WOOD.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
WE BEG TO INFORM THE REGULAR customers of this company and the public generally that we have decided to discontinue the sale of coal at retail in our yards, namely:
At the foot of 24th st., North River.
At the foot of 3d st., East River.
At the foot of Baltic st., Brooklyn.
The business hereafter will be conducted by Messrs. WARD, TALBOT & OLYPHANT, and we recommend them to our customers with the assurance that they will be served in every respect as well as they have previously been by this company.
R. G. MOULTON,
General Sales Agent,
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

OFFICE OF WARD, TALBOT & OLYPHANT, No. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1875.
HAVING ENTERED INTO THE POSSESSION of the coal-yards lately occupied by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, we are now prepared to deliver Lackawanna coal in any quantities at following prices on yard:
Grate..........$6 00
Egg..........6 00
Stove..........6 20
Chestnut..........5 40
Cartage extra according to distance.
Steamers, grocers, and manufacturers liberally dealt with.
Orders received at principal office as above, No. 33 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, or at any of the yards.
WARD, TALBOT & OLYPHANT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ONE-HALF interest in a manufactory of useful articles in general demand all over the civilized portions of the earth, and which yield from fifty to one hundred per cent. profit; only needs to be examined to be appreciated; reasons for selling, bad health of retiring partner; answer for one week. Address MANUFACTURER, New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF A first-class poultry and vegetable stand; will be sold at a great sacrifice; satisfactory reasons for selling.
F. FINAN, Nos. 5 and 6 Croton Market, 42d st.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING OFFICE. APPLY AT No. 88 John st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S,
No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE, NO. 802 FULTON st., Brooklyn; covers three lots; front on two streets: doing an extensive business; price, $25,000; terms easy; possession May 1. C. D. WILLITS, No. 644 Fulton st.

HARNESS FOR SALE.—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, a splendid coupe harness and a fine, light, single harness, both new, and made by a first-class City maker. Apply at No. 143 East 59th st., third floor.

HARNESS, SLEIGH-BELLS, HORSE BLANKETS.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

TO LET—TWO NEW PRIVATE STABLES ON 52D st., between 5th and Madison avs.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TWO SUNNY, CHEERFUL ROOMS CONNECTING; also, hall room on same floor, suitable for gentlemen, or small family of adults; excellent table, and first class in all respects; terms moderate. No. 156 West 45th st.

TO LET.—ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR OF ENGLISH basement house, on Murray Hill; fully furnished for physician's office; rent moderate. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 322, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—EUROPEAN PLAN—Corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Prices reduced.

5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.
Desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with private table, on moderate terms, at No. 45 5th av.; references exchanged.

TO LET—AT NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., A PARLOR floor, with three rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., and private table if required; location excellent; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Two large and one small rooms, newly furnished, with all first-class conveniences, at moderate rates; breakfast if desired.

NO. 31 EAST 24TH ST.—LARGE FURNISHED room, second floor front, sunny and pleasant, in private American family, without board; good location, at moderate rent: for gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Elegantly-furnished room on first floor for gentleman, without board: also hall-room; references.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR GRAND HOTEL—English basement, reception and adjoining room; suitable for physician; also, large upper room; without board; references.

A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM FACING the south, with plenty of closet room and well furnished, to let to a gentleman at moderate rent. Apply at No. 33 East 24th st.

NO. 63 PARK AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—ELEGANT suit of front rooms to let, with board; also a single room.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, with bath-room attached, at No. 51 East 20th st. House private. References exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, nicely furnished, third story, to let, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms on second floor; a front room (sunny) on third floor, with board.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished second-story back room, with first-class board; terms moderate.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—TWO FINE ROOMS IN a house first-class in all its appointments; references.

NINTH ST., NO. 41 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—A choice of handsomely-furnished rooms, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; references.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—LARGE HALL-ROOM, with closet, with board for a gentleman.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms upper floor; a refined home and liberal table.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—FRONT ROOMS, second and fourth floors, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FOR TWO ADULTS, A THIRD FLOOR and private table in a quiet house. Address F. S., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.
A School for the Education of Teachers and Artists will open on the 1st of January, 1875.
Principal, Mrs. E. SEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking."
Circulars giving full information, at music stores, or sent by mail upon application to ACTUARY, No. 903 Clinton st., Philadelphia.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 16, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

A FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN TO EDUCATE can find a pleasant home and thorough instruction at Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School, Newburg, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,—N. Y. SOCIETY Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water color and oil painting. Evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE for young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR
FOR ALL AND HOW TO GET IT.
MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR
maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure without perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, and PRACTICAL.
MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in their homes and offices. Send for circular with testimonials.
H. C. TERRY & CO.,
No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. and J. C. WELLS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO. New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
(West 28th st., corner of Broadway.)
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WOMEN OF THE DAY!!!
The new Local Comedy by Charles Morton.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS..........as..........Major STEELE
who married a mother-in-law as well as a wife.
Mr. LOUIS JAMES....as....FRANK LAIDLAW, U. S. N.
who thought twice before marrying once.
Mr. W. DAVIDGE..........as..........Dr. SOGDEN
who "didn't remember."
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT......as......Judge PINKETHMAN
who wanted to know.
Mr. GEORGE PARKES....as....THEODORE PRESSCOTT
a butterfly with a sting.
Mr. D. WHITING..........as..........PAUL TILLOTTSON
a man of the courts.
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT....as....META KILLMEYER
one of the indescribable.
Miss ANNIE GRAHAM....as....ADELAIDE LIVINGSTON
who loved, waited, and—lost!
Miss SARA JEWETT..........as..........CLARA HOFFMANN
"In the 'toils.'"
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT..........as..........Mrs. MAJ. SAMSON
the Major's "Nightmare."
Miss NELLIE MORTIMER....as....Mrs. PINKETHMAN
the right hand of the Judge.
Miss NINA VARIAN..........as..........BELLA STEELE
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
WOMEN OF THE DAY.

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!!
A GREAT HIT.
Received with screams of laughter.

PARK THEATRE. TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
Mlle. Berthe Girardin, (from the Porte St. Martin, Paris, her first appearance in the United States,) Mlle. Leontine Minelli, Kid, Vandames, MM. De Querey, Duplan, Genot, Valaire, Chentel.
SATURDAY MATINEE, LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
SOON, GEROFLE-GEROFLA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF THE GARNELLAS.
RETURN OF THE GREAT COMIC ARTIST,
SOL SMITH RUSSELL.
THE CELESTIAL WONDERS,
LING LOOK AND YAMADIVA.
MAY AND PORTER. BANJO DUETTISTS.
ON MONDAY NEXT, THE SHOCK-RAUN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!!
BETTER THAN SARATOGA.
Hearty laughter for two hours.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
GENERAL REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, JAN. 22, AT 2:30 P. M.
THIRD CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mrs. HENRY BUTMAN, Vocalist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

MME. GUTHRIE, NO. 146 WEST 49TH st.—The voice, vocally and elocutionary Culture of the respiration.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS WANT situations.—Cooks, laundresses, house-workers, and young girls; also good colored help, to suit for City or country; German, Swedes, English, French, Irish, &c., and Chinese help for all work, promptly supplied at very reduced wages by the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AN ABUNDANCE OF GERMAN, FRENCH, English, and Irish servants, with the best of characters, males and females, at Jacoum's French Bureau, No. 621 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable young girl: is an excellent waitress and a very good chamber-maid; is neat, active, and very obliging; can furnish the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young woman, who is very quick and orderly with her work; also a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; is very willing and obliging; has five years' City reference. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITING, OR HOUSE-work.—By a French girl: City references; speaks English perfectly; is good nurse, seamstress, or assist generally; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A real good, competent girl; a good waitress and a very neat chamber-maid; is obliging, active, and very neat; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A highly respectable young woman wishes a place as chamber-maid and laundress; is thoroughly efficient in both capacities. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART UP-STAIRS girl, with good references; is a good chamber-maid and waitress. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and sewing; is a good family sewer; is useful and obliging. Call or address for two days No. 169 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 621 East 11th st., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or as waitress in a first-class private boarding-house. Call from 10 to 3, No. 270 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid or waitress; no objection to go in the country. Address H. B., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook; also excellent baker and pastry cook; will assist with the washing, if required; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT first-class cook, with good City references. Can be seen at present employer's, who is going to Europe. Also, a first-class Protestant Scotch laundress; good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD, thorough cook, and an excellent baker; can do all kinds of meats and soups; is economical and neat in her kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; no objection to private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO COUSINS, one as good cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist in washing; best City reference from last place. Call for two days, No. 335 East 22d st., first floor, front room.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING.—BY A neat young woman as good family cook and to assist in washing; has good reference from her former employer; is very clean and obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GOOD German woman; can cook, wash, and iron well; or chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-work; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman from Canada as first-class cook; no objection to coarse washing; best City references. Call at No. 323 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS in every way a competent cook; is obliging, prompt, tidy, and has the best of references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French and English cooking; City or country; good reference; can take entire charge of her kitchen. Call at No. 525 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT, NEAT AMERICAN woman to do the cooking and washing of a family or would do cooking only; City reference given. Call at No. 38 West 13th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, in a private family; is an experienced cook; good baker; can be well recommended. Call at No. 342 East 34th st., second floor, back.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable young women, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 249 West 30th st.

COOK AND TO DO WASHING AND IRONing in a small private family; best City references. Call at No. 158 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (PROTESTANT,) with the best of City references, understanding French and Spanish cooking. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 332 1st av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, OR real cordon bleu, with good City references; is strictly first class. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, with City references, to be generally useful, or care children, sew, or chamber-work, waitress, &c.; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE SWEDISH girl as general servant; is a good plain cook and laundress; has good reference, and will work for moderate wages in City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady; first-class reference given and required; will make herself generally useful. Address No. 2 West 123d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED HIPPODROME.
THE ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE OF A LIFETIME CULMINATING IN THE GRANDEST AMUSEMENT CONCEPTION OF THE AGE.
ORIENTAL PAGEANTRY AND MAGNIFICENCE
Utterly eclipsed in every detail of the glittering scenes enacted in this
ENORMOUS TEMPLE OF WONDER.
CONSTANT INCREASE OF ASTOUNDING ATTRACTIONS
Does not alter the half-price admission which has received the unqualified recognition of a delighted public.
EVERY FEATURE OF THE VAST PROGRAMME of daring Ladies' Hurdle and Flat Races, Roman Chariot Races, and Grand Spectacular Pageantry is given in full both afternoon and evening.
GRAND MENAGERIE OPEN AT 1 AND 6:30.
PERFORMANCE AT 2:30 AND 8.
SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF TROTTING CARNIVAL AT HIPPODROME THIS FRIDAY NIGHT.
GRAND TOURNAMENT,
giving a faithful representation, complete in all details, of the thrilling feats of arms of the Ancient Knights of Chivalry, on Monday night, Jan. 25.

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!!
BRILLIANT AND AMUSING.
The liveliest play produced this season.

KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA.
Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 25.
A BRIEF SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA.
NEW CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
MONDAY, JAN. 25, IL TROVATORE.
TUESDAY, Jan. 26, first appearance in two years of America's favorite tenor,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
in Wallace's charming opera, MARITANA.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, FAUST.
THURSDAY, BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY, JAN. 29,
first time in this City, in English, of Ambrose Thomas' charming and successful opera, MIGNON.
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE, SATURDAY,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Sale of seats commences Thursday, Jan. 21, at 8:30 A. M., at Academy of Music, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway. Reserved seats, $2. See circulars at music stores and Academy of Music for full casts of the operas.

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!!
THE GREAT COMIC PLAY.
Crowded audiences roaring with laughter.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FOURTH WEEK.
CONTINUED GRAND SUCCESS OF
☞ LITTLE EM'LY, ☜
which will be presented for a
FOURTH WEEK, EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE,
with the popular actor and author,
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
in his inimitable impersonation of the character of MICAWBER.
The piece is offered with all the advantages of perfectness of cast, delightful music, and beautiful scenery.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
EVENING AT 8. JOHNNY THOMPSON in ON HAND. | AFTERNOON AT 2. THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. E. T. STETSON as
NICK OF THE WOODS.
CAPTAIN KYD.
Signor GOSHEN in his act of BOUNCING.
MONDAY, S. C. FRANCE in MARKED FOR LIFE.

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!!
AN ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS.
All the favorites in the cast.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
First week of the great society drama,
CLOTILDE;
OR, THE BRUISED HEART.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. SEATS SECURED.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—FOURTEENTH night, second season, SATURDAY, Jan. 23, Tammany Building, East 14th st., from 8 to 12 P. M.
GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON,
No. 51 East 4th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman; wages no object; speaks English; is a good cook; willing, neat, tidy, and a very good servant. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN cut and fit; an operator on machine; good hair-dresser; references. Call for two days at No. 1,224 Broadway, hair store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SWEDISH woman as first-class laundress; has the best of references as to competency and character; will do some chamber-work; is neat, willing, and obliging. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress or to do fine washing and chamber-work; is willing and agreeable; has good references; City or country. Call for two days at No. 330 East 22d st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS excellent laundress, or would do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; good City references. Call at No. 10 Union court, (University place,) between 11th and 12th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a strictly private family; has the best City references. Call or address No. 525 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH LADY AS monthly nurse to ladies, or to take care of an invalid; good reference. Call till suited, at No. 209 East 20th st., front basement.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 186 8th av., near 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO can bring best City reference. Apply at No. 68 West 43d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS INFANTS' nurse or chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 319 East 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY, A FAST sewer; would like to go out by the day, week or month, in families to sew; understands all kinds of sewing and embroidery; $1 per day. Call at No. 305 East 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—EMPLOYMENT BY THE DAY OR week, or would live in a private family by the month; has six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 338 East 28th st.

SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE—NO. 108 East 27th st.—Several Swedish and French servants, for all positions; all Protestants. Maurice Lindguist, (Swede,) proprietor. Waiters a specialty.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 252 West 47th st., between Broadway and 8th av.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND DAIRY-WOMAN.—BY A Protestant married pair, Hollanders, speaking English; good recommendations; man a good coachman and useful man; wife a good dairy-woman; to go on a gentleman's place; no objection to taking charge of a small farm. Address G. P. Hoff, No. 280 Furman st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUST-worthy single man, of long experience in City and country; can take care of road horses, tend furnace, and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; is temperate and obliging; best City and country references. Address T., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUST-worthy single man; City or country; tend furnace and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; temperate and obliging, and highly recommended. Address Coachman, Box No. 280 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT middle-aged man; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; long and satisfactory reference as to honesty and capability. Call or address Thomas, No. 644 6th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS coachman or groom. Apply or address C. B., No. 14 West 50th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS coachman or groom. Apply or address C. B., No. 140 West 50th st., for two days.

WAITER—COOK.—BY AN ITALIAN MAN AND his wife, one as good, plain cook; the other as waiter and useful man; cook will wash; both speak French, Italian, and a little English; wages not an object; country or City. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER OR coachman; not long in this country, but has the highest testimonials from France; is capable, willing, and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WITH City references, as an accomplished waiter; has been a waiter in France and in this country; is willing, neat, clean; speaks English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER, BY A Frenchman, in a private family; speaks English; understands his business thoroughly; best City reference. Address T. A., No. 133 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; willing to assist with chamber-work in a private family; best of references. Call or address No. 613 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AS waiter; is a very neat, tidy, quiet man, understanding perfectly the business. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AS INFANT'S NURSE A COMPETENT woman with reliable reference. Call for two days at No. 69 Union place, (4th av.,) between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO general house-work, to go to Flushing, Long Island; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply to H. D. ALLEN, No. 29 West 31st st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE.—Call at No. 3 East 27th st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GOOD CLOTH CAP finishers. Apply at No. 106 Allen st., first floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.
Play is over at 11:10 o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT,
Adolphe D'Ennery's great romantic drama, adapted for this theatre by Hart Jackson, Esq., and entitled
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY
SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 1:30, sixth matinée of THE TWO ORPHANS.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND BARNUM'S, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!!
A COMIC TRIUMPH.
Don't marry your mother-in-law.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
10TH, 11TH AND 12TH WEEKS
of the engagement of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, and 75th Nights.
Mr. MONTAGUE, Mr. GILBERT, Messrs. BECKETT, ARNOTT, POLK, HOLLAND, LEONARD, EDWIN, Mesdames DYAS, LEWIS, PONISI, BURKE, SEFTON, and BLAISDELL will appear.
Carriages ordered for 10:40. Seats secured four weeks in advance.

MACCABE.
ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.
Every evening at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
Fourth month in New-York of the brilliant success of
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original, mirthful and Ventriloquial entertainment
BEGONE DULL CARE.
The programme for the present week will be of
SURPASSING EXCELLENCE,
Including "The Wandering Minstrels,"
"Miss Mary Ma—," "The Fascinating Fellow,"
"The English Railway Porter,"
"Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of
"SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN,"
in which Mr. MACCABE will PERSONATE TWO CHARACTERS AT ONCE (MALE AND FEMALE.)
Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!!
THE NEW LOCAL COMIC PLAY.
Gorgeous society toilets. Realistic local scenery.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Mrs. ROUSBY as THE LADY ELIZABETH.
The great dramatic triumph of the season,
Mrs. ROUSBY'S LADY ELIZABETH.
Fifteenth to twenty-first performance, and
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
Mrs. ROUSBY in her original rôle of
THE LADY ELIZABETH,
as performed by her nearly one thousand times in Tom Taylor's grand historic play,
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,
produced with new sceneries, costumes, properties, appointments; a strong cast, including Mr. GEO. CLARKE.
Next SATURDAY—Last Matinée but one.
Seats secured at the box-office and at 701 Broadway.

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!!
SPECIAL MATINEE.
Saturday at 1:30 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
BEECHER.
REV. THOMAS K. BEECHER,
of Elmira,
will lecture before
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 22.
Subject—"The Led and the Leaders."
Admission..........50 cents.

THE CHARITY BALL.
(THE TWENTIETH.)
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, 4th February,
UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT.

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!!
RAVISHING COSTUMES! HEARTY LAUGHTER.
Seats may be secured two weeks ahead.

THE CHARITY BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEB. 4.
Gentlemen purchase for the above KID GLOVES, $1 to $2 50 per pair.
EVENING TIES, 25 cents to $1 50 each.
French embroidered SHIRTS, $4 to $20 each, at
PEREGO'S, NO. 85 NASSAU ST.

SHAUGHRAUN WALTZ
By THOMAS BAKER, with portraits of either Mr. Boucicault, Mr. Montague, or Miss Lewis. In consequence of the unprecedented demand for this beautiful waltz, we have not heretofore been able to fill one-tenth part of our orders. From and after the 20th inst., we will receive five hundred copies every day, which number will, we trust, prevent further disappointments.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to their old friends and the public generally that they have leased the beautiful rooms, No. 37 Union square, formerly occupied by Philip Phillips, where they may be found all hours of the day by parties wishing to engage their services. They will hold parlor concerts at these rooms when not otherwise engaged, the same to be announced in the morning papers on the day of concert.

JEANIE JEWELL HOTCHKISS'
DRAMATIC RECITALS,
STEINWAY HALL.

THE TURF.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.
TROTTING CARNIVAL.
THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, JAN. 22, 1875.
These trots are under the direction of
J. D. WALTON AND DAN MACE.
One mile and repeat, to saddle, to rule.
PURSE, $500—First, $250; Second, $150; Third, $100.
Dan Mace enters s. m. Mary M., color blue.
W. E. Wicks, of Newburg, enters b. g. Sherman, color black and red.
John Murphy enters r. g. Copperbottom, color green.
D. B. Gough enters ch. g. Dan Miller, color black.
Ben Mace enters b. g. Longfellow, color gray and blue.
H. Hynard enters b. m. Carrie Cook, color black and blue.
EVERY MAN NAMED WILL POSITIVELY RIDE.
Also, same night, one mile and repeat.
GREAT TROTTING MATCH
between the famous horses
Dan Castello's s. g. Dan Castello, color red.
Dan Mace's b. g. Trenton, color blue.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

ORGANS.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,
Unapproached in capacity and elegance. WINNERS of three highest Medals and Diploma of Honor at VIENNA 1873, Paris 1867; and at Industrial Exhibitions in America always. NEW STYLES, with most important improvement ever made. Piano-Harp Cabinet Organs ($200), a NEW and EXQUISITE COMBINATION of these instruments. NEW COMBINATION and SOLO STOPS. Etagere Organs ($175), very rich. New Terms of Easy Payments. RENT PAID THREE YEARS BUYS AN ORGAN. Catalogues free. Warerooms, No. 25 Union square.

LECTURES.

THE HARLEM LIBRARY
AND READING-ROOM.
6,000 VOLUMES AND ALL PERIODICALS.
No. 2,238 3d av., near 122d st.
TERMS:
$3 00 FOR ONE YEAR.
2 00 FOR SIX MONTHS.
1 25 FOR THREE MONTHS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR the people in the great hall, at 8 P. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 23, the lecture will be delivered by Prof. George L. Goodale, of Harvard College, on
THE SEED AND ITS GERMINATION,
Being the first of a series of four lectures on Botany. Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the book-stores of A. Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in
LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

MR. R. V. R. SCHUYLER BECOMES A partner in our firm from this date.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL COMPENSATION FOR SHERIFF CONNER'S SERVICES—THE OLD RATES RE-ESTABLISHED—RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PARK DEPARTMENT—NON-RESIDENTS PROHIBITED FROM HOLDING OFFICES IN THIS CITY AFTER MAY 1—THE COST OF KING KALAKAUA'S RECEPTION.

The Board of Aldermen held a protracted session yesterday. Among the principal matters brought before the board was the report in favor of paying Sheriff Conner's bills by fixing rates of compensation for his special services in summoning jurors, conveying prisoners to the various jails, and transmitting to the Secretary of State a report of the commitments in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions. The rate proposed will, it is said, add $70,000 a year to Mr. Conner's income. President Lewis having taken the chair, the Clerk read a communication from Mr. John B. Haskin in reference to procuring quarters for the civil and Police courts of the annexed district, and it was ordered on file.

A communication was received from a number of working men protesting against breaking stone by steam-power in some of the departments. It was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Resolutions were then adopted requesting the Mayor to procure from the Controller a report containing the names of persons holding stands in the market, and the amounts paid by each, and also to obtain from Commissioner Van Nort a list of works ordered by the Common Council in which he had not taken action.

Alderman Reilly moved that the Committee on Railroads be directed to report the number of streets, avenues, and public places now incumbered by unnecessary railroad tracks, with the measures necessary to compel the use of two tracks only. The motion was adopted.

Alderman Lysaght then called the attention of the board to the appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, made by the Board of Apportionment, to procure evidence in the Ring suits, and moved that the Controller be prohibited from paying out any of the money except upon the certificate of the Mayor and Corporation Counsel. This motion was adopted, although it is claimed that the Aldermen have no power over the Board of Apportionment, which directed how the appropriation should be disposed of.

Alderman Gross here rose and handed a set of resolutions, covering four closely-written foolscap pages, to the Clerk, who was desired to read them. This duty was complied with at once. In the voluminous paper were many reflections upon the whole management of the Park Department, and the animals in the menagerie came in for a share of sympathy. Mr. Gross' papers directed the Committee on Arts and Sciences to ask the following questions:

1. Are the powers, duties, and profits exercised by the Architect and Superintendent of Parks in accordance with the statutes? 2. Is the architect a professional and skillful man whose plans were carried out, or had they to be submitted to other professionals, and did this cause additional expense to the City? 3. What services were rendered for the sixty thousand dollars paid to the Bureau of Topography? 4. Has the Engineer of Construction received a salary of five thousand dollars a year, and what work did he perform for the money? 5. Was not the wall along Eighth avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninetieth street, built twice on account of faulty grading by engineers, and was not a similar blunder made on Manhattan square? 6. What was the cost of the sheep-house on Eighth avenue, and does it answer the purpose for which it was built? Is the building, which is said to have cost $250,000, unfit to keep the animals in a healthy condition, on account of improper ventilation, and is the mortality great and the keeping of the sheep a costly luxury? 7. Is the Superintendent of Central Park the lessee of the Mount St. Vincent building, and is it repaired at the expense of the Park Department?

These questions were referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences, who will probably seek the information required next week.

Alderman Reilly offered an ordinance designed to take from the Receiver of Taxes the power to appoint a Marshal for the collection of arrears of personal taxes, and confer it upon Mayor Wickham. The office yields to the lucky incumbent about twelve thousand dollars in the first part of the year, and Mr. Reilly's ordinance gives to the Mayor the right to appoint a Marshal within three days after its passage. It was laid over. A communication was received from the Department of Charities stating that it is using the ninety thousand dollars appropriated for the out-door poor in purchasing and supplying coal to persons reported by the ward committees to be in a destitute condition. The paper was ordered to be printed. Another communication was received from Commissioner Van Nort reciting that no public improvements could be commenced by contract between Dec. 1 and April 15, under the ordinance, but that some improvements could be done by day's work. It was placed on file.

Alderman Reilly called up the report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of paying Sheriff Conner the following rates of compensation for special services:

For summoning petit jurors for the various civil and criminal courts of record of the City and County, the sum of thirty-five cents for each juror summoned.

For making reports to the Secretary of State of convictions in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Sessions, and Special Sessions, the sum of fifty cents for each conviction reported.

For conveying convicts and prisoners from the City Prison to the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, House of Refuge, Randall's Island, and from the City Prison to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the Court of General Sessions, and back to City Prison, the sum of $1 75 for each convict so conveyed.

Alderman Reilly moved that the report be adopted.

Alderman Howland, in opposing it, said he had no doubt that the committee to whom it was referred had given it due consideration, but it involved very grave questions. The report proceeds upon the assumption that the rates named were paid to the predecessors of Mr. Conner, but there was a heavy litigation in progress in relation to ex-Sheriff Brennan's bills. He understood that the action of the board was to be made the foundation of legal proceedings to recover the claims of the Sheriff. The rates proposed seemed to him to be excessive for the services rendered. The charge of fifty cents for each commitment in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions was, he thought, particularly so. He understood that the commitments were reported by the Clerks of the courts to the Sheriff, and that the latter merely tabulated and sent them to the Secretary of State. For writing a name the Sheriff asks fifty cents, and for summoning a juror he wants thirty-five cents, although one man could serve two hundred jury notices in a single day. The Sheriff also asks $1 75 for conveying a prisoner from a court to the Tombs and to other jails, but he believed the work could be done much cheaper. He understood that there were thirty special officers of the courts who conveyed the prisoners to jail.

Alderman Gilon defended the rates fixed in the report, and Alderman Purdy said they were reasonable. Both these members asserted that the Sheriff had a great deal of responsibility upon him in taking charge of prisoners, and that he had to furnish the team attached to the prison-van. Mr. Purdy stated that the Controller had kept Mr. Conner one year out of his money, and that their board should take action upon the matter, the Corporation Counsel having decided that the power lay in their body.

The report was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Lewis, Billings, Blessing, Cole, Gilon, McCarthy, Gross, Guntzer, Lysaght, Morris, Powers, Purdy, Reilly, Robinson, Seery, Shandley, Southworth, and Strack—18.

Negative—Messrs. Howland, Deane and Simonson—3.

The ordinance of Alderman Gilon, prohibiting non-residents from holding offices under the City Government from and after the 1st of May, 1875, was called up, and caused an extended discussion, in which Messrs. Howland, Gilon, and others participated. It was so amended, on motion of Mr. Simonson, as to except employes of the Board of Education, and was then passed, Mr. Howland voting in the negative.

A communication was received from the Finance Department stating that immediate steps were being taken to furnish the board with the information respecting the City finances asked for in the resolution adopted at a previous meeting.

The following bills for the reception of King Kalakaua were presented: Windsor Hotel, board, &c., $6,286 91; coaches, $2,924; total, $9,210 91.

Bills amounting to $3,966 50, incurred during the funeral of the late Mayor Havemeyer, were also submitted, and all of them were laid over. The board then adjourned.

THE DOCK COMMISSION.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES—SALARIES LESSENED AND OFFICES ABOLISHED.

The regular weekly session of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday at the usual hour, at the corner of Leonard street and Broadway, President Westervelt in the chair, and Commissioners Budd and Wales present. The Executive Committee presented a report awarding a contract for building four dock-screws to William Tooker and Daniel Daily, and leasing the easterly half of Pier No. 5, and the easterly half of Pier No. 6, East River, to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company at an annual rent of eleven thousand dollars. After the reception of the report, the following resolution, by Commissioner Wales, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Engineer in Chief be requested to report to this board, with as little delay as possible, whether the bulkhead line, as at present established on the East River, may be so modified as to increase the flow of that river, without detriment to the public interest; and, if so, whether such proposed modification will require the approval of the State Legislature.

Mr. Wales also offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Engineer in Chief to report to the board whether Pier No. 1 North River, now constructing, may be shortened without detriment to its use, and if such reduction of its length would be likely to meet with the approval of the State Legislature.

The committee appointed to see what reduction of offices and salaries could be made submitted its report, which recommended the dismissal of the Mr. John Turner, Chief Superintendent, and Mr. Warren Bassett, his assistant, and the entire abrogation of their offices; the dismissal of Mr. Joseph Conway for non-attendance to duty, and the discontinuance of his office; the reduction of the salary of Thomas Murphy, the Dock Superintendent, from $3,000 to $2,500, and that of the Assistant Secretary of the board from $2,500 to $2,000. The reduction in the salaries of the following named Assistant Dock Superintendents from $2,500 to $2,000 was also recommended: William M. Conkey, S. W. Lloyd, John Richardson, John Makerran, William R. Finlay, Thomas Brown, James Fitzgerald, Thomas McDowell, and John M. Smith. The report was adopted, and the removals and reductions will be made. A resolution was passed criticising the Controller for language he had used in a previous meeting.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

DISCUSSION ABOUT SALARIES—AND OTHER MATTERS OF FINANCE.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held yesterday, Mayor Wickham in the chair.

Controller Green called attention to the deficiency in the appropriation for salaries for the clerks of the Supreme Court and of the Common Pleas, but he said the members should act judiciously in transferring unexpended balances to meet claims.

Mayor Wickham said that it was rather hard for the clerks to have to wait for their money.

Controller Green replied that from nine to ten thousand men employed by the City had been paid in the present month, and the number was exclusive of laborers. If there were exceptional cases they were too much magnified. As to the claims before the board, if they provided him with money he would pay them at once. Mr. Green then exhibited a list of unexpended balances, and the Mayor, on finding that there was a surplus remaining to the credit of his office and of the Permit Bureau for 1874, moved that it be transferred as follows: $2,291 67 to the account of salaries of Supreme Court clerks, and $1,299 98 to the account of the Court of Common Pleas for a like purpose. The motion was adopted.

Controller Green said he had been served with several judgment orders, and he moved that bonds to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars be issued to pay them.

Mayor Wickham asked what the judgments were for.

Controller Green, in reply, stated that one of them was for the amount of a contract in favor of George W. Fuller. The contract, which was awarded by William M. Tweed, was for paving Elizabeth street. That street having been once paved, the expense had to be borne by the whole City. The amount of the judgment was eight thousand dollars. The motion was then adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to issue $100,000 worth of assessment bonds, was also adopted, and the resolution of Mr. Green reciting that it is inexpedient to transfer unexpended balances to meet deficiencies in former appropriations, was called up and again laid over. The board then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

THE FUNERAL OF WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL.

THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION CROWDED—A HANDSOME TRIBUTE TO A NOBLE LIFE.

The impressive funeral service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was pronounced yesterday morning over the body of the late William Henry Aspinwall at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue, corner of Eleventh street. A congregation representing the culture and wealth of the City assembled to witness the ceremony, and crowded to overflowing every available portion of the church. The floral decorations were very profuse and tasteful. On the altar was placed a floral crown of tuberoses and tea roses, a floral cross, and a bouquet. On the left of the chancel step stood an ivy cross; on the right a cross of tuberoses, and in the centre a superb cross of large white lilies, the steps being carpeted with countless wreaths and bouquets. The font on the left of the chancel was filled with creeping-ivy, brilliantly-tinted leaves, white lilies, and roses. The chancel rail and the numerous columns were handsomely dressed with evergreens. After a short prayer delivered at the residence of the deceased by the Rev. John Cotton Smith, the casket containing the remains was borne to the church, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Gen. William J. Sherman, Henry E. Pierrepont, George N. Titus, Adam Norrie, A. A. Low, W. M. Jenkins, James W. Alsop, James Lenox, Robert B. Minturn, F. W. De Peyster, Royal Phelps, J. B. Wright, J. W. Beekman, Thomas W. Ludlom, and Henry W. Sargent acting as pall-bearers. The cortege was headed by Lloyd Aspinwall and Rev. John Aspinwall, sons of the deceased. On the arrival at the church the casket was borne up the centre aisle, preceded by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Howland, Rev. Henry C. Potter, and Rev. John Cotton Smith. The casket, which was of oak, covered with black cloth, was ornamented by six solid silver knobs, and bore the following inscription, engraved on a solid silver plate:

WILLIAM HENRY ASPINWALL,
Born Dec. 16, 1807.
Died Jan. 18, 1875.

At its head was placed a large wreath of tuberoses and immortelles. The carpet around the trestles was strewn with loose red and white roses, tuberoses and tea roses, in the form of a large ellipse. Among those present were Mr. A. T. Stewart, Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, Mr. Stewart Brown, Mr. James M. Brown, Mr. Frederick G. Foster, Mr. Abraham Bininger, Mr. Royal S. Pond, Mr. James Renwick, Mr. Henry B. Renwick, Mr. H. A. Smyth, Mr. John A. Hadden, Gen. Ward, Mr. R. L. Stuart, Hon. Moses Taylor, Rev. Dr. Hall, Mr. John Taylor Johnston, Mr. John J. Cisco, Mr. Samuel Sloane, Mr. John Stewart, Mr. William H. Davidge, Mr. William H. Webb, and all the members of the Executive Committee of the American Church Missionary Society. The employes of the deceased came from Tarrytown to the City to attend the funeral of their late employer. After the services the funeral proceeded to Green-Wood Cemetery, where the remains will be interred. The flowers used to decorate the church on the occasion will be sent to St. Luke's Hospital.

THE WILL OF DUDLEY S. GREGORY.

The will of the late Dudley S. Gregory has been admitted to probate in the office of the Surrogate General of the State of New-Jersey, and is now filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The will is dated Sept. 30, 1874, and was witnessed by A. A. Hardenbergh, Congressman elect from the Seventh District, and E. W. Kingsland. Charles E. Gregory, David H. Gregory, and Dudley S. Gregory, 3d, are appointed executors. There are no bequests to any public institution, and with one exception, none to any person outside the family. The property known as the Adirondack Steel Works is bequeathed in equal shares to his four sons, Dudley S., Charles E., David H., and Benjamin, subject to certain annuities afterward specified, with the exception of Benjamin's share, which is not subject to the payment of any annuity. The annuities referred to are as follows: Emily Maria Gregory, widow of Walter Gregory, $1,000 a year during her life, and to each of her two children $500. If either of these parties dies the amount is to be paid to the survivors and while the children are minors, their annuities are to be paid to their mother. Kate W. McIntyre Gregory is to receive one thousand dollars per annum. Mrs. Eliza Steele, a sister of Mr. Gregory's late wife, and Adam Thompson, a colored servant, are to receive one hundred dollars each, the latter for "long and faithful services," to be paid from a sum invested by the executors for that purpose. The first payment on the annuities is to be paid six months after the death of the testator. No advances that have been made to any of Mr. Gregory's children are to be deducted from their bequests. A bequest of ten thousand dollars in money is made to Clara Gregory Catlin. All the residue of the estate, real and personal, is bequeated to Mary L. Gautier, Clara B. Sutton, Dudley S. Gregory, Ann Maria Clark, Charles E. Gregory, and David H. Gregory, in equal shares of two-thirteenths each, and the remaining one-thirteenth to Dudley S. Gregory 3d. The entire estate is estimated to be worth about one million dollars.

A VIOLENT PRISONER.

Patrick Barrett was brought into the Tombs Police Court yesterday by Officer Flanagan, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He resisted the officer stoutly, and it was with great difficulty that he was got into the "prisoners' box." No sooner was he inside than he made a terrific onslaught upon David McCarroll, a fellow-prisoner, whose face and head he pounded almost to a jelly before assistance could be rendered. When McCarroll was rescued his face streamed with blood, and he presented a shocking appearance. Barrett then turned on Officer Carr and struggled like a maniac, but he met his match and was soon reduced to docility, and then arraigned before Justice Smith, who fined him $10 and required him to give $1,000 bail to keep the peace for a year, and to stand committed until the fine is paid and the bail found. This is equivalent to a year's imprisonment, as Barrett can neither pay the fine nor find the bail. On his way down stairs he tore a door off its hinges, clinched Officer Carr, and fought like a tiger until he got to his cell.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

William Fetterman, aged about eighteen, in the employ of Peter Hughes, a fruit-dealer in Burling Slip, was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday on the charge of passing a counterfeit twenty-dollar note, purporting to be issued by the Shoe and Leather National Bank, of this City. It is charged that he stole the note from his employer's desk, where it had been put aside, took it to the Apprentice's Library on Broadway, and there induced a boy, named Albert Cohn, of No. 171 East Broadway, to take it to Ferrigan & McCord's bar and lunch-room, No. 125 Grand street, to get it changed. He made Cohn believe that the note was good, and told him that he would pay him a dollar that he owed him when he got the change. The note was changed at the bar-room on the 14th inst., and was subsequently traced to Fetterman. He was held in default of $2,000 bail.

TOPICS ON 'CHANGE.

RAILROAD COMPLICATIONS—THE C., C. AND I. C. TROUBLES—PLANS OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH—MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL BONDS—PACIFIC MAIL—MR. SAGE DECLINES THE DIRECTORSHIP—FALSE REPORTS—THE STREET TELLS STORIES AND THE PROPER AUTHORITIES DENY THEM.

The C., C. and I. C. Railroad Company defaulted in the August interest on their second mortgage bonds. Should they make another default in February the bondholders will have a right to foreclose. The Pittsburg, St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, who are the lessees of the C., C. and I. C. road, have determined in case of default to apply to the courts for such relief as it may be in their power to grant for the purpose of enforcing the terms of the lease. The original lease guaranteed that thirty per cent. of the gross earnings of the road should be set aside, it being supposed that this would be sufficient to meet the interest on twenty millions of dollars' worth of bonds, including five millions of dollars of second mortgage bonds. Differences subsequently arose between the lessor and lessee in regard to these conditions, and as a result an amended lease was substituted in which the guarantee of interest to be paid was fixed at $15,800,000, the $15,000,000 representing first mortgage bonds of the C., C. and I. C. Company, and the $800,000 a prior lien discovered after the original lease had been executed. The C., C. and I. C. Company also agreed to fund the balance of their debt in income bonds, but they have done nothing as yet to carry out the terms of this provision; on the contrary, their debt has been increased until it now amounts to $27,000,000.

The Directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad met in secret session on Wednesday afternoon to consider what action it might be advisable to take to raise money to meet their February liabilities. It is understood that the question under debate was the abandonment of the scheme of selling seven per cent. gold bonds at par, which has practically failed, and the funding of the accrued coupons on the bonded debt of the company as a substitute. No conclusion was arrived at, and an adjournment was had until yesterday afternoon, when there was a session of nearly two hours in duration. Finally, under representations that the stockholders had promised to take one-quarter of the amount of the new seven per cent. gold bonds contingently, it was decided to press the sale of the remainder, and in that way raise the necessary funds.

Aaron S. Bright, who claims to own bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railway Company, under a mortgage executed in 1858 to William Barnes, as Trustee, filed a bill in equity some time ago in the United States Circuit Court, against the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company and others, praying for an injunction restraining the defendant from reissuing, for ten years from the 1st of November last, the overdue bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Company, and from placing on the market thirty-five million dollars, worth of bonds secured by mortgages on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company. It is alleged that that the mortgage to Barnes was foreclosed in 1859, and that the Supreme Court of the United States subsequently held that the mortgage and foreclosure were void as against judgment creditors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Company. At the sale under the foreclosure, the property was bought by the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railway Company, which was afterward made a defendant in a foreclosure suit brought on a former mortgage, which suit resulted in a foreclosure and sale, the property being purchased by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company. Bright brought suit in 1868, in the Supreme Court of this State, to foreclose the Barnes mortgage, alleging that it had not been precluded by the foreclosure proceedings on which the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company had become the purchaser. In this suit Judge Barnard granted an injunction, and appointed James M. Sweeney Receiver. It is alleged that this action of Judge Barnard formed one of the grounds of his impeachment and removal. Before Sweeney's appointment the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court to restrain Sweeney from acting as Receiver, and to have the Barnes and Bright mortgages adjudged foreclosed by virtue of the proceedings previously taken for that purpose. The suit in the State court was then practically abandoned, and the order appointing Sweeney was vacated. Argument on the suit to restrain the reissuing of the overdue bonds and the placing on the market of the $35,000,000 worth of bonds, was begun yesterday before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, and is to be continued to-day.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company has executed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in trust, a consolidated mortgage covering its entire property. Three millions of the bonds issued under this mortgage have been taken by Drexel, Morgan & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., and J. S. Kennedy & Co. for account of their clients in this country and Europe. The principal and interest of each bond is guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company by special indorsement.

Mr. Russell Sage thus defines his position in regard to the Pacific Mail Directorship, to which he was recently elected: "The matter stands in just the same position as it did when I sent in my letter of declination. My reasons were that my business requires too much of my time to permit me of accepting any new responsibility. Those reasons still hold good. They sent back my letter with a request that I should reconsider it, and I was waited on by shareholders representing ten millions of stock, who endeavored to influence me to accept. I feel for them, of course, but I don't see why I should neglect my own business on that account. The Directors have held several meetings since, and have asked me to continue to withhold my letter in the hope, I suppose, that I may change my mind. I have complied that far, but my letter is still in my pocket ready to be returned to them whenever they ask for it."

The Executive Committee of the Stock Exchange did not have a quorum on Wednesday afternoon.

The advertised meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to receive the report of the committee on the proposed amendment to the State Constitution empowering the Governor to appoint a Superintendent of Canals, did not take place yesterday. The committee desired more time, in view of new complications that have arisen, and a fortnight was granted them, until the next regular meeting.

The Western Union Telegraph Company are moving some of their departments into their new building. The operating and receiving departments will be the last to be removed.

A committee of the New-York Board of Trade, consisting of Messrs. Leander Darling, John Lung, G. W. C. Clarke, Silas B. Dutcher, and W. O. Woodford, met yesterday to investigate the availability and scope of the steam canal system of transportation, for the purpose of reporting whether the board, collectively or individually, can take any action which would promote the interests of New-York by favoring the further adoption of the Baxter system. The committee examined Mr. Baxter at considerable length.

The Executive Committee of the Gold Board have decided to take no action on the spurious dispatches recently sent out on the tape of the Manhattan Quotation Company. They regard them as matters with which they have nothing to do. Members who may have lost through the dispatches must settle as best they can individually with the Manhattan Company.

Messrs. Allen, Stephens & Co. say that the dispatch printed yesterday morning by a contemporary in regard to the making of a mortgage by Mr. Allen to the firm is incorrect in its general tenor. They refused to furnish details on the plea that it was a private matter. They had no connection with the Cook County National Bank, and are in no wise affected by its failure. They have explained their position to all their correspondents, and thus far no one has expressed dissatisfaction. Should any do so they are prepared to pay their drafts on sight. "This is all," Mr. Blennerhassett said, "that the public have to do with."

A variety of rumors were in circulation toward the close of business hours yesterday, all of them affecting the standing of one or more Chicago banking-houses. The one most prominently mentioned was the Fourth National Bank, the drafts of which, it was stated, had been thrown out by its New-York agents. On inquiry at the office of the Bank of New-York, the correspondent of the Fourth National in this City, it was ascertained that the report was thoroughly groundless. The only thing which could have given currency to such a rumor was the fact that the officers of the Bank of New-York had refused payment of two drafts from Chicago until certain irregularities on their face could be explained. This was promptly done by telegraph, and the Bank of New-York has since gone on cashing the drafts of its Chicago correspondents, as fast as they are presented. The President and Cashier of the Bank of New-York stated to a TIMES reporter that they had not received the slightest intelligence of any trouble in the workings of the Chicago concern, and that they had every reason to believe its affairs were conducted in an efficient and business-like manner. The officers of the last-named institution are R. E. Goodall, President; Charles D. Sherman, Cashier. The capital of the bank on the 1st of January last was $200,000, and its surplus over all liabilities $17,000.

Another of the reports alluded to, was to the effect that a large portion of the assets of the Cook County National Bank, whose suspension on Monday last was published in THE TIMES of the following date, consisted of the discounted paper of a leading life insurance company of New-England. This statement is also emphatically denied by Messrs. Allen, Stephens & Co., of Pine street, the head of which firm is President of the aforesaid bank. No such transaction, they say, or anything at all resembling it, has ever taken place.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Elliott F. Shepperd had an interview with Mayor Wickham yesterday.

The reception of the New-England Society occurs on Thursday evening next, at Delmonico's.

The first annual ball of the William A. Darling Club will be the event at Lyric Hall on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association this evening, at Association Hall.

The Societé Culinare Philanthropique de New-York will give its ninth annual ball, at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2.

President Matsell heard evidence yesterday in a number of complaints preferred against policemen. None of the cases were of public interest.

A numerously-signed call for a meeting to reconsider the grading of grain was sent in to the Produce Exchange yesterday, but no day has yet been fixed.

The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday floating in the North River, at the foot of Fortieth street, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

The subject of a lecture to be delivered by Mr. Charles Moran this evening before the Liberal Club, is "Do Eleemosynary Institutions Benefit Mankind?"

The annual meeting of the North Side Association will be held on Saturday at 4 P. M., in the offices of the Morrisiana Steam-boat Company, North New-York.

Mlle. Marie Aimée, M. De Beer, Mlle. Gandon, Sig. Operti, and full opera bouffe company, sailed for Havana yesterday to fulfill an engagement of six weeks.

Peter P. Lyon, aged eighty, of No. 186 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, fell from a railroad car, at the corner of Grand and Wooster streets, yesterday, and fractured his right arm.

The steam-ship Parthia will sail for Liverpool to-morrow morning. Passengers will be taken on board from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 7 A. M.

Cars were run yesterday for the first time over the new extension line from Vesey street through New Church to the foot of Whitehall street. The fare charged is three cents.

Yesterday's foreign mail aggregated 45,930 letters and 78 bags of newspapers. The Pommerania took 41,000 letters and 72 bags, and the Crescent City 4,930 letters and 6 bags.

A deputation, consisting of Alderman Reilly and other City Fathers, urged Mayor Wickham, yesterday, to appoint Mr. Owen Murphy a Fire Commissioner, but his Honor made no promises.

The heating apparatus connected with the Surrogate's Court and office is so defective as to cause great discomfort, and all the gas-burners were lighted yesterday to make the temperature more endurable.

During the month of December last year the following amounts of policy claims upon twenty-nine life insurance companies were paid: Losses by deaths, $1,455,796 50; mutual endowments, $138,719 88; total, $1,594,516 38.

The Park Department has sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen stating that they cannot now commence work on Morningside and other parks, but that they are ready to proceed with it if money is provided.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the First Baptist Mariners' Sunday-school was celebrated last evening at the church, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, by a grand stereopticon exhibition, with vocal and instrumental music.

Yesterday, Coroner Woltman held an inquest in the case of John Viering, who died from the effects of injuries suffered in falling from the building No. 544 West Thirty-third street, on the 16th inst. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

George St. Clair, of No. 33 Barrow street, was held in five hundred dollars bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged by Officer Hay, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, with keeping a policy shop at the above number.

The thief who stole a watch at the opera bouffe ball was yesterday arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Yorkville Police Court, and remanded to await examination. He described himself as Thomas Williams, aged thirty-two, of No. 45 Water street.

The Republican Association of the Tenth Assembly District met last evening and passed resolutions criticising Gov. Tilden's Message upon the Louisiana difficulties, and commending the action of President Grant in his treatment of the Southern problem.

At the "Infant Class" entertainment of the Thirty-sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, held on Tuesday evening, the Pastor of the church and his wife were the recipients of a silver-plated flower vase and a beautiful tea set, as a token of appreciation from the congregation.

Alfred Miller, aged fifty-nine, foreman at Hammer's distillery, One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, near Brook avenue, committed suicide while at the distillery early yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Coroner Miller, of Morrisania, was notified.

At a special meeting of the Produce Exchange yesterday the following gentlemen were elected members: F. A. Cushman, R. W. Emerson, John H. Evans, Frederick Fortman, Thomas Fyshe, George Heard, F. C. Hennessy, C. P. Kretchman, Frederick Mahlstadt, and M. B. Oakley.

The Ship-owners' Association yesterday passed resolutions of regret at the decease of Mr. Benjamin P. Lunt, late of the firm of Lunt Brothers, Old Slip, owners of a line of vessels plying between this port and Bermuda. Mr. Lunt died on Wednesday, of pneumonia. He was only forty years of age.

A final trot is to take place at the Hippodrome to-night for a purse of five hundred dollars, gentlemen to ride their own horses. The entertainment at this place next week will consist of a grand tournament, after the fashion of the ancients, "as restored and practiced at the South before the late war." It is announced that the pageant will be exceedingly beautiful.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Veteran Association of the Twenty-third Regiment, held yesterday at the armory, the following were elected as officers for the ensuing year: Charles H. Stoddard, President; Andrew Van Tuyl, Vice President; Isaac H. Cary, Jr., Secretary; William J. Martin, Treasurer.

The reception of the Union League Club will be given on Tuesday evening next, at the club-house on Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue. Unusual preparations are being made by the House Committee to make the affair as attractive as possible. The "German" is to be included in the programme of dances, as a feature for the young people.

A committee of the Boston Board of Trade, appointed to report upon the feasibility and importance of the proposed railroad line from Boston and New-England, by way of Poughkeepsie, to the coal-fields of the West, yesterday passed over the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, at the invitation of the Managers, who provided a special train for the occasion.

A meeting of the American Palestine Exploration Society was held last evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Hon. W. E. Dodge in the chair. Rev. Dr. Bliss, President of the college at Beirout, Syria, and Col. J. C. Lane, commander of the expedition now being fitted out for Moab, were present. An interesting discussion was had upon the plans of the work undertaken, and resolutions adopted in favor of a vigorous prosecution of it the coming year.

John H. McKinley, keeper of a hotel and a noted liquor saloon near Fulton Market, was recently adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt by default. He subsequently applied to have the adjudication vacated and to be allowed to put in an answer, on the ground that the requisite number of creditors having a sufficient amount of claims against him had not joined in the petition for his adjudication. Judge Blatchford denied the application yesterday.

Neidiger sued the City to recover five thousand dollars damages for injuries to his buildings in One Hundred and Tenth street, caused by an open sewer. The sewer, which is known as a large trunk sewer, was allowed to remain open for about a year, the result being that there was a land-slide in front of plaintiff's premises, causing the buildings to crack and the tenants to vacate them. The court, Judge Lawrence, dismissed the complaint, holding that the contractor, if any one, and not the City, was liable for the damage complained of by the plaintiff.

In General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney Russell called up Robert Cafferty, an ex-police officer, indicted for snatching a watch from an acquaintance, named Alexander Cuman, of No. 314 East Thirty-second street, on the 20th of December. Cafferty had been sent to State Prison for highway robbery for two years, from Tioga County, in 1872, and was well known to the Police as a thief. The ex-police officer pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to two years and six months in State Prison.

On the night of the 6th of November Frederick Cochrane, of No. 39 Greenwich avenue, entered a coach with a backman named Joseph H. Harding, and went around the City. On parting with Harding Mr. Cochrane discovered that he had been robbed of his watch and chain, valued at $150, and subsequent investigation showed that the articles in question had been pawned by the thieving backdriver. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Russell accepted a plea of guilty of grand larceny, and Harding was sentenced to five years in State Prison.

While Patrolman Michael Gorman, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was endeavoring to arrest John Cronin, of No. 640 Water street, for acting in a disorderly manner, Cronin struck him on the head with a pitchfork, causing a severe scalp wound.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Marine Society, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, John M. Ferrier; Vice President, Ambrose Snow; Second Vice President, E. G. Tinker; Treasurer, William A. Ellis; Secretary, Joseph Perkins; Attorney, William Allen Butler. The financial report showed the funds of the society to consist of $72,408 02, of which $71,800 was invested in bonds and mortgages, $1,000 in the Dime Savings Bank, and $608 was temporarily deposited with the Shoe and Leather Bank. The amount paid to pensioners amounted to $4,955; at the present time there are sixty pensioners on the list of the society.

At a regular meeting of George Washington Encampment, No. 101, of the Black Knights of Malta, held at No. 453 Fourth avenue, on Wednesday night, the following officers were elected: James Hale, Commander; James E. Henderson, Generalissimo: William Scarff, Captain General; Samuel Gardiner, Prelate; Andrew Bennett, Senior Warden; Alexander McCaughery, Junior Warden; Matthew Patterson, Treasurer; James Colhoun, Register; Thomas Becket, Recorder; William H. Rourlay, Assistant Recorder; D. McWhinney, Standard Bearer; Robert McKinley, Sword Bearer; Thomas McKinley, First Guard; Samuel Ray, Second Guard: James McAlice, Warder; Robert Peel, Sentinel.

Frank McWilliams, alias "John Webb;" John Thompson, alias "John S. Edwards," and James Hayes, alias "Peter Lake," were arrested by Detectives King and Clapp on a requisition from the Governor of Maine for their delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County of that State to stand trial on an indictment found against them for burglary and robbery in that county. Thompson and Hayes agreed to go back in the custody of Officers Hunt and Wakeman, who had been sent for them, but McWilliams denied that he is one of the persons indicted, and he was remanded to the custody of Sheriff Conner to have the question of identity tested on habeas corpus proceedings.

The investigation into the collision between the cattle-boat Colden and the ferry-boat Alaska, by which two lives were lost, was begun yesterday morning, at the office of the Steam-boat Inspectors, in Pine street. George W. Lewis, master of the Colden, was examined at length. He testified to the thickness of the fog, which prevented him from seeing either shore. He supposed he was running in the middle of the river, but the ebb tide carried him in toward the New-York shore. He was running slow, with extra look-outs, and was blowing fog-whistles at intervals of twenty or thirty minutes. When the Alaska was sighted he gave her one whistle and she answered with two and starboarded her helm, crossing the Colden's bows. He immediately starboarded his helm and began to back, but too late to avoid the collision. In starboarding her helm the Alaska did not act in accordance with his signal. In his opinion, had her helm been ported the accident would not have happened. The investigation is to be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

BROOKLYN.

At the recent sale of property for unpaid taxes, 177 parcels of land realized $26,303 92.

Superintendent Folk has issued a general order, directing the Police to enforce the city ordinance against the building of street bonfires.

Health Register Watts report 202 deaths during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 19. Of this number twenty-three resulted from diphtheria.

The first annual reception of the Young Men's Republican Association of the Seventh Ward will take place at Stella Hall on the evening of Feb. 1.

John Flood, one of the young men who jumped from the burning tenement-house at the corner of Hoyt and Pacific streets, on Tuesday evening, died early yesterday morning from the effects of the injuries then received.

A communication was sent yesterday to the Police Commissioners by the Board of City Works, requesting that patrolmen be instructed to report all places where water is allowed to run to prevent freezing. Persons found guilty of wasting water in this way lay themselves liable to a fine of $25, and the risk of having the water cut off without notice.

Thomas McGuire and Lawrence Flood broke into the grocery store of Patrick Lynch, at No. 442 Baltic street, at an early hour yesterday morning. They were arrested before leaving the house by Officer Colohan, of the Third Precinct. Pawn tickets for some watches which were stolen a few nights ago from a jewelry store in Degraw street were found in McGuire's hat.

LONG ISLAND.

At Frederick Wright's ship-yard, at Islip, a sloop-yacht is in course of construction for Capt. Foster S. Clark. Her dimensions are 37 feet keel, 16 feet beam, and 4 feet 6 inches hold. She will be fitted in the best manner with all the modern improvements, and will be launched about the 1st of May.

A son of Mr. Michael Burbick, of Flushing, was handling a revolver a few days ago, when one of the barrels was suddenly discharged, the ball entering the neck of a younger brother, only three years old. When the lad, who is about thirteen years old, saw what he had done, he fled from the house, and has not been seen since. The ball passed through the windpipe, and took a downward course, but could not be found by probing. The child is very low, and his recovery is doubtful.

At a meeting of the Queens County Board of Supervisors at Jamaica yesterday, the Special Committee, to whom, several months ago, was referred the report of Mr. William E. Warren of his examination of the accounts of Mr. Charles A. Roe, late Treasurer of the county, submitted a long report, to which was appended a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the committee Mr. Roe was entirely exonerated from any charge of retaining any money due the county, and recommending that no further action be taken in the matter. The report of Mr. Warren, of which the committee's report is a virtual contradiction, is understood to have cost the county about one thousand seven hundred dollars.

NEW-JERSEY.

The authorities of West Franklin township have determined to erect a new school-house at a cost of eight thousand dollars.

Chancellor Runyon has appointed Michael Sandford Receiver of the Union Bank of Jersey City, which suspended a short time ago.

Ex-Alderman Jerome B. Ward has been elected Superintendent of the Newark Water Works, vice George H. Bailey, resigned. Mr. Bailey still retains the position of Engineer.

Louis Bond was arrested in Elizabeth yesterday while in the act of stealing a horse and sleigh belonging to Dr. Green. He was committed to the County Jail to await trial.

Michael Grimes and Thomas Fallen were brought to St. Michael's Hospital in Newark yesterday, suffering from severe injuries they had sustained by the caving in of an embankment at the new asylum at Morris Plains.

The annual communication of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., State of New-Jersey, yesterday elected W. A. Pembroke, of Elizabeth, M. W. G. M., Marshal S. Smith, of Passaic, D. G. M., and J. L. De La Cour, of Camden, S. W.

At the annual meeting of the New-Jersey Historical Society in Trenton, yesterday, the following were elected as officers: Henry W. Green, LL. D., President; William B. Kinney and Peter D. Duryea, Vice Presidents; William A. Whitehead, Corresponding Secretary; David A. Hayes, Recording Secretary; Robert S. Swand, Treasurer, and William R. Dennis, Librarian. Ex-Gov. Parker was elected to fill a vacancy in the Board of Directors.

AN UNWILLING WITNESS.

Michael J. Quigg keeps a liquor store at No. 120 West Twenty-seventh street. On Tuesday night John Herbert and two unknown men were drinking together in the saloon. Quigg had occasion to go out for change, leaving Herbert, with whom he was well acquainted, in company with the two other men, behind. On his return the three had disappeared, and he also discovered that his money-drawer had been broken open and $26 in cash stolen. Detective Rogers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested Herbert yesterday morning, at an early hour, in bed at No. 120 Prince street. He was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, and the Judge soon found that Quigg was a very unwilling witness. Mrs. Quigg also appeared, and said to the Judge, "Your Honor, I am the person to whom the money belonged, and I, therefore, am the prosecutor. Now, I wish to withdraw the charge, not caring to have this young man punished." "Indeed, madam," replied the Judge, quite astonished, "but permit me to say that the people are the prosecutors, and your husband is only a witness for them." Mrs. Quigg, with evident emphasis, "The people, or the community, or whatever you call it, have nothing to do with this case; I owned the money and I won't prosecute, so you must discharge the man." Herbert was held for trial in one thousand dollars' bail. Mr. Quigg was sent to the House of Detention under five hundred dollars' bail, to appear as a witness when called upon. The Judge had no doubt but that the case was "fixed" by paying back the stolen money, which was all Mrs. Quigg wanted. That lady was very demonstrative in court.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—Corn lower and dull at 85c.@87c. Bran, $1 40. Pork lower and dull at $19 50. Bacon easy; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Whisky firm; Louisiana, 98c.; choice Western, $1. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, par; Sterling, $5 46. Gold, $1 12⅞.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—Spanish Gold 211@212; American, 214@215. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days' Currency, 82@83 premium; short-sight, 84@86 premium; 60 days' Gold, 105@106 premium; short-sight, 108@109 premium; on London, 132@134 premium; on Paris, 108@110 premium.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Live Hogs quiet but firm; receipts, 2,800; sales of common at $6@$6 50; medium to fair, $6 70@$6 90; good packing, $7@$7 15; choice Butchers', $7 20@$7 40; bulk of sales being at $6 90@$7 15; very few remaining unsold.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21.—Printing Cloths decidedly stronger, and generally held at 5¼c. for best 64 by 64, with more active inquiry.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—R. Heidecker, G. W. Briggs, Jr., John H. Magee, Mrs. S. O. B. Cummings, Frank O. Ballou, John B. Dennan, M. Sawyer, John F. Hickey, Mrs. G. B. Sawyer, John Upton, Mrs. Harriet Dix, Miss Louisa Dix, J. Coddington, wife, and nurse, Miss S. C. Barnwell, A. S. Barnwell, James Brown, Mrs. Mary Gloss, John A. T. Flamp, Henry P. Smith, H. M. Johnson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:18 | Sun sets.....5:06 | Moon rises...6:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:11 | Gov. Island...9:00 | Hell Gate..10:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Pommerania, (Ger.) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Mediator, Martin, Fernandina and Port Royal, H. Gelpcke; Richmond, Read, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Elenora Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Louisa Bruno, (Ital.) Russo, Alicante, J. B. Phillips & Son; Jane Adeline, Lindsay, Laguayra, &c., Dallett, Bliss & Co.; La Plata, Phillips, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr., & Son.

Brig Kremlin, Wyman, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. R. E. Pecker, Batchelder, Galveston, C. W. Adams; Emma Heather, Armstrong, St. Jago, Waydell & Co.; Dora M. French, French, St. Jago, J. De Rivera & Co.; Hortensia, Smith, St. Pierre, Simpson, Clapp & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Regulator, Wood, Savannah Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool Jan. 7 and Queenstown 8th, with mds. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallet, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Springer, New-Bedford.

Bark Peleg, (Aus.,) Meneghetto, Rotterdam, 55 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the Southern passage and had fine weather to the Gulf stream; since, strong N. and N. E. gales.

Bark Idea, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Marseilles 89 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 12; took the Southern passage, and had variable weather.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, (of Boston,) Noyes, St. Pierre Martinique, 23 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Sons—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Ethel Bolton, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Swain, Pernambuco 32 ds., with sugar, for Portland.

Schr. William A. Lord, Foster, Boston, for Virginia, anchored at Hart's Island on account of ice.

Schr. Silver Dart, Littlefield, Providence, for Providence.

Schr. L. W. Hannan, Cobb, Providence, for Providence.

Schr. John Ney, Wiley, Providence, for Providence.

Schr. Highlander, Wood, Fall River.

WIND—Sunset, light; N. E., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Pommerania, for Hamburg; Crescent City, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Richmond, for Norfolk, &c.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 16.—Arr. brig Lena, from Martinique.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Arr. steam-ship Gussie, from Indianola.

Sld. steamer Gracia, (Sp.,) Baltimore via Sagua; Ashland, for New-Orleans; Wilmington, for Baltimore; barks Anna Lee, (Sp.,) Savannah; Ernst and Marcia, (Norw.,) New-Orleans.

Jan. 21, arr. steamer Juniata, from Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—Arr. brig Nellie Hastings, from Boston.

MATANZAS, Jan. 19.—Arr. schr. Elizabeth M. Buckley, from Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Eliza White; brigs S. V. Nichols and Lottie, (Br.,) North of Hatteras.

Jan. 20, arr. brig Sarah Gilmore, from Havana.

Sld. brigs Ellen P. Stewart, for North of Hatteras, and Alexander Keitt, for Havana.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Sld. for the United States: Mediator, Expounder, Hampton Court, Kathleen, Sondrenorge, Talisman, Mira, Arlington, D. Chapman, Albert, and Eldra.

Arr. out on the 19th inst.: August, Germania, and Rosa Boetcher.

Arr. out on the 20th inst.: Martha, New World, Minerva, Vallejo, Royal Alice, and James Beake.

Arr. out on the 21st inst., Lawrence Brown, Caprera, B. Sewell, and Orissa.

Also arr. out, Ironsides.

The bark Maria Di C., from Wilmington, N. C., for Liverpool, ashore at Caernarvon, is leaking. Tugs have gone to her assistance.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 21.—The National Line steamer The Queen, from New-York Jan. 6, arr. here at 9 A. M. yesterday.

STATEMENT OF

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1874.

ANNUITY ACCOUNT.

	No.	Ann. Pay'ts.		No.	Ann. Pay'ts.
In force, Jan. 1st, 1874	47	$22,000 00	In force, Jan. 1st, 1875	49	$26,653 00
Issued and Restored	3	4,701 00	Terminated	1	48 00
	50	$26,701 00		50	$26,701 00

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	No.	Amount		No.	Amount
In force, Jan. 1st, 1874	86,416	$289,505,836	In force, Jan. 1st, 1875	90,914	$301,928,726
New Risks	12,756	38,126,906	Terminated	8,258	25,704,016
	99,172	$327,632,743		99,172	$327,632,742

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Balance from last account	$62,363,157 38	By paid Death and Endowment Claims	$3,468,645 79
" Premiums received	15,651,078 35	" " Annuities	25,250 27
" Interest and Rents	4,206,074 95	" " Dividends	2,991,197 11
		" " Surrendered Policies and Additions	4,984,615 36
		" " Commissions (payment of current and extinguishment of future)	800,499 96
		" " Expenses and Taxes	792,690 88
		Balance to New Account	69,157,411 31
	$82,220,310 68		$82,220,310 68

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Reserve at four per cent	$67,911,199 47	By Bonds and Mortgages	$56,916,056 39
" Claims by Death, not yet due	442,506 79	" United States and New-York State Stocks	8,023,375 38
" Post-mortem Dividends, due on demand	28,830 47	" Real Estate	2,767,273 99
" Premiums paid in advance	24,191 22	" Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	2,425,882 34
" Undivided Surplus	4,040,442 11	" Interest accrued	1,085,982 15
		" Premiums deferred, quarterly and semi-annual	1,095,672 19
		" Premiums in transit, principally for December	120,225 28
		" Balances due by Agents	12,502 34
	$72,446,970 06		$72,446,970 06

From the Undivided Surplus a Dividend will be apportioned to each Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1875.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement, and find the same correct.
January 20th, 1875. ISAAC F. LLOYD, *Auditor.*

NOTE.—By act of the Trustees the membership of this Company is limited to one hundred thousand insured lives.

TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston, John V. L. Pruyn, R. H. McCurdy, William Betts, John Wadsworth, Samuel E. Sproulls, Samuel M. Cornell, Lucius Robinson, W. Smith Brown, Richard Patrick, William H. Popham, Samuel D. Babcock, Henry A. Smythe, William E. Dodge, George S. Coe, William M. Vermilye, John E. Develin, Martin Bates, Wm. A. Haines, Seymour L. Husted, Oliver H. Palmer, Henry E. Davies, Richard A. McCurdy, Francis Skiddy, J. Elliot Condict, James C. Holden, Hermon C. von Post, Geo. C. Richardson, Alexander H. Rice, W. F. Babcock, F. Ratchford Starr, Frederick H. Cossitt, Lewis May, Oliver Harriman, Thomas Dickson, Henry W. Smith.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, *Vice-President.* WM. H. C. BARTLETT, *Actuary.* O. H. PALMER, *Solicitor.* JOHN M. STUART, *Secretary.*
ISAAC L. KIP, M.D., G. S. WINSTON, M.D., *Medical Examiners.*

SILVERWARE.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Are adding daily to their stock new styles and articles of Sterling Silverware, suitable for Wedding Presents, put up in tasteful cases, some of new and rich stuffs, made expressly for this purpose.

Forks, Spoons, and articles of table use, of new and rich patterns, at fixed prices per ounce.

FURNITURE.

We invite special attention to BARGAINS in GOODS embracing almost every variety of furniture.

SAVED FROM THE FIRE.

The work of rebuilding our warerooms is being vigorously pushed to completion, and we hope to reopen our old premises with a large and elegant stock of furniture of new designs on or about March 1.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 67 and 69 Crosby st., two doors below Spring st.

IRA PEREGO'S SONS
GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one
85 Nassau St., N. Y.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 332 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 107 West 18th st., top floor, back.

HOUSEKEEPER—OR TO TAKE CHARGE OF children past infancy, by a Christian lady, who is not afraid of work and can give best references. Can be seen at Mrs. Collier's, No. 277 West 11th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS seamstress and light chamber-work. Call at present employer's, No. 265 4th av.

HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

Forty-fifth Semi-Annual Statement,
JANUARY 1, 1875.

Cash Capital	$400,000 00
Reinsurance Fund	604,075 57
Outstanding Liabilities	93,782 64
Net Surplus	329,096 61
	$1,426,954 82

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and Office	$125,046 03
United States Six per Cent. Bonds	591,987 50
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on improved Real Estate in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn	331,000 00
Loans on call (market value of Securities, $136,790)	93,700 00
State, City, and County Bonds	105,250 00
Bank Stocks	42,100 00
Balance in hands of Agents, and uncollected office premiums	120,933 13
Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Call loans	4,787 04
Real Estate	12,151 12
	$1,426,954 82

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary. BENJ. S. WALCOTT, President.